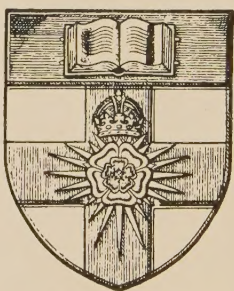


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THE
SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

(Incorporated by Royal Charter),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

TRANSACTIONS.

VOL. XXXV.

SESSION 1902-1903.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED AT THE INSTITUTION.

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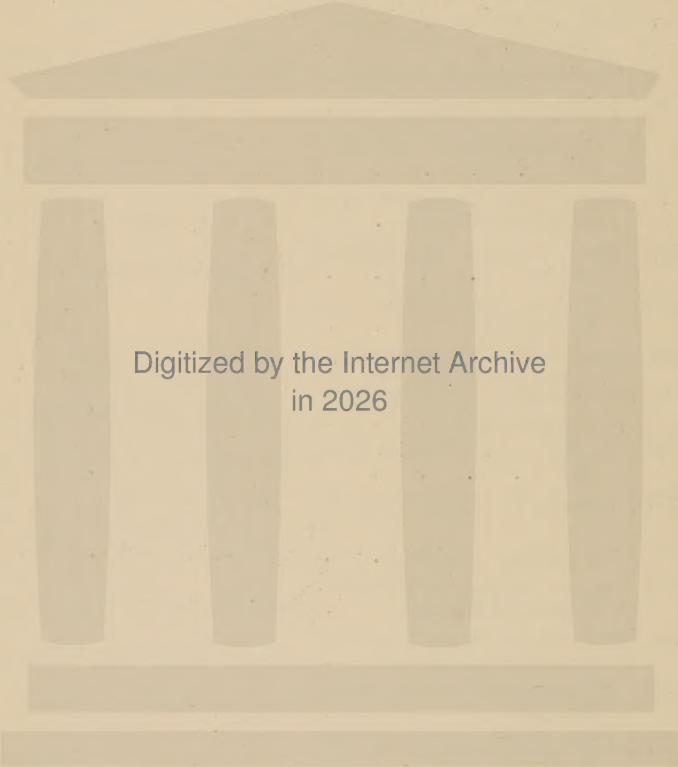


NOTICE.

The Institution does not, as a body, hold itself responsible for statements made or opinions expressed, either in the Papers read or the discussions which have occurred at the Meetings.

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The Surveyors' Institution

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET,

WESTMINSTER, S.W.

OFFICERS, 1902-1903.

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ALBERT BUCK (*Worcester*)

HERBERT THOMAS STEWARD (*London*)
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THE HON. EDWARD GERALD STRUTT
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(*Loughborough*)
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JOHN GOULD DREW (*Exeter*)

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ARTHUR NORMAN GARRARD (*London*)

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(Lord Chief Justice of England)
SIR JOHN WOLFE BARRY, K.C.B.

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1868 *John Clutton*
1870 *Richard Hall*
1872 *Edward Norton Clifton*
1874 *Thomas Huskinson*
1876 *Edmund James Smith*
1878 WILLIAM STURGE
1880 *Edward Ryde*
1883 *Thomas Smith-Woolley*
1885 *Edward I'Anson*
1886 *William James Beadel, M.P.*
1888 ELIAS PITTS SQUAREY

1890 *Robert Collier Driver*
1892 *Charles John Shoppee*
1894 *Thomas Chatfeild Clarke*
1895 DANIEL WATNEY
1897 *Christopher Oakley*
1898 ROBERT VIGERS
1899 THOMAS MILLER RICKMAN
1900 JOHN SHAW
1901 SIR JOHN F. L. ROLLESTON,
M.P.

(The names of those deceased are printed in italics.)

Honorary Secretary.

JOHN WORNHAM PENFOLD

Secretary.

JULIAN C. ROGERS

The Surveyors' Institution

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

Is established—

1. To secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a Surveyor, viz.—the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein; the practice of managing and developing estates; and the science of ad-measuring and delineating the physical features of the earth, and of measuring and estimating artificers' work.
2. To promote the general interests of the profession, and to maintain and extend its usefulness for the public advantage.

THE INSTITUTION was established in 1868, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1881, and has a total membership of 3,443.

THE INSTITUTION consists of four classes, viz.—FELLOWS, PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES, ASSOCIATES, and HONORARY MEMBERS, with a class of STUDENTS attached.

A FELLOW must be more than twenty-five years of age, and must have acquired a practical knowledge of surveying in one or other of its branches as above defined; and must have passed the Examination declared in the Rules of Examination to appertain to the class of Fellows, or some other Examination in the United Kingdom or the Colonies which the Council may declare to be equivalent thereto.* Fellows have the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters F.S.I. after their names.

A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, a Surveyor by profession, in practice on his own account or employed as an Assistant in a Surveyor's Office, and qualified for the class by having passed the Students' Proficiency Examination, or the Professional Associates' Qualifying Examination. Professional Associates have the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters P.A.S.I. after their names.

* *The Council possess only a very limited dispensing power as regards the Examinations.*

An ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, not a Surveyor by profession, but his pursuits must be such as to qualify him to concur with Surveyors in the advancement of professional knowledge.

An HONORARY MEMBER must be a person who, either by reason of his position or experience, or his eminence in science, may be enabled to render assistance in promoting the objects of the Institution, but who is not engaged in practice as a Surveyor in Great Britain or Ireland. He has the privilege of being present and taking part at all Ordinary General Meetings, and of access to the Library, but no right of voting, discussing, or otherwise interfering in the affairs of The Institution; nor is he called on to contribute to its funds.

STUDENTS (who must be about eighteen years of age) qualify as such by passing the Students' Preliminary Examination. Candidates for Studentship who can produce a Certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Oxford, Cambridge, London, or any other University in the United Kingdom, or who have passed, with Honours, the Senior Local Examination of the University of Oxford or Cambridge, or who have obtained a Higher Certificate at the Examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examinations Board, are exempted from this Examination, and may be admitted by the Council on the recommendation (according to a form) of four Fellows and two Associates, or of the Fellow or Associate to whom they are or have been articulated; but it is obligatory on all Students to undergo the Proficiency Examination at the close of their Student course, at the time and under the conditions applying in each particular case under the Rules of Examination.

The Council may accord to Students such privileges, subject to such terms, regulations and restrictions, as they shall from time to time prescribe.

Any person desirous of being admitted into The Institution (excepting to the class of Students) must be proposed and recommended according to a form, in which the full name, place of business (if any), usual residence, and qualifications of the candidate must be distinctly specified. This form must be subscribed by him, and signed by at least six Fellows or four Fellows and two Associates, certifying a

personal knowledge of the candidate; or by four Members of the Council, of whom the President shall be one, after careful enquiry into the antecedents of the applicant.

The proposal so made, being delivered to the Secretary, will be submitted to the Council, who, on approving the qualifications, will determine the class for which the candidate is to be presented for ballot.

The following are the rates of contribution to the funds:—

	Annual Subscription.				Admission Fee.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Student</i>	1	1	0	.	—		
<i>Associate</i>	2	2	0	.	3	3	0
<i>Professional Associate</i>	2	2	0	.	3	3	0
<i>Fellow</i>	3	3	0	.	5	5	0

No person can become a Member (other than an Honorary Member) of The Institution, unless and until he pays as his first Subscription to The Institution, in the case of becoming a Fellow of The Institution, the sum of Eight Guineas, in the case of becoming a Professional Associate of The Institution, the sum of Five Guineas, and in the case of becoming an Associate of The Institution, the sum of Five Guineas.

All Fellows, Professional Associates, and Associates, are required, within twelve months after their election, to deliver to the Council an original Paper on some subject connected with the profession, or to make a donation to the Library or Collection.

The affairs of The Institution are under the management of a Council, which is elected annually, consisting of a President, four Vice-Presidents, sixteen Fellows, two Professional Associates, and two Associates.

The Session of The Institution commences annually on the second Monday in November, and continues to the end of May. The Ordinary General Meetings are held on every alternate Monday during the Session. At these Meetings original communications are read on professional subjects, and their merits fully and freely discussed. Every Member has the privilege of introducing one visitor to these Meetings. Members are entitled to a copy of any printed publication issued by The Institution after their admission.

THE OPENING ADDRESS

BY

ARTHUR VERNON, PRESIDENT,

AT THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION,

NOVEMBER 10TH, 1902.

GENTLEMEN,

At this, the first meeting of the Session, it devolves upon me, as President, to deliver an opening Address. Allow me, first, to express my high appreciation of the honour you have done me by electing me to this position, and my sincere desire to discharge the duties of the office in such a manner as to merit your approval, and to advance the interests of our great Institution.

Since its foundation, in 1868, this Institution has had the advantage of many eminent and distinguished Presidents, most of whom were men somewhat advanced in years and abundantly ripe in experience. I find myself so fortunate as to have succeeded to this office at a younger age than any previous President, except perhaps my immediate predecessor, Sir John Rolleston.

It was in the year 1876, now 26 years ago, that the late Mr. John Clutton, our first President, advised me that I ought to join The Institution. At that time surveyors had no special general organisation, and

realising the importance of the Society, I at once sought and obtained election as a Member. On the adoption of the examination system, by means of which The Institution is destined to become in course of time exclusively composed of persons who have satisfied exacting tests of professional knowledge, I determined to sacrifice the necessary time and effort, and having submitted to the ordeal it was my good fortune to become one of the first Fellows admitted by this qualification. Owing probably to this success, and to some services rendered as an honorary examiner, I was elected to the Council in 1890, and it thus happens that I am the first President who has qualified for membership by passing the examination. I mention this solely as an encouragement to the large body of our Members who have now expended so much energy and pains in obtaining their membership by undergoing this test.

And now, with apologies for these personal references, allow me to perform the pleasing duty of congratulating the general body of Members on the present flourishing state of The Institution. We have on our roll at this time a total number of 3,424, drawn from almost every part of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, and including 20 Colonial Fellows. Of this total no less than 1,433 (omitting Students and ordinary Associates) have qualified by examination, and the proportion of those admitted by examination must necessarily increase year by year.

As regards finance, we have been able by prudent management and a steady increase of income to accumulate invested funds to the extent of about £10,000, irrespective of the library capital, and about £2,000 of prize endowments investments, the produce of generous gifts and bequests by our Members. We are assembled in our

own home, which is free of debt, although burdened with a considerable annual ground rent and heavy maintenance expenses, and are in receipt at the present time of an income sufficient to meet our annual outlay, although without leaving any large surplus. The first duty of your Council, and those entrusted with the management of The Institution, is to secure every possible advantage for its present members, while having careful regard to future contingencies, and providing for unexpected calls upon our resources. It is true that our numbers are large, but this fact alone might be misleading. The ratio of our growth is gradually diminishing, and we cannot expect, even if we wished it, to increase as we have done in years gone by.

The objects for which our Institution exists are well expressed in the Charter and By-laws, and I think it may be fairly claimed that we have not been unsuccessful in our effort to give effect to these. Those who founded The Institution were animated by an unselfish desire to raise the standard of the profession, alike in the interests of surveyors and of the public whom they serve. They were content to forego present and personal advantages for the sake of the general good, and so long as this spirit animates our counsels, The Institution will continue to thrive as it has done in the past. But the future is with the young men, and to them I appeal with confidence to rise above narrow and sectional considerations, and to work together in a laudable spirit of emulation to promote the general welfare.

At the risk of repeating the advice of some of my predecessors, or incurring a charge of pedantry, may I be permitted to address a few words to the younger men I see around me? The great American millionaire, Andrew Carnegie, has recently published a somewhat remarkable

book called *The Empire of Business*. It is worth reading. It contains a striking and vigorous view of the conditions of success, from an American standpoint. Mr. Carnegie holds that "young men should begin at the beginning and occupy the most subordinate positions."

Some of our most successful surveyors have laid it down that the head of an office should be able to do personally any of the work required in his office, and to do it as well as any of those he employs. Mr. Carnegie further advises everyone to "aim high," and to aspire to the very highest positions possible; but he points out that no energy, good qualities or skill will avail in the long run if a man be not honest, truthful, fair dealing, and "free from pernicious habits," especially "drink, speculation, and standing surety for others." These words may seem trite and commonplace, but they contain the key to many a successful career. If every young surveyor would do his utmost to attain success he must practice perseverance combined with patience, never handing over a plan or document as finished without first reviewing its completeness or accuracy, and remembering that concentration of thought and excellence above the average are just those things which command approval, and secure ultimate success.

It is surely a great mistake to divide life into the terms of pleasure and work and to write or talk as if one meant delight and the other weariness. Success and fame will be more readily obtained if we make our profession our pleasure, and regard intervals of cessation as our necessary rest or recreation. We sometimes hear complaints from young men that they have no business to succeed to, no professional friend to start them up the ladder of life, or no private means to pur-

chase advancement. Properly used, either or all of these things are great advantages, but those of our young men who start too well provided with money or influence would do wisely to consider themselves handicapped in many ways for the race of life and to beware lest others who have to first struggle for a bare living do not in the long run outstrip them. Many a young man has leaned so heavily on a small private income or on inherited connections that he has gone backward instead of forward in his chosen career.

There are at least four things absolutely necessary to every thoroughly equipped surveyor. First, knowledge of his art, the technical matters and the basis of the law science and practice of his profession: this can be acquired at any public school, coupled with the teaching of an agricultural college or other suitable training place. Next, the study of the application of such knowledge to practical work: this is usually obtained in office apprenticeship and practice, or on a landed estate with farming facilities, or (better still) by both together. Next, the cultivation of a sound judgment, combined with tact and good manners, in dealing with the multiform problems that present themselves to the surveyor, and in his relations with the many varieties of his fellow men, and lastly (what may be called the personal factor) the strictest honesty and rectitude of conduct combined with a fastidious regard to professional etiquette as understood by the most scrupulous of his brethren and as illustrated by the best traditions of the profession.

Examinations can fairly test the first, and the second, but no certificates can guarantee, or examinations prove, the possession of my third requirement—a sound and sober judgment, the acquisition of which

must be of slow growth, and which depends on many qualifications, both moral and intellectual. Of the fourth and last-mentioned the surveyor's clients, the public and his fellow practitioners are the judges, and they soon detect the presence or absence of those qualities which I have ventured to call the personal factor. It may be an advantage to be considered clever, smart, or brilliant, but it is far better to be reputed straight, honourable and trustworthy.

Young surveyors are too apt to rely on academical honours or examination successes as ends, whereas they are simply means for higher results. Everyone in our profession should be trained and intellectually equipped to the highest level of excellence. But teachers, examiners, and employers should endeavour to make it clear that these successes are merely the equipment for life's work. Only, as such training and tests give confidence, knowledge to discern and judge, and ability to grapple with the thousand common problems of practical professional life, do they serve the real and highest purpose. The tendency of over trained or over confident scholars is to look backward instead of forward, to rely too much on precedents and to lean rather on theory than on the practical application of principles.

Every surveyor in good practice is continually approached by parents and guardians as to the prospects which the profession offers for young men, and it is a common remark that the boy is generally a clever good fellow, but is averse to office life and wants outdoor work. There is, of course, a great deal of employment which a busy surveyor finds to do out of doors, but it must be remembered that no one can do much practical work until he has been through a good deal of drudgery

in the office. The successful surveyor must in almost all the branches of our profession be able to stand the hard concentrated work of the office, as well as to use his brains in outdoor work of whatever kind this may be.

As in the other great professions, the openings for successful practice are limited. "All the marts are thronged with suitors, all the markets overflow," but while the weakest in every profession may go to the wall, steadiness and even moderate ability can still secure in England as large a measure of success and as genial surroundings as can be easily found in any other country of the world. Lasting success will almost invariably be found to be the result not merely of influence, good luck, or accident, but of knowledge, earnest labour, and persistent application.

There is one condition which often militates against a young man's progress. It is not confined to our profession, but is common to all vocations. It is the haste to grow rich and the wish to make money too rapidly, and to expect payment for services on too liberal a scale. This haste to grow rich defeats itself in nine cases out of ten. It is the man loving his work for its own sake, the man content with moderate fees, and living within his income who obtains a reasonable share of employment, and is most likely to become eminent.

The Surveyors' Institution have been often asked to adopt a scale of fees for professional work, but the experience of the wiser and more far-seeing members of our craft has invariably shown that this is undesirable. It is, moreover, a practical impossibility. The scale of fees varies largely throughout the country. The value of much of the delicate and difficult work entrusted to surveyors must depend mainly upon individual experience and reputation, and even if it were possible to

promulgate a scale, surveyors could not enforce it in any court of law. On the other hand, local authorities have adopted scales for much of the work involved in their various districts and these are largely made use of, while custom as to charges, which varies greatly in different districts, has still the force of law, and is largely applied.

The valuers' profession, or as our Royal Charter puts it, "the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein," is one of enormous importance and constantly increasing complexity.

It is sometimes said that valuers earn unduly large commissions for such work, and members of other callings (who should know better) occasionally assert that this part of a surveyor's profession is simple and easy, and sometimes, indeed, assume that it is the result of mere rule of thumb. It seems to me that every valuation of property may involve at least four problems, each one of which requires, for accurate solution, the careful exercise of skill by a well-trained and experienced mind. To ascertain the present market value of any property it may be necessary—

1. To determine its exact net yield or rental value, calculated at the rate of interest which such a property might be expected to return according to its character, after deducting all proper outgoings.
2. To consider, in many cases, the proper cost of the land, buildings, or other items of value, after eliminating all waste, unnecessary expense, or unproductive elements.
3. By a process of comparison to estimate, wherever possible, its proper value as established by the

market price realised for similar properties, and

4. To ascertain all the various present or contingent interests in the property, all existing or potential drawbacks, or any possible elements of appreciation or depreciation in the future, together with any other unusual or special circumstances affecting its value.

A prudent valuer will omit none of these points from his purview, and it hardly needs repeating that skill, care, and experience can alone settle all or either of these problems. Most valuations of importance contain novel points, but a careful consideration of the above conditions should enable every valuation to be capable of reasonable proof of accuracy.

The young land agent, whether engaged in general work or on some private estate, has often a difficult part to play. He has to discharge his duty to his employer and to safeguard his interests in all reasonable ways, while dealing fairly and maintaining kindly relations with the tenantry. Much of the work will be interesting, much harassing and vexatious, and some discouraging and depressing; but he must ever remember, as Dean Farrar once said, that in no vocation can we escape "the inexorable weariness of life."

A land agent, on appointment to the charge of an important estate, is usually told that the revenues are inadequate and must be improved. Indiscriminate raising of rents—especially in these anxious times—generally ends in disaster, annoyance to the landlord, and a speedy change of agent. In nine cases out of ten to proceed in this way is to begin at the wrong end. The first real object which the agent should aim at is to secure for the landowner that his land shall be occupied

by a thriving tenantry. The desired commercial return may not be immediately attained, but liberal and considerate management seldom fails to pay. Every experienced land agent knows that in time of adversity, when rents diminish, when the old tenants disappear, and farms are difficult to let, it is the modern, well-kept and fully equipped estate which suffers least and tides best over the period of distress.

Above all it must be remembered that a landed property cannot be run like a commercial enterprise. Neighbourly feeling and kindly consideration must enter into its management. Farmers often put the savings of generations into their holdings, and they are entitled to expect, from owner and agent, both sympathy and help in what is to a large extent a common venture. To a farmer, failure usually means ruin, but, to a landlord, the tenant's misfortune is often only a matter of temporary loss and annoyance.

Where farms are unlet and—from necessity not choice—in the owner's occupation, there is generally something wrong. It should be obvious that if the frugal, industrious, and experienced farmer cannot make a living from the land, no one else can do so; and for this reason small difficulties should never be allowed to separate a good tenant from his occupation; for every change of tenancy usually spells unnecessary cost and trouble to the landlord.

Tenants must be encouraged as well as controlled. They must be supplied with suitable homes for themselves, comfortable cottages for the labourers, roads for access, sufficient buildings for cattle, and a good and abundant water supply. There are few large estates in the three kingdoms where improvements are not continually being effected, notwithstanding the fact that the

rental of agricultural land at the present time does not probably represent fair interest on the cost of the build-ings and on the capital actually expended by landlords on the soil, to say nothing of any return for the user of the soil itself, and in those cases in which it belongs to so called limited owners, the large capital required for the purpose has to be raised by means of loans charge-able upon the estates.

Still I do not entirely share the views of those who in our *Transactions* and in the course of discussions in this room have taken such a very gloomy and pessimistic view of the agricultural situation. There are, I believe, rifts in the clouds which give promise of some amount of coming sunshine. It should be remembered that probably before, and certainly ever since, the seven lean years of early Egyptian history, agriculture has been subject through all the centuries to remarkable alternations of depression and prosperity. Other interests seem to fluctuate with the general prosperity and depression of national affairs; agriculture, however, seems always to have been subject to vicissitudes of its own, to the capricious effects of bad seasons, and to conditions which defy all forecasts or previous calculations. Some fifty years ago, the agricultural distress in this country had become so acute that it formed the subject of a remarkable discussion in Parliament, and the brilliant speeches of Mr. Disraeli, afterwards Earl of Beaconsfield, were of extraordinary interest, not only in relation to the then existing state of things, but as a forecast of what has since happened. He told the country that £300,000,000 of capital invested in the cultivation of the soil, yielded no profit; that agriculture had placed upon it an enormous system of peculiar taxation, to the relief of other sources of revenue, and from

which the majority of the country was exempt; that £100,000,000 had been paid by the landed interest under the machinery of the land tax more than the land ought to have contributed; that in forty-five years, landed property had paid to the state more than £400,000,000 over and above its proper proportion of taxation. The theory and science of increased production as a remedy had, he declared, utterly broken down, and the tendency of our laws was to blot out one class, viz.: farmers, from the agricultural heirarchy. He believed that the cultivators of the soil were embarked in a hopeless contest with the cultivators of foreign soil, because of the taxation to which in England they were liable.

Even under the burdens of which Mr. Disraeli complained, the English farmer a little later enjoyed some twenty-five years of comparative prosperity owing to the general rise of prices which followed the Crimean War. But bad times again set in, and with the continued addition to the weight of taxation on landed property (notwithstanding grants in aid, relief from rates and re-distribution of fiscal burdens), and with the ever increasing stress of foreign competition, a vastly stronger case could now be made out for a fairer treatment of the land than that contained in the great orations of Mr. Disraeli in 1850 and 1851.

The principle of assessment on farm lands is still grievously unfair, and it seems as if since 1879, while all other vocations have had their period of prosperity, agriculture has alone been doomed to adversity and almost despair. The air has been filled with nostrums to cure this malady, and great and important changes have been taking place in all directions throughout the country. To determine the fair rent which the land will yield under existing conditions has baffled political

economists. It now means simply the best rent which is obtainable and the agent is bound to adopt market rates as his main guidance. The fair incidence of rates and taxes forms still a great problem which a strong government should in fairness undertake to readjust upon all classes of property and all sections of the community. The House of Commons has interfered more with agriculture than with any other industry, and the agricultural interest has the largest claim to a prompt readjustment. There are in some districts five or six rating authorities, who act upon different assessments. As property can have only one real rateable value, it is an urgent and crying necessity that assessments for local and government purposes should be adjusted upon one basis, and on an equal footing throughout the country.

Preferential railway charges, which still prevail and give extraordinary advantages to the conveyance of foreign corn in bulk, greatly prejudice the cultivators of our soil, and it may be expected that, before long, light railways and motor conveyances will be largely used and may give some relief in the form of more rapid access to profitable markets.

The Americans in moving their produce enjoy facilities and rates which are astonishingly low compared with those of our farmers. The cultivation of small products of industry, eggs, poultry, butter, and fruit, still offers a wide field which the British agriculturist might develop with advantage.

Co-operative movements as in Denmark, or like that of the Agricultural Organisation Society started in Ireland by Sir Horace Plunkett in 1894, may do much good. The latter society includes 60,000 Irish farmers, with a turnover of £1,600,000, and has met with marked success.

So far as the staple product wheat is concerned, there seems little or no prospect of any relaxation in the severity of foreign competition. There are huge areas of productive wheat land still undeveloped in many quarters of the globe.

The British farmer is apparently taking this lesson to heart, for the breadth of land under corn has decreased by no less than 643,000 acres since 1893, and by nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ million acres since the decade 1870-1880, which witnessed the beginning of the present agricultural misfortune. On the other hand, as regards pasture, the area increased from 27,279,317 acres in 1893 to 28,373,988 acres in 1901, or rather more than a million acres in nine years. This of course means a very great decrease in the farmers' labour bills, as well as the substitution of a fairly profitable for a, too often, entirely unremunerative use of the land.

Among other obstacles the great and growing scarcity of farm labour remains to be overcome. This is no new phenomenon, for Cato writes of the difficulties in this respect as affecting ancient Rome. It is, in its essence, mainly a question of wages, and can only be dealt with as such, but it should not be forgotten that a skilled labourer at a fair wage is often worth two inferior farm hands. I have seen large territories in America, Canada, and Australia, where, with the most modern machinery, great tracts of country are cultivated, with much success, by a comparatively small number of hands.

It is a matter of common knowledge that during the last few years farms have been more readily let at the reduced rents, and the area of land that had become derelict appears to be steadily reduced.

No doubt the farmer has had to revise the scale of

his personal expenditure, and abate the standard of comfort which he enjoyed in the halcyon days of high prices and freedom from competition in the home market, but as regards the great bulk of naturally productive land in this county, I find that it is still occupied, still fairly clean and in good heart, and although farmers are not, as a class, making money, I cannot believe that they are so hopelessly impecunious as low-spirited persons would have us suppose.

Take the figures of the *Gazette* as a rough test. The numbers of bankrupt grocers rose from 290 in 1891 to 302 in 1901; the number of bankrupt builders from 207 in 1891 to 282 in 1901; the number of bankrupt publicans from 260 in 1891 to 276 in 1901; while the number of bankrupt farmers actually fell from 183 in 1891 to 173 in 1900, and 168 in 1901.

It is, I would say again, the labour question which appears to me to be the most serious matter for the farmers, both as regards its amount and its efficiency, despite the relief afforded by the reduction in the area under arable, to which I have already referred, and I confess that I can see no remedy except an improvement in the hours, and a rise in the wages of the men. With a class of farmers without much margin to their means and a class of owners called upon to pay fixed rent-charges out of the proceeds of diminished rentals, this problem seems well-nigh insoluble, for there are only two funds out of which higher wages can come—the farmers' profits, or the owners' income.

A marked silence has fallen of late upon the agitating gentlemen who have been accustomed to announce with the garrulous fluency so seldom found in alliance with sober veracity, that given an allotment, a parish council, and a village club, the labourer would be allured back to

the fields; but all these things have been tried and have failed, and we are now looking for some new propaganda to take their place.

All things considered, I am clearly of opinion that the landed interests of the county are in a better rather than a worse condition as compared with five or ten years ago. In the sixties, "Mr. Greenlands," as landed property was often called, was considered by many a more desirable security than Consols. Land has suffered a fall in value varying from 30 to 60 per cent., but in recent years we have seen in that choicest of all gilt-edged securities a fall of about 20 per cent. Who shall say that land may not, in years to come, enjoy something like a repetition of the "boom" which it has more than once experienced in the past. The land of the country, considered as a commodity, is strictly limited in quantity, while the population is continually increasing, and trade is expanding by leaps and bounds. Our cities are choked with traffic, and overcrowded with shops and factories, which need light, fresh air, and cheap and healthy labour, and show a disposition to transplant themselves into the fair fields and bright air of the countryside.

Again, country residences, from the clerk's cottage home to the stately mansion of the rich, are increasing and multiplying in the parts within easy reach of the cities. Small farms for residential purposes are in increasing demand at present prices, and sporting estates of moderate size are saleable everywhere. The wealth of the community is seeking investment even at low rates of interest, and by the intelligent investor a portion at least of his capital and savings can advantageously be devoted to the purchase of land at present prices, with risks a hundred-

fold less than if invested in most foreign securities or in the "wild cat" companies which are weekly launched by flattering promoters. For myself, I believe in land. I believe in its future. It can be purchased as an investment at one-half or one-third the price which was greedily paid for it a quarter of a century ago, and while the house property of the Metropolis will always tempt a large section of investors, it would surely be a wise policy, even for the capitalist who seeks the larger return which bricks and mortar in the cities afford, to acquire some share of the landed property now available.

It is impossible to suppose that the present agricultural depression can endure for an indefinite period in these small islands, whose inhabitants possess a greater wealth for each square acre than those of any other country the world has ever known. The fact is that the bad name I have referred to accounts to some extent for the continued depression. There is too much loose talk about the difficulties of letting or selling the land, and the luxurious taste of the age inclines to investments which give no trouble.

It is true that the old social influence attaching to the possession of land is largely a thing of the past, but its inherent delights, charms, and advantages remain unaltered. To the occupier there is health, happiness, and long life to be secured by the proper use of land, and to the owner no greater trouble, cost, or risk need be involved than those attending the possession of many other descriptions of property.

It cannot be denied that reform is greatly needed in our system of valuation for purpose of local and imperial taxation. Besides some special ones, there are at the present time, different valuations throughout the country for the following purposes:—

The Poor Rate.

The County Rate.

The Borough Rate.

The Income Tax (Schedule A), and the Inhabited House Duty.

There are great differences in the assessment of the same hereditaments for Poor Rate, County Rate, and Property Tax, and often extraordinary variations between the scales of deductions allowed in various unions for arriving at the rateable value.

This chaotic condition of affairs calls aloud for amendment and, as chairman of a County Council Rating Committee, I have for many years urged, with others, that there should be only one valuation authority in each county, that there should be a uniform scale of deductions and that a valuation list prepared under the supervision of one authority should be the basis on which rates and taxes for all purposes should be levied. The objection that the small local authorities would resent being shorn of their functions in this respect carries no weight to my mind. It merely represents the spirit which resists all reform under all circumstances, and does not in the least reflect the wishes or desires of anyone except persons who jealously cling to functions which they have proved themselves, in many cases, incompetent to perform with any approach to justice or consistency.

The objection that a county assessment for all purposes would be lacking in the elements of local knowledge is fully met by the proposal that the county authority should delegate the work of preparing the valuation lists to local committees composed of members of Boards of Guardians, Borough Councils, Urban District Councils, and members of the valuation authority, with some

representation of the Surveyor of Taxes (the County Council of course reserving to itself the right of revision), and by the further proposal that the valuation lists should be prepared, wherever practicable, by professional surveyors.

The recent publications of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation are of extreme importance and interest to surveyors. They include voluminous minutes of evidence and pregnant conclusions and recommendations. Surveyors, of course, do not need the assurances of the Royal Commissioners to prove that Local Taxation has been, and is, rising by leaps and bounds, but it is useful to have the exact position defined by their precise figures and carefully reasoned conclusions.

We now have it, on authority, that local taxation is increasing in a constantly accelerating ratio; that while the amount raised in rates has increased during the last thirty years by 60 per cent., rateable value has only increased slightly more than 51 per cent. It therefore follows that the average additional burden on the present generation of ratepayers—as compared with the decade 1860-70—is nearly 10 per cent.

Now every one who reasons dispassionately on the incidence of local taxation admits that all such charges ultimately fall upon the owners of property, and it is becoming a serious question for them whether the growth of local burdens will not, unless checked, end in the eating up of a large proportion of the value.

The man who proposes to become the tenant of a house or farm (if he be wise, as he usually is in such matters), takes into consideration both the rent and the rates he will have to pay, and avoids highly rated neighbourhoods, which soon acquire an evil notoriety. The demand for houses or lands in such neighbourhoods

consequently slackens, and the owner must either put up with reduced rents or see his properties remain empty for long periods. This applies with special force to houses within the limits of the modern urban districts, and we see another movement arising from the alarming rise of rates—a centrifugal movement of population towards the outskirts of London and other cities and towns, where land is relatively cheap and rates are not, as yet, swollen to the dimensions of the metropolitan and urban areas. This tendency is greatly assisted by the cheap and rapid means of locomotion already available for all classes, and applies not less to the urban population than to manufacturers, who are getting restive over the constant additions made by local Assessment Committees to the rateable value of their works. It may be that we shall find in this, one of the dispersive forces so much needed for relieving the congestion of our big cities.

The conditions of things in this respect in some of the metropolitan boroughs, has recently formed the subject of some very able articles in the *Times* newspaper. It would be a strange result of our methods of taxation, if neighbourhoods saddled with enormous annual charges on loaned capital, succeeded in driving away the very classes on whom they chiefly depend for the payment of principal and interest.

The system of subventions and assigned revenues which had its origin in the legislation of 1888, was designed (and served for a time) to mark the growing gravity of the position, though it cannot be denied that it afforded some real relief to the overburdened ratepayer, by bringing into contribution moneys from the pocket of the owners of non-rateable value. The Royal Commissioners state very justly that the ideal arrangement

would be to throw all charges which can be described as national, such as education, police, asylums, and roads, upon the public exchequer, but this is a counsel of perfection and it is plainly pronounced to be impracticable. Among the objections to it is the fact that it would strike at the root of the principle of self-taxation, which as a free people, we are supposed to hold in cherished reverence, and practically hand over the raising of the money required for such purposes to the officials of Somerset House. Speaking generally, the conclusions of the Commissioners are sober and well grounded. They repudiate, with something like contempt, the theory that site or ground value escapes taxation under the present system. Their orthodoxy in this respect makes me the more regret the statement in their Report that ground values derive some special enhancement in value from extraneous causes and should therefore bear a somewhat heavier taxation. The Commissioners admit that an interference with existing contracts would be an intolerable invasion of private rights; but how, may I ask, except by an interference with existing contracts, can such an extra charge be fixed upon the ground owner. Would he not take the very earliest opportunity of shifting the burden on to the leaseholder in the form of enhanced rent, and who could hinder him in so doing?

To be strictly logical, the measure of unearned increment should be the difference between the value of land in its original state (call it prairie value if you will) and its present worth—between Mayfair as a morass and Mayfair in its present condition as a square mile of land occupied by the wealthiest population on the face of the earth. In fact, this insane argument about unearned increment leaves out of consideration the brains, skill,

and wise forethought of the owners, qualities which are not grudged their reward when exercised in the creation and development of any other class of property.

It is, of course, in the power of Parliament to impose taxation upon any prime necessity, as it has recently done in the case of coal and corn, but it would be both unjust and immoral to impose special taxation on any one commodity on the ground that it benefits more largely than the others by the general advance of the country in wealth or civilisation.

More or less allied to the foregoing subjects is the great question of the housing of the working classes. The latest project of legislation with this object is embodied in the recommendation of a hybrid committee which has just issued its report. The committee was appointed "to consider the standing orders relating to " houses occupied by persons of the labouring class and " clauses usually inserted in private and local bills and " provisional order confirmation bills and in pursuance " thereof and to report whether any amendments should " be made in such standing orders and clauses."

Thirteen witnesses were examined, among whom was only one surveyor, our Vice-President, Mr. H. T. Steward. In the result, the Committee resolved to submit, for approval by the legislature, two model clauses and three corresponding standing orders in substitution for existing ones, and recommended that they be embodied in a public general Act.

The displacement of large numbers of the labouring classes by the appropriation of areas for public works and undertakings, without due provision for rehousing them before they are actually displaced, is an admitted grievance, and it is generally felt that the new houses erected for them have, hitherto, been too frequently of

such a character as to attract the better class of artizans rather than the people for whom they are specially provided. There is no doubt also that new buildings have often been erected at too great a distance from the old houses. Some municipalities have—in a spirit of over ambitious enterprise—expended large sums in the provision of labourers' tenements, which have failed in their special purpose, and involved a serious annual burden on the rates. These are all matters which admit of remedy, but I confess that I shrink with some alarm from the proposal that the Secretary of State should have the power of fixing the rentals, and am surprised to learn that he already exercises this function without legislative sanction. The principle is a dangerous one, and its introduction is unnecessary if the authorities take care—in the words of the fifth paragraph of the report—that the “new houses to be provided shall be “suitable for persons of the labouring classes, and not “too ambitious in character and design.”

There are many topics on which, if time and space permitted, one would desire to touch. On every hand we see signs of changes and rapid evolution which will be of the greatest interest to surveyors in the immediate future. Our cities, and especially the metropolis, have multiplied in population until the traffic has become unmanageable. Facilities for the conveyance of goods must be multiplied. Pedestrians must be provided with easy and safe access, and bold comprehensive schemes such as those of our distinguished Associate of Council, Sir J. Wolfe Barry, must be taken in hand, or the congestion of London's centres will become unendurable.

We look forward with some assurance to an early reorganisation of the docks and Port of London, that they may be worthy of the first city of the world. We

await the proper utilisation of the great deserted silent highway of the Thames. There is already a rush of schemes for piercing London with tubes and for providing tramways to radiate everywhere, and it may be that by the gradual completion of well-devised and comprehensive schemes London may become the place of convenience and of beauty which it deserves to be, while the countryside may share its prosperity and afford, within easy reach, delightful and healthy homes for the toiling millions of the cities.

The year 1902 will long remain prominent in history for the Coronation, for the national relief at the removal of an overwhelming anxiety, and for the close of a prolonged war. It will also be remembered as a year which gave hopes, in its earlier months, of a magnificent wealth of hay and corn harvest, but which the dismal and fickle weather of the summer seriously shattered, leaving a wail of disappointment instead of the expected pean of thanksgiving.

It will also be remembered for the threatened encroachment of gigantic trusts on our shipping, commerce, meat, and other trades, of a character which the best authorities in America have admitted to be not only a menace to industry but most oppressive to the people.

Perhaps the year 1902 may be properly distinguished more for what we have escaped than for what we have gained, and we may not unfairly look forward hopefully for a more prosperous year to follow.

Mr. ALBERT BUCK (Fellow) said he rose to perform the very pleasant duty of proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the President for the able and interesting Address with which he had opened the session.

He was sure he must fail if he were to attempt to deal, in detail, with the many subjects to which the

President had alluded, and on which he had tendered such weighty advice.

He could sympathise heartily with all that had been said with reference to the agent's position, and as to the management of land—a subject in which he was more immediately interested, and he cordially joined in the hope that the agricultural prospect of the future might be brighter than the experience of the past.

The position of the responsible agent to a landed estate had certainly not been, during the past few years, altogether a bed of roses. The agent stood as a sort of buffer between the tenant and the landlord, and as the latter's income decreased in consequence of the bad times from which the country was suffering, it seemed in many cases that the landowner, seeing no other prospect of improvement, thought that when his agent had done all in his power, the best thing was to get rid of him and employ a new man, in the expectation that, by some means or other, he would increase the income from the estate. Whether these expectations were ever realised was more than doubtful.

The question of the supply of labour to which the President had alluded was, he thought, full of difficulty at the present time. Much of the work on a farm must necessarily be of a kind that did not require great intellect, and was no better done because the worker had passed high mathematical or classical examinations. The whole problem was a very difficult one, but he thought that however well the people, as a whole, might be educated, there would always be left a residuum to do the work which highly educated people would not undertake.

Meanwhile, the deplorable scarcity of labour, and the tendency of all classes to flock to the towns for the sake of the higher wages, was undoubtedly increasing, and

we could only hope that something might be done—by the greater use of machinery or in some other way—to relieve agriculture from this present heavy difficulty.

MR. HOWARD CHATFIELD CLARKE (Fellow) said he had the honour placed in his hands of seconding the vote of thanks. There were many present who would have fulfilled this duty better and more fluently than he could, but he was sure no one could express the gratitude which the Members felt to the President for his Address more sincerely.

The day seemed to be the day of the young men. In the High Court, their Associate of Council, the Right Hon. Lord Alverstone, had that afternoon congratulated the Lord Mayor on being, if not the youngest, at least one of the youngest, who had ever occupied the chair; and now the President had stated that he was practically the youngest Member who had been elected to fill the high office of head of the governing body of The Institution.

Many present must feel the absolute truth of the President's warning, that it was not always the very smart, or the very clever person who would succeed best as a surveyor: and that it was the good, plodding, and straight man who would eventually come to the front in his profession.

He knew that it was not customary to discuss the President's Address in any way, but as Mr. Buck had mentioned one point, he would venture to mention two quite at the other end of the Address, viz.: The question of housing, which the President so ably referred to, and that of dealing with the enormous traffic of our important towns.

He remembered that, in his opening Address as President, Mr. Robert Vigers dealt with the latter point,

remarking that although so many widenings of roadways were being carried out, and new thoroughfares made, there was no provision for the widening of the footways for pedestrian traffic. That was a very serious question which must soon be faced by the authorities of the different boroughs and towns.

The housing of the working classes was a large and interesting subject. He thought there must be some danger to the interests of the public in municipalities undertaking the building of houses for the purpose, and at the same time imposing restrictions which seriously hampered, if they did not kill, private enterprise.

Capitalists who, some years back, would readily embark on building in large towns, had now shut down their capital and would not face the outlay with the prospect of a very small return.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously—

THE PRESIDENT, in reply, said he was very sincerely grateful to the Members present for so kindly accepting his poor contribution to the series of introductory Addresses contained in the *Transactions*.

The difficulty which every President must feel on such an occasion was, he believed, to put forward something which was not altogether unworthy of the attention of skilled surveyors, who in many cases might know more about the subjects touched upon than did the President himself; but it was the privilege of his position to deal with as many matters as time and space permitted, and if every Address of the kind were received as good naturedly as his had been on the present occasion, there would be little cause for future Presidents to be frightened at the prospect of their task.

One of the most attractive subjects for discussion at the present time was, he thought, what had been, a little unfairly, called "Municipal Socialism:"—how far it was desirable that municipalities should trade in competition with the very people who supported them. He hoped the subject would be thoroughly thrashed out in Papers and discussions during the coming session, for the system was gaining headway and forcing itself on the public attention.

There was, he feared, some confusion of ideas on the subject. No one would wish to discourage a municipality in supplying all that was necessary to the health, wealth, and comfort of the community; but one might well hesitate to approve their embarking on enterprises such as (to put an extreme case) hop growing, or other farming operations, and so competing with some of their constituents who already supplied local requirements, with equal advantage to the community.

The result of such a system must be something like the fate of the snake, which, lacking good food, thought it could always supply its needs by continuing to feed on its own tail.

There were at the present time many other subjects of the greatest interest ripe for discussion, some of which at least he ventured to hope would be dealt with in Papers to be read during the coming session.

He thought he ought to feel deeply gratified that so many Members had attended the Meeting to hear what they could equally well have read in the *Transactions* afterwards, and he desired to thank them heartily for their indulgent reception of his Address.

The Meeting then adjourned.

AT THE
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING,

Held on Monday, November 24th, 1902.

ARTHUR VERNON (President) in the Chair.

The discussion on the Paper read at the Ordinary General Meeting of Monday, April 28th, 1902, by C. H. Hooper (Fellow), entitled "Compensation for Fruit Planting" was resumed.

The PRESIDENT said, that before the discussion commenced he would like to say that all who had heard or read Mr. Hooper's Paper would, he thought, agree with him that it was an extremely valuable one, as embodying a large amount of varied information to both landlord and tenant, and also dealing with some nice and delicate questions of compensation.

There seemed to be no finality in the law of compensation, and it was never out of place to consider the subject of the relations between landlord and tenant. It was most important, on the one hand, to secure an adequate return to the landlord for improvements, such as the planting of orchards, and on the other hand, to hold out a prospect of reasonable compensation to the tenant so that, without doing any injury to the property used for orchard purposes, he might obtain a fair return for his outlay when his lease or tenancy expired. The

whole subject bristled with interesting points, especially to those who owned, or were directly engaged in the management or cultivation of, fruit growing land.

He would now ask Mr. Hooper to read some notes, additional to those contained in his Paper, and throwing further light on the various aspects of the question in different parts of the country, and under varying conditions of tenure, local custom, and soil.

Mr. HOOPER said that since the reading of his Paper in April last he had, through the kindness of numerous correspondents—whom he would take that opportunity of thanking for their ready assistance—been enabled to get together some considerable amount of additional information bearing on the conditions under which fruit growing was pursued in various parts of the kingdom, and the method by which a fair measure of compensation for improvements, as between landowner and tenant, was arrived at.

With the permission of the Meeting he would now read these additional notes:—

With reference to the Duke of Bedford's Estates, In *Devonshire*, where an orchard is regarded as a necessary part of a farm holding, the estate provides the trees, and plants them, the tenant giving such assistance in planting as is required. The tenant does all the subsequent tending, and is held responsible for the trees. A great part of the work done on the Devonshire estate consists of the less satisfactory operation of planting up old orchards which have become very much dilapidated. Wherever the tenant and the circumstances warrant the necessary outlay, a new orchard is laid out to replace the old one. In granting applications for trees, respect is

always had to the character of the tenant. In the majority of cases the tenants tend their trees satisfactorily, but they require a certain amount of teaching and looking after. It is noticeable that nearly all the applications are for good sorts of market apples, and not for cider apples.

In *Cambridgeshire*, around Thorney, the practice has been quite different. The orchard is not considered an essential part of a farm, and any planting done has been done entirely by the tenants. The estate supplies the trees and labour at cost price to the tenants if they wish it, and the estate has also encouraged them by giving a certain amount of assistance by demonstration and teaching.

In *Bedfordshire*, the small amount of planting that has been done has been for cottagers and growers (not ordinary farmers). With the cottagers the planting has been purely philanthropic. The estate supplies the trees and bushes, plants and tends them. It also removes them whenever it thinks fit. The idea was for the estate to tend the trees for one or two years only, but it has done so for a longer time, as the cottagers are shy of doing anything to them, chiefly through fear of spoiling them, though it is believed a small additional rent would willingly be paid. In a few cases where growers have planted, they have provided the trees and done everything themselves, under an agreement with the estate that on quitting their tenancy their plantations should be valued by an expert and paid for by the estate. No instance has yet occurred of such a tenant having to be compensated. Anything but yearly leases are opposed to the principles of the estate. Each case of proposed planting would be considered on its merits, and modifi-

cations in the arrangements made if necessary, always preserving the two principles that the tenant should be paid a proper value for what he leaves for the landlord, and that the landlord shall be called upon to pay for no planting for which he has not given his consent.*

CUSTOMS OF COUNTIES.

Bedfordshire.—Mr. Spencer Pickering writes that the great diversity of opinions as to the proper basis of compensation for fruit planting must make it evident that, if possible, a landlord should avoid having to compensate altogether. But this is not always possible, and in such cases it is clear, from some of the instances collected by the author, that the landlord should protect himself by previously fixing a maximum for the compensation to be paid. Very few of the opinions which have been elicited, do justice to the risks run by the landlord when he allows a tenant to plant. He virtually enters into partnership with the tenant (often a reluctant partnership with the sole object of benefiting the tenant), and as he runs the risk of loss, if the plantation is a failure, so he ought to stand a chance of gain if it is a success. To say that he should pay the valuation price of whatever he has to take over does not meet the case at all; for the real value to him must depend on future events, the rent which he can obtain for it in future years from some future tenant, and no valuer can determine this with certainty. The chief risks which the landlord runs are that he may have to take over the plantation at an early stage, when it is quite uncertain whether it will be a failure or not; that if it is a failure the tenant may give notice, and force the landlord to pay some-

* Mr. Spencer Pickering.

thing for what is worse than valueless, or that he may find himself saddled with an old plantation for which he has had to pay heavily, but which will before long necessitate considerable further outlay, if he is not to be a heavy loser. It would be easy to enumerate other risks, and all such risks are no doubt greater in a county like Bedfordshire, where the fruit-growing capability of the soil is but little known, and the proper principles of fruit valuation are but little understood. In order, therefore, that the landlord should share with the tenant the chances of gain, as well as of loss, it was proposed in certain cases with which had he to deal that the maximum compensation to be paid shall be an amount diminishing year by year, till (in plantations of bush apples, pears, or plums) it becomes nil at the end of about 20 years. The maximum to be paid at the beginning of the term is about the cost of the plantation till it comes into bearing. Such a plantation should not be exhausted after 20 years, and if it comes into the landlord's hands then he will get it for nothing and be the gainer; but this will be no hardship on the tenant, for on a reasonable assumption as to the profits of a successful plantation, it will be found that after about 10 years he will have received enough by his sales to have paid him 15 per cent. annually on his outlay, and to have paid off his capital expenditure as well. As 10 years is thus the limit of all risk to the tenant, it is but fair to put a similar limit, though at the more distant date of 20 years, to the risk of his partner, the landlord. For plantations of bush-fruits the term at which compensation becomes nil is eight years after planting.

The following scheme for compensation may be worth notice. It is drawn out somewhat roughly as

regards interest, and the original cost is high in comparison with what it is in many counties.

The question asked is an almost impossible one to answer without knowing full details, and above all without defining what is meant by value. If value means "value to the tenant." *i.e.* the sum for which it would pay him to buy a ten-year-old plantation of apples, I should capitalise the average net profits (say £30) at 15 per cent. (which is a fair trade profit), and add on a further percentage such as might redeem the purchase money in 10 or 15 years, say 7 per cent. This would give £140 per acre. The value to the landlord—and after all this is the value which has actually to be dealt with in a case of compensation—might be a very different thing. It would be determined by the increase in rent which the landlord can get in consequence of the plantation (due allowance being made for a sinking fund, and possibilities of the holding being vacant for some time, &c., &c.). What this would probably be is absolutely impossible to tell without knowing every detail; the increase might be anything between £10 an acre or a negative quantity.

So far as I can judge without going into the matter carefully, the suggestion respecting standards sounds a very reasonable one, always provided that the case is one where the existence of trees improves the letting value of the farm. Where standards are dealt with, in Devonshire, they are always provided by the estate.

COMPENSATION FOR BUSH APPLE TREES (PLANTED 12 FEET APART)

Original expenses of planting £40.

Yearly expenditure £10.

Net returns rising to £20 in the fifth year (gross = £30) if compensated.

After.	Capital expended. £40	Capital + 15 per cent. Interest.	Accumulated profit from Crops.	Yearly gross receipts.	Value received.	Loss or Gain.
1 year	50	56	0	0	40	-16
2 "	60	68	0	0	38	-30
3 "	60	77	0	10	36	-41
4 "		86	5	15	34	-47
5 "		95	10	20	32	-53
6 "		104	35	30	30	-39
7 "		113	55	30	28	-30
8 "		122	75		26	-21
9 "		131	95		24	-12
10 "		140	115		22	-3
11 "		(149)*	135 (+ 9)*		20	+ 6 (+ 9)*
12 "		(158)	155 (+ 18)		18	+ 15 (+ 18)
13 "		(167)	175 (+ 27)		16	+ 24 (+ 27)
14 "		(176)	195		14	+ 33 (+ 36)
15 "		(185)	215		12	+ 42 (+ 43)
16 "		(194)	235		10	+ 51 (+ 54)
17 "		(203)	255		8	+ 60 (+ 63)
18 "		(212)	275		6	+ 69 (+ 72)
19 "		(221)	295		4	+ 78 (+ 81)
20 "		(230)	315		2	+ 87 (+ 90)

Cambridgeshire.—Isle of Ely. The arrangements made between landlords and tenants as to fruit planting vary according to circumstances. Some few tenants will plant small pieces at their own cost, and take the risk as to getting compensation, but this is not done to any great extent. In some cases the landlords will provide the trees, bushes, &c., in which case there is usually an agreement that he pays no compensation to the out-going tenant. In other cases, previous to the passing of the Market Gardeners' Act, landlords would agree for the tenant to plant at his own cost and allow

* After the tenth year the original capital expenditure is wiped off, hence the tenant's profits should be calculated at £9 a year more than is entered (£9 being 15 per cent. interest on £60).

him compensation on leaving. This is now provided for under the said Act, the only condition being that the tenant shall not plant without the knowledge and consent of the landlord.*

A rough estimate of the cost of planting in Hunts., Cambs., and Isle of Ely †:—

120 half standard apples and plums	£	s.	d.
18 feet apart at 1s. - - -	6	0	0
1,090 gooseberries at 6 feet apart (2 rows between tree rows, and 2 between trees) at 12s. per 100 -	6	0	0
Clean, cultivate, manure and plant land - - - - -	8	0	0
	£20	0	0

Bedfordshire.—Mr. Eve writes that the arrangements as to fruit between landlord and tenant are in a glorious muddle in Bedfordshire. Landlords do not plant because they will not get the fruit, and tenants will not plant because they think they will not be paid for their trees when they go out, and each case is dealt with on its own merits without apparent rhyme or reason.‡

Lincolnshire.—For ordinary agricultural occupation—farms—the tenants usually plant what trees they desire, and are allowed tenant-right on quitting for top fruit up to ten years from time of planting, and for bush fruit up to five years. Until quite recently the original cost of the trees was allowed up to three years.

At a meeting of the Valuers' Association a proposition was made and carried that the time should be extended to ten years for trees, and five years for

* Mr. T. B. Grainger, The Vineyards, Ely.

† Mr. Street, of Somersham.

‡ Mr. H. T. Eve, Bedford.

bushes, and it is left to the valuer to decide the amount to be allowed, the rule only fixing that after ten years and five years no allowance should be made, as it is considered that in that period the tenant will have been compensated by the fruit obtained. The rule would not apply to a large quantity (making an orchard) without landlord's consent.*

Suffolk.—In the immediate neighbourhood of Eye, fruit planting by a tenant does not receive from the landlord the encouragement which it deserves. The question seems to be purely a matter of arrangement between the landlord and tenant to meet the particular case, few (if any) of the estate leases touching upon it, neither does the tenant appear to realise the value of a good orchard attached to a holding; consequently he does not trouble to replace dead trees for which he can claim no compensation, as "custom" does not deal with the orchards.

Where a tenant, knowing the profits of a good orchard, planted largely (without making any arrangement with his landlord), he would no doubt be advised to claim under the Agricultural Holdings Act, but valuations under the Act are rarely made in this district, custom and the agreement being the basis generally.

Cottage tenants have sometimes removed fruit trees of many years' growth (really too old for successful transplanting) and the landlord has not prevented it or offered compensation.†

Northamptonshire and the Midlands.—As a rule orchards are very much mismanaged in the Midland counties, and the tenants seem to take little interest in them.

* Messrs. S. & G. Kingston, Spalding.

† Mr. Hugh Whitaker, of Hoxne.

When the fruit trees were supplied to tenants for planting orchards, the trees were very much neglected. Where the tenant can be trusted to look after them the trees are not supplied, but it is agreed, by letter to the tenant planting the orchard, to submit the matter to valuation in accordance with the Agricultural Holdings Act. *

Buckinghamshire.—On Lord Rosebery's estate at Mentmore, the plan adopted during the last 27 years is a very simple one, and has been found to answer admirably. All the farms are held on a yearly tenancy. A considerable area of land has been planted with fruit trees during the above period.

The plan carried out in every case is as follows: The ground is prepared, trees purchased, planted, and protected by the landlord. Should any of the trees fail they are replaced by the landlord. When a tenant leaves, no question as to compensation can arise, the trees being the property of the landlord, the same as the houses and buildings. Some of the farmers on this estate look to the fruit to pay a large portion of the rent, one of them recently remarking that if it were not for the fruit trees he would give his farm up. †

Staffordshire.—There is very little fruit planting in this immediate neighbourhood. Such fruit trees as are planted are usually put in by the tenant at his own risk, and the landlord often sanctions their transfer by valuation from one tenant to another. The planting, however, as a general rule, is so small that the question of valuation rarely arises. ‡

Mr. Duncalfe writes: "This is not a fruit growing

* Mr. C. G. Bolam, Market Harborough.

† Mr. J. Smith, of Mentmore.

‡ Mr. H. B. Owen, Newcastle, Staffs.

“ district, and we are situated rather high above sea level. I am not aware that there is any rule or custom governing fruit tree planting. In some cases, for small orchards or gardens, I have found the tenant the fruit trees to plant.”

Herefordshire.—“ In one of my agreements the landlord agrees to provide the young trees at a cost not exceeding 1s. 6d. each, which appears to be low. This is in a cider making district.” *

Dorsetshire.—As a rule, in letting a farm which has orchard land attached to it, the tenant is bound to keep the orchard properly stocked with trees, replacing old or useless trees with young ones. In some cases the landlord finds trees, the tenant doing the planting. A tenant would not be likely to plant a new orchard without the consent of the owner. If he did so he could not claim compensation. †

Somersetshire.—In this district fruit planting is principally confined to orchards, and in most agreements tenants have to keep them properly filled, or at any rate to plant a good thriving young tree in the place of any tree that dies or is blown down, properly protecting it, and pruning the trees when necessary. ‡

At Crewkerne in Somerset there is a custom for the tenant to provide both plant and labour and to be paid by valuation at quitting, but it does not always work well; if the orchard fails the tenant suffers, and if it succeeds, he is rarely satisfied with the sum awarded to him. §

In *Herefordshire*, *Worcester*, *Devon*, and one or two other counties, the most usual arrangement with regard

* Mr. H. G. Duncalfe, F.S.I., Wolverhampton.

† Mr. R. Yates, Milton Abbey Office, Blandford, Dorset.

‡ Mr. W. Roberts and Mr. J. E. Tory, F.S.I., Yeovil, Somerset.

§ Mr. Antony R. Cragg.

to planting orchards is :—The landlord finds the fruit trees, and where necessary the materials required in protecting them from injury from stock, and the tenant finds the labour in planting and in fixing the tree guards. *

A grower in Herefordshire points out the difficulty in the event of the tenant planting as to what proportion of the value of the tree should be attributed to the inherent capabilities of the soil ; also he thinks that greater stress should be laid on the nett annual profits on an average of, say, five or seven years in making a valuation.

Hertfordshire.—With regard to orchards—the landlords usually pay for standard trees, a tenant having no claim at the end of his tenancy. In the Watford district claims for tenant right in respect of fruit trees are very exceptional and there is very little market gardening. †

Cornwall.—Nearly every farm house has an orchard attached to it, which the tenant fills up with young trees or not, as he likes, but generally does nothing to it, and the trees are in a neglected state. There are a few small plantations of, perhaps, half an acre to two or three acres, round Penzance and Penryn ; but in West Cornwall there are only two large fruit farms, and they are both of quite recent planting. Nearly all the fruit in Cornwall is grown on the banks of the Tamar, on the borders of Devonshire ; this consists almost entirely of strawberries and raspberries, but there are a few plantations of gooseberries and plums.

Gloucestershire.—As far as I can gather there is very seldom any compensation paid to tenants for either

* Mr. A. R. Cragg

† Mr. J. Weall, of Watford.

planting or rearing young trees: it may be done on a very small scale in a few individual cases, but an uncertainty of this kind is almost worse than nothing. In this district landlords usually pay for young trees and for rough fencing, the tenant planting, fencing, &c., consequently trees are often badly planted and very seldom staked, then they grow badly and are greatly neglected afterwards. In my opinion if we are to hold our own in fruit growing it will be necessary for tenants to receive adequate compensation for nursing young trees even when landlords find trees and fencing, as apple and pear trees (standards in orchards) are very little use for several years. Consequently most tenants naturally will not carefully nurse young trees, as if they do so it may mean having to pay more rent when the trees become profitable, or leave all behind for another; to use an old expression, I think landlords "stand in their own light" by not allowing adequate compensation to a tenant for planting, fencing, and nursing young trees.*

I am informed by a prominent firm of land agents in Gloucester, that they have no estate agreement between landlord and tenant as to the planting of fruit trees or a scale of compensation in respect of the planting.

So far as their experience goes, the state of things in regard to planting is very unsatisfactory, and they think, in most cases, it would answer the landlord's purpose to bear the whole initial cost, that is to say, to plant and fence the trees. The old custom was for the landlord to find trees, and the tenant to fence and plant, but everything depends upon the planting, and the tenants will not, as a rule, incur the expense of doing this work thoroughly. For instance, every hole should be dug 6 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep, otherwise the

* Mr. T. Herbert Phelps, Tibberton, near Gloucester.

trees will run the risk of being "root bound." Then again, the fencing should be done in such a way as not only to protect the trees from the stock, but to insure that the bark of the tree shall not be injured. Too much importance cannot be paid to "mulching" of the trees.

It is absolutely essential that the trees shall be well mulched with manure in the spring, as it will not only feed the young tree, but keep the roots cool. But experience shows that comparatively few tenants will attend to all this—they invariably say, "the trees will not come to full bearing in my time, and why should I have the trouble of looking after them."

It would seem to be almost better to have a separate agreement with respect to newly-planted orchards, clearly defining the obligations of the landlord and the tenant, and if the farm be let on lease it might be well to fix the rent on a sliding scale, as it is only fair to remember that for the first few years the tenant would really derive very little profit from the plantation.*

Worcestershire.—Mr. Albert Buck, of Worcester, writes: "I am all in favour of settling terms with a tenant before he plants," and quotes the following example of the difficulty that may arise if this is not done:—

A small farm situate about two miles from here, containing about fifty-four acres, was let for a term of fourteen years from the 29th September, 1885, rent £175. Of the fifty-four acres about thirty-two were arable. Some time previous to the expiration of the lease the lessee obtained the lessor's consent to plant this arable with fruit trees; the latter did not realise that he was incurring any liability.

"At the time the lease expired the thirty-two acres was a plantation of plums, gooseberries, and currants,

* Messrs. Bruton, Knowles and Company, Gloucester.

“just in full bearing. The lessee claimed the sum of
“£10,500, the amount of compensation which, under the
“Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883 and the Market Gar-
“deners’ Act, 1895, he was entitled to.

“The claim was, no doubt, very excessive, but as it
“was made on the basis of a valuation by a nurseryman
“of good standing here, it would, if contested, have been
“an expensive enquiry, and the lessors had not means to
“devote to the purpose. It ended in our selling the *whole*
“property to the lessee for £5,500, he foregoing his claim.
“The year 1899 was an exceptionally good year for plums
“and gooseberries, both as regards quality and price, and
“if we had fought the case I have no doubt £3,000
“or £4,000 may have been recovered; it is impossible
“to say what would have been the result. I wish the
“lessor had been able to fight; it would have been a
“valuable test case. I fancy there have been many of
“the same kind.”

Worcestershire.—The Evesham System of Free Sale.
—Colonel Long, M.P., writes: “The Evesham system
“as carried out on Mr. Rudge’s estate is almost perfect,
“but if you made it an Act of Parliament you would
“at once get dual ownership, which has been so disas-
“trous in Ireland, and if it is only a custom, it breaks
“down in the case of bankruptcy and of a minor’s
“trustees, who can only act within the narrowest limits
“of the law.

“Landlord and tenant are quasi partners, the land-
“lord finds land (and gets a better rent if it is let as
“market garden in most cases), the tenant finds capital,
“brains, time, and trouble to plant and produce, and the
“unexhausted results of money, brains, and trouble,
“which are all part of his capital, ought to come out
“when he leaves.”*

* Colonel E. W. Long, M.P., Evesham.

In reply to a question : " What advantage to the landlord is the planting of fruit if there is free sale of tenant "right"? Mr. G. New has kindly replied that the advantage to the landlord if the tenant plants trees is that the former is able at the end of the tenancy to get more rent for the land. But if he allows, as is more often the case, the outgoing tenant to sell to the incoming tenant, in the first place he always secures a good substantial tenant, and has, in addition, a considerable security in case rent gets in arrear, by the value of the ingoing. It may also be said that he keeps up the rent which for Evesham land is certainly high.

Mr. G. Jones, of Evesham, also replied to this question : " The land insures a good tenant, and if there is a "change of tenancy the incoming tenants will often pay a "slight increase of rent voluntarily. Take this case for "instance. Lady Northwich having a farm which, as a "farm, let at 10s. per acre, it was cut up into thirty "tenancies. Rent started at £1 to £2 per acre, tenants "commenced to plant and the whole farm became fruit "plantations; it was then offered for sale for the purchaser "to compensate the tenants. The tenants called a meeting, "and I valued for them. The amount due to tenants was "about £2,000, the new landlord was invited to meet the "tenants, and in a good spirit, said he would sell to each "tenant his holding at a nominal profit on the purchase "or he would let each tenant go on as before, with a "small increase of rent. The latter alternative was accepted "by all. The landlord gave a written agreement that if "any tenant wanted to leave, they were to give him the "first offer of the tenancy, and he would be willing to pay "the same as any other incoming tenant. This of course "gave general satisfaction, and the new landlord got a "good interest for his purchase. I can hardly see what

“the landlord wants more than this, for he is not entitled to what his tenants have laboured for years for. If the land is required for buildings or any other important matter, it can be sold at a price that the landlord can afford to pay his tenant, especially now that the scale of charges is well known.”

Mr. Jones also writes that one rule can hardly apply to all cases. Evesham seems to have its own rule, based upon custom of many years' standing, and ought to be dealt with accordingly. If a man has a piece of ground he wants to give up he introduces a tenant for the landlord's approval, and the incoming tenant arranges with the outgoing tenant what is fair and right according to the extent he has improved his holding, and the tenant cannot give the landlord notice to leave and expect to get compensation from the landlord unless the landlord wishes to take it over, then he pays as though he were an incoming tenant, and if he chooses he can raise the rent. The system of arranging matters by mutual consent seems to work well, and it is difficult to see how any other system would work satisfactorily. This is provided the tenant finds his own trees, but if found by the landlord, and no interest charged, the trees cannot be valued to the outgoing tenant. In this case the landlord is entitled to an increase of rent if the trees thrive well and the site and soil prove favourable.

As to when Compensation should cease.—As to when valuations should cease: if the trees are supplied, planted, and protected by the landlord, the tenant certainly has no claim; if the growth of the trees has improved the holding the landlord can make a slight rise in rent when the tenancy changes hands; if the holding is improved the tenant must be satisfied with the result of the fruit, and it would be to the interest of the landlord

to keep the trees well protected until the trees are well established; if left to the tenant failure often occurs. If the trees are found, planted, and protected by the tenant there should be no limit of time when valuation should cease, providing the same tenant keeps in possession or the ingoing tenant pays something to the outgoing tenant for the improvements he has made, but always valued according to condition, whatever kind of trees they may be. As to the age of the trees, this depends entirely on the nature of the ground, &c. The life of a standard fruit tree is from 25 to 50 years, and some kinds even longer; gooseberry and currant bushes from 10 to 15 and even 20.*

Warwickshire.—With regard to any definite arrangement between landlord and tenant in this county there is none; they vary in different parts.

In one case the landlord finds trees, and plants the same, the tenant pays 5 per cent. on the outlay, and gets no compensation at the termination of his tenancy. In another, the landlord finds trees and materials necessary for fencing or protection, the tenant plants and pays all labour in connection with fencing, &c., and undertakes to keep up the number of trees. In this case no compensation is allowed at the end of the tenancy. In another case, a tenant who farms a large area of land, wanted to plant fruit trees, which he has done on part of his holding, but the landlord would not agree to allow any compensation at the termination of tenancy, although the tenant found all trees and labour. The landlord would not recognise any part of the farm as market garden land.

In a case where the trees were planted before the Act came into force, a stiff claim for compensation has been made and sustained.†

* Mr. George Jones, Evesham.

† Mr. Walker Bernard, Stratford-on-Avon.

Kent.—A large, long-established and able fruit-grower at Southfleet near Gravesend, wrote:

“Fruit farming does not pay, and I feel sure we are nearing the vanishing point of profit. Where can you get compensation from, and what valuer will put a value on something that may produce a heavy crop and a consequent loss?”

“One may, but the man on the other side would differ. I really think it is best for every man to make as good a bargain as he can, and not to expect legislative enactments to help him, for no two valuers seem to be agreed about them, at least those that have been passed for market gardeners and the Agricultural Holdings Act.”*

A liberal arrangement between a landlord and tenant in the Hundred of Hoo, Kent, has recently been agreed upon, whereby the landlord pays for top trees (apples, plums, cherries, pears), also cost of planting, staking, and allows £1 per acre deduction in rent for seven years; afterwards the trees to belong to the landlord. The tenant agrees to grow no corn crop between them and to cultivate the trees properly.

In another case just settled in Mid-Kent, the tenant was to be allowed full value of the standard trees which he had planted for six years, and half value up to the 15th year. The tenant has just been finally awarded £500 at the latter period for 16 acres of fruit.

An agent says he had to arrange the planting of several large orchards near Tonbridge. The landlord provided the fruit trees delivered on the site, and also paid the wages of the man who superintended the planting; the farmers provided three men to do the

* Mr. W. Chambers of Southfleet.

labour of planting, &c. In this case no compensation was to be claimed at quitting.

Surrey.—But little fruit-planting is done in the neighbourhood of Guildford. In one case a tenant who planted many years ago was granted the privilege of removing trees, bushes, &c., at the end of the tenancy.

In another case a landlord having let a small holding, at a merely agricultural rent, to a tenant who converted it into a nursery ground and market garden, recovered last year at the end of his tenancy an enormous valuation, where the holding was intended as a merely agricultural one. A land agent should certainly be very careful how he enters into any contract with a tenant for fruit-planting. If the soil and district were suitable, and the owner of the property possessed of fair means, he might supply trees to a tenant on lease, but an undertaking to pay for the improvements should be limited.*

Scotland.

Mr. John Speir, Newton Farm, Newton, near Glasgow, writes: "The passing of the Market Gardeners' Act has been against the interests of fruit-growers both on farms and market gardens. Landlords in letting land now do so only as farm land, and for the purpose of growing farm crops, even although it should already be a market garden. This prevents any fruit or other permanent market garden crop being planted (or at least claimed for at the expiry of the lease), other than the half acre allowed by the Agricultural Holdings Act. No landlords provide trees or come under any obligations to take over any planted land."

* Mr. W. H. Messenger, F.S.I., Guildford.

Lanarkshire.—A large proportion of the orchards in this locality are the property of the growers, and consequently the question of compensation does not arise. Like the Chairman of the meeting at which your Paper was read, I believe this to be the only satisfactory way for a man to plant an orchard.

Of the others a considerable number are rented on a nineteen years' lease, the grower expecting to recoup himself in that time, and with the further expectation of getting his lease renewed at the same rent or at worst a slight increase. So far as I know, no landlords provide trees.

We believe that the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act would be of benefit to us, but as yet no case has arisen in the district.

As regards strawberry cultivation, the usual practice (leaving out of account the farmers, who after all are the largest growers here, and who grow the crop as an agricultural one) is to rent land on a five or six years' lease, or double that time if it is intended to plant the land a second time, and of course in that case no question of compensation is involved.*

Ireland.

In *Ireland* no arrangement is entered into between landlord and tenant as regards ownership of fruit plantations. To put it broadly owing to the dual ownership brought about by the Land Acts, the landlord has really got nothing but a life interest in the land. As long as the landlord receives his rent he is powerless, and the tenant can erect what buildings he likes, make what plantations he likes, and, when he likes, sell his ownership

* Mr. T. G. Gilchrist, Lanark.



in the farm, the landlord exercising a nominal approval of the new tenant. In nearly every case all buildings fruit plantations and the like belong to the tenant, and certain families have held their farms from generation to generation. This causes one of the difficulties which we are now labouring under, namely, to determine what belongs to the landlord, what to the tenant. It is, however, taken as a rule, that when land is surrendered to the landlord, the tenant is entitled to compensation for all he has put on the land; in other words, the landlord has to buy his interest. The same holds good of a farm that has been taken over from the landlord with standing buildings and orchards. When the tenant leaves he is either entitled to compensation for his trees or to take them with him.*

Some farmers in the north, near Belfast, have started fruit-growing, with good results. The County Council in Monaghan are trying to get the farmers there to take it up, and with that view they recently sent a deputation to visit the fruit farms near Belfast.

The conditions of agriculture in Ireland are very bad, and as to landlords supplying trees, no such arrangement could be made in Ireland under present agrarian terms. Tenants have their own interests in their holdings, and at present are strong on buying out the landlord's interest.†

General.

Basis for Compensation.—Mr. J. K. Woodward writes: "That the landlord should receive some recognition of the inherent capabilities of the soil I am willing to admit, and as it seems probable now that the law on

* Captain R. Berry, Green Castle, Co. Donegal.

† Mr. W. W. Hadden, of Johnstown.

“ the matter will be based on obtaining the landlord’s permission in writing, I suggest that the proposed site be previously inspected, valued, and terms of future tenancy be arranged beforehand ; and not that the landlord step in and take 25 per cent. if the orchard be a splendid success owing to careful selection, planting, and cultivation by the grower. That would be a tax on the industry, and it must be noted that, unlike a house, a fruit plantation in fifty years will be declining in value, and should the forty or fifty trees per acre equal ‘ not far short of £1 each ’ the £40 or £50 per acre is a fair price for the freehold originally, and represents £1 per acre per annum for fifty years. So that, considering the initial outlay at £1 per acre per annum and the original rent at 30s. per acre, an additional $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 10 per cent. for permission to plant should amply recompense the landlord.”

“ I know by experience that where the plantation is on land belonging to a well and old-established family, whose rental is a fixture—the tenant right of such is of much greater value than on land that may come into the market in a few years, or the present rent of which cannot be relied upon as that which an incoming tenant would in future have to pay.”

Mr. Woodward criticises the cost of actual planting in estimates of cost of planting given as being too low.

Cost of raising a Plantation of Fruit.

Mr. Walter Kruse, of Truro, writes : “ In my opinion the cost of raising a plantation of fruit has been vastly underestimated. The estimates may be very well on paper but do not work out in practice. It is all very well to put down the cost of trees and

“ the planting the ground, &c., but nothing is allowed
“ for contingencies which always occur, and there are a
“ great many expenses not included. For example an
“ estimate is given by a gentleman, on page 414 of the
“ Paper. I have no doubt it is very good as far as
“ it goes, but it is the barest possible charge, and
“ nothing is allowed for fencing, gates, fruit lodges,
“ making roads into the plantations, broken trees,
“ regrafting varieties proved unsuitable, or for that
“ which is much the greatest item, the cost of cultivation until profitable, together with tithes, taxes, &c.

“ I have planted several farms in Kent, and will
“ give the cost of the second one of these which I
“ planted in 1888. It was a farm of twenty-eight acres,
“ the whole of which I planted with fruit (except, of
“ course, the land occupied by house, yard and buildings).
“ The cost of planting and cultivation the first two
“ years, after deducting the amount of fruit, potatoes
“ &c., sold, was £2,070. Besides this, there was an out-
“ lay of £90 for fencing, and £140 for fruit lodges, cart
“ lodge, &c. This makes a total of £2,300, and with loss
“ on cultivation a little longer until the fruit trees paid
“ expenses, came to about £2,888, or fully £100 per
“ acre: my subsequent experience in planting confirms
“ this sum. If worked out on the actual net acreage
“ after deducting rates, &c., the cost would be higher. I
“ went to work as cheaply as I could and grew straw-
“ berries to bring a quick return, and as my name was
“ known in several markets for sending the best straw-
“ berries to those markets I got very good prices, so I
“ doubt if anyone could do it for less money.

“ The reason the cost of planting is usually under-
“ estimated is, I think, because the expenses of cultivation
“ until profitable, are mixed with those of other crops,

“and farmers do not keep a separate account of them.
“I shall be very glad to have a report of your discussion.”

Mr. Hooper proceeded to say that at the annual meeting of the Kent Valuers' Club at Rochester the two following questions were discussed, which might also be of interest to consider at this Meeting, viz. :

- (1) What would be a fair allowance by a landlord in consideration of a tenant planting standard trees ?
- (2) Assuming no arrangement had been made beforehand, what would be a fair basis of compensation for fruit already planted by the tenant previous to the commencement of the Act ?

Mr. HERBERT M. COBB (Fellow), said he thought that, among the most important matters which it fell to a valuer to arrange at the present moment was the question of compensation for planting fruit.

In the part of the country in which he practised the question was often one of considerable difficulty. Owners and their agents had been accused of trying to discourage fruit planting; that statement might be fair up to a certain point, but beyond that it was absolutely untrue. It was not always expedient to give a man *carte blanche* to plant what fruit he liked. The expense and uncertainty of arbitration must not be lost sight of, and owners naturally hesitated to incur an indefinite liability. But, at the same time, it was not fair to say that they discouraged planting, because they tried their best to suggest terms that would be fair to both landlord and tenant.

He must say that, personally, he entirely agreed with Mr. Buck, that the proper time to settle compensation

was before the planting was done. But, even then, there was, he thought, a little difficulty to be foreseen. The Act of Parliament said that the terms of compensation should be "fair and reasonable," and was not a case on record where it was specified that certain fruit trees should be paid for at the end of the term at a cost of not less than £10 per acre, and that valuation was upset on the ground that this was not "fair and reasonable compensation" under the Act? This being so, he would recommend persons making arrangements before planting to specify that both parties agreed that the sum named was "fair and reasonable" compensation under the Act.

In the case in the Hundred of Hoo, which Mr. Hooper mentioned, it was arranged that the landlord should plant the fruit trees, should wire and stake them and get them ready for the tenant, and that the tenant should have his rent reduced for seven years for partial occupation by the landlord's trees. That was, he thought, the fairest arrangement he had ever succeeded in making. At the end of seven years the farm was to be re-valued.

In Mr. Hooper's further notes he had quoted a very interesting remark of Mr. John Speir who said that the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act tended to prohibit fruit-planting. With that he entirely agreed. In justice to the landlord it was impossible to recommend indiscriminate planting, and a clause should be inserted in the lease to limit it. It should be quite easy to arrange such terms to start with that the landlord should have some idea of what he would be called upon to pay at the end of the term, and the tenant some idea of what he would receive. At present they were both in the dark. This uncertainty might result in very good business for lawyers and surveyors, but it seriously interfered with the business relations between the landlord, or his

agent, and the tenant. He was sure all present must appreciate the care and patience with which Mr. Hooper had compiled such a mass of information, not only from his own part of the country but from all over the kingdom, in order to facilitate discussion of the question. If anyone could suggest a fair and workable system of compensation to tenants for planting fruit trees he would earn the lasting gratitude of surveyors and valuers, especially in his own county of Kent.

Mr. J. K. WOODWARD (Visitor) said there were two or three points which he would like to speak upon, suggested by the additional information that Mr. Hooper had given to the meeting. The first thing was the case in Worcestershire, which appeared on the face of it to be a very glaring case of hardship on the landlord, and of excessive claim on the part of the grower. A farm of 54 acres was let on a lease at a rental of £175—a big rent—£3 5s. an acre—and at the expiration of the lease the tenant made a claim under the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, and under the Agricultural Holdings Act, amounting to £10,500. This was backed up by a valuer who was said to be a good practical nurseryman in the district.

Ten thousand five hundred pounds was a large bill for a landlord or anybody else to pay; but it was interesting to see what was the result. It ended in the landlord selling the whole property to the lessee for £5,500, the lessee foregoing his claim of £10,500. He sold his land, consisting of fifty-four acres, at £101 17s. per acre; not a very bad price. It was equal, in perpetuity at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to £192 10s. per annum, which was an increase of £17 10s. on the rent. He did not think that the landlord had any cause to grumble.

He thought there were many agents who would be glad to help their clients to dispose of agricultural or other land at that price.

There was another point to be considered. In this instance the trees were in full bearing at the time the lease expired. In thirty years where would this man's claim of £10,500 be? It would have vanished altogether, as the trees would be worth nothing. The gooseberry bushes and plum trees, for instance, would be gone. It seemed to him a very strong point, that an industry, capable of establishing a claim in fourteen years of £10,500, and which would, after twenty-five or thirty years, go back again almost to its normal condition, should be capable of that enhancement of value.

He could mention a case, the very opposite of the one he had just quoted, and the extreme divergence between the two seemed to him to prove the necessity for simple and effective legislation to deal with the question of compensation for fruit growing.

In 1887 a tenant farmer entered into an agreement to rent 100 acres of mixed arable and pasture land at a rental of £150 per annum. The agreement was an ordinary farming agreement. In 1891 he, by careful investigation and noting the character of the soil and the methods adopted by market gardeners adjoining, decided that an arable field of his holding, about four acres in extent, was particularly suitable for the cultivation of fruit, and in that and the following two years planted out some 1,000 or 1,200 gooseberry bushes, about 500 plum trees, and 6,000 strawberry plants. In September, 1893, the tenant received notice to quit, as the land was wanted for general gardening purposes. In the Spring of 1894 he agreed with the landlord's

solicitor to continue to hold the four acres of land on which he had planted the trees, &c., as "garden land" at £2 per acre, an increase of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on the rent paid for the farm; and this rent was paid to the landlord's solicitor on Lady Day and at Michaelmas, 1895.

In September, 1895, he again received notice to quit or pay double the increased rent, and in consequence he decided to leave, and claim compensation under the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, and the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, 1895, which had then come into operation. The usual notices were given and the fruit trees, bushes, and permanent crops valued by a practical fruit grower whom he nominated as referee. The tenant had, in 1895, erected a hovel on the land for the purposes of his business, and this was included in the valuation. The landlord's agent wrote to a local auctioneer and valuer to inspect the land, trees, hovel &c., and report to him, but the valuer was not empowered to make any terms with the referee whom the tenant had appointed. The inspection and valuation made by this gentleman very nearly agreed with that of the tenant's valuer. Finding this, the landlord's agent immediately declined to accept the valuation of his own valuer, and refused to appoint any other valuer or referee, but wrote the tenant's solicitor saying that if the tenant would withdraw his claim and accept that of a person to be nominated by the landlord without question, the landlord would pay the sum his nominee fixed. The agent contended that, by reason of the tenancy of the farm having terminated in 1894, the tenancy of the four acres of land, though continuous by the tenant, either as farmer or fruit grower, was a new tenancy, commencing at Michaelmas, 1894, and that, no claim having been made for the fruit trees and bushes, under

the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, when leaving the farm, he had now no right to claim compensation, under the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, 1895, for any improvements or planting that were done previous to Michaelmas, 1894.

The tenant's solicitor advised that counsel's opinion be taken on this point and also on the best method of procedure, the landlord still refusing to appoint any valuer. Counsel gave an opinion decidedly in favour of the tenant, and advised that he apply to the county court under Section 9 Sub-section 6 of the Act of 1883. Accordingly, his solicitor applied to the county court judge of the district to appoint a "Referee of the Court," and recommended a gentleman of well known authority and standing in the fruit-growing world. In appointing such referee the county court judge first hears the application, and then fixes a date when he will appoint, after receiving affidavits of "fitness"—this necessitating two appearances in court. The appointment was made, and the referee of the court heard evidence and made his award, amounting to £91 1s. 8d., or about £4 less than the tenant's valuer. The tenant was quite willing to accept this sum as compensation for his improvements, but the landlord instructed his solicitor to appeal against the award, and for the third time the case came into court, and the award was sent back to the referee to hear further evidence as to the dates on which the improvements were carried out. This was done, the award amended, laid before the court, and again appealed against by the landlord. Two courts had been held by the referee, two counsel had been consulted by the tenant, and each had given an opinion distinctly in his favour.

Four times was the case before the county court

judge, the last with disastrous results to the tenant. The valuations made by his own valuer, by the landlord's valuer (whom he afterwards repudiated), the award and the amended award of the referee of the court had all exceeded £90, and either sum would have been accepted by the tenant.

The judge reduced the amount to £20 9s. 2*d.*, the reasoning he followed which enabled him to arrive at this result being that given in a Paper read at The Institution by Mr. Hooper on the 22nd March, 1897, and brought forward by Mr. Wise one step further. The landlord had no difficulty in letting the land to a new tenant at £4 per acre, or double the rent paid by the previous tenant, making a gross increase in two years of 133½ per cent., and it should be noted that the incoming tenant paid to the landlord £50 for the fruit trees, bushes, and improvements carried out by the previous tenant, and which the law had enabled the landlord to acquire for £20, after the tenant had spent £80 in costs, fees, &c. The tenant to-day was asking £200 for ingoing to the same plantation. Such were the facts of a case in which he (the speaker) was the unfortunate tenant, and a reverend gentleman, with a comfortable living in Essex, the landlord.

This legalised injustice severed his connection with fruit growing, and he strongly sympathised with farmers and others who have tried to uphold their rights under that complicated and cumbersome Act, the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, and other Acts of which this is the parent, and who, like himself, have failed.

One word more and he had done. One frequently read in the press of the inability of the British farmer to adapt himself and his surroundings to the altered

circumstances in which he found himself, and reference was made to the millions of pounds' worth of eggs, poultry, flowers and fruit annually imported to this country, and which might be produced here if only the farmer would wake up to the fact. But it was *not* the fault of the occupier of the land: he was a "cuter" man than most people gave him credit for being. When he could get security for his outlay which would ensure that he, and not his landlord, reaped the benefit, then he would turn his holding to that purpose for which it was best suited, with results far superior to those obtained by the grower in any other country.

But as for those landowners who would not permit tenants to cultivate the land to the best and fullest advantage, who objected to this, placed a limit on that, and were content for their land to be farmed on the same lines it had been farmed on for generations and yet complained of their backward tenants and decreased rental, he would ask such men not to write "twaddle" to the newspapers or attend public meetings to howl about a wilderness of their own creating. The fault lay with them, and not with the occupier.

Mr. FREDERICK PAYNE (Fellow) said he thought all must feel grateful to Mr. Hooper for having brought forward this important matter for discussion. Speaking on behalf of the Kent valuers generally he was sure that nothing would give them greater pleasure than to find they had arrived at some method of establishing a rule for valuing fruit.

The Paper was divided under three headings. The first dealt with the law on fruit planting, which was one of the most difficult things a valuer had to deal with. To begin with, the sitting tenant had a great advantage

over the incoming tenant entering on a farm after the passing of the Act. The sitting tenant had a right to claim under the Act and, of course, took advantage of that right, and obtained very considerable compensation for what he left for the landlord. The incoming tenant was often unable to claim, for the reason that the landlord had been so mulcted in heavy charges and payments that he hesitated before entering into any contract with the tenant to allow him to market garden.

That was a difficulty which, in his opinion, should be got over, but which was not possible during the existence of the Act in its present form.

There were many ways in which the matter of fruit-planting could be dealt with. The landlord might plant, or, under certain arrangements, the tenant might plant, but the question was whether landlord and tenant could come to an agreement, and, if so, what would be a fair agreement.

In some instances, perhaps, the tenant might not be able to sink his capital and wait a certain number of years to reap the benefit, and, therefore, it might be advantageous for the landlord to do the planting and make arrangements with the tenant accordingly, but the question would then arise as to what would be a fair arrangement as between landlord and tenant. The matter could generally be settled if both were open to make equitable terms, especially in the case of permanent plantations, as distinct from strawberries and raspberries and other fruit plants which have but a short life. He had never found it in the least difficult to arrive at the compensation to be paid for the latter when meeting another valuer, but he had found considerable difficulty in settling what compensation should be paid for permanent fruit.

He would venture to suggest a way by which the landlord might do the planting, and the difficulty be overcome. If a landlord planted an orchard he could not help thinking that he should do everything necessary to protect the trees, and should also pay all outgoings up to the first five years, for the simple reason that during the first five years there was no return to the tenant, and he should take that cost as expenditure on capital account. He considered that the tenant, for the next five years, should pay the landlord some return for his outlay, and he ventured to suggest (it was only a suggestion, and it was for others to consider whether it was worth anything) that during the second five years he should pay 3 per cent. on the outlay, that for the next five years he should pay 5 per cent., and for the rest of the term $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. He thought those figures would work out a rental which the tenant could well afford to pay. The landlord would then get interest on his capital, and the tenant would have a return from the fruit which would enable him to support himself on the holding.

But look at the matter in another way, and suppose the tenant should plant. If, at the present time, the planting cost him from £30 to £40 an acre, and he occupied the farm for 20 years, the valuation at the end might bring him in £100, representing not only the outlay but also a profit. Now so long as he got a fair return for his money, and an opportunity of getting his capital back, should not that be sufficient? But if the question of planting were dealt with in that way, he would suggest, that a tenant turned out of his holding during the first five years, should be repaid the whole of his outlay, whatever that might be. If, after that term and before, say, ten years, he should be repaid two-thirds of his outlay; if before 15 years, one-half; after that,

one-third ; and after 20 years the trees should become the property of the landlord.

When tenants' interests came to be valued under the Agricultural Holdings Act a difficulty arose, for the very simple reason that there were many different ways in which claims were set up. He once had a claim based on the production of trees, less the cost of marketing, the profit being capitalised. He had known claims based on the principle of counting and putting a value upon every tree. Sometimes claims were made on the principle of valuing the land with the plantation at a certain annual rental, capitalising that rental upon the basis of a life of about 20 years, and he had also had it capitalised upon the freehold perpetuity principle. It was, of course, a question for valuers to consider which was the proper method to adopt, as between landlord and tenant. For his own part, he had gone on the principle of valuing the plantation at a certain rental, and according to the age of the trees, basing his calculations, generally, as near as he could tell, upon about a 20 years' life ; but of course other valuers proceeded on different lines altogether.

He did not think there could be much difficulty in the case of strawberries and raspberries, and under-fruit or soft fruit generally, for the simple reason that one could gauge the life pretty nearly. Strawberries for instance, might be calculated to cost £20 an acre. The valuation was then merely a question of how long they would last. This varied according to the nature of the soil. If they lasted five years about four years, would be the outside time during which he should expect to get a good market crop. Raspberries could be valued in the same way, only allowing for a longer life, and in the case of gooseberries a longer life still.

He had known claims based on the same principle as the permanent fruit claims, *i.e.*, what fruit had been produced by those plants and what the profits had been; but this course was adopted in one or two isolated cases only. In almost every case he could not help thinking that the fruit question could be settled very simply; but at the same time it was difficult to lay down any fixed rule until the Market Gardeners' Act was altered. If the Act, instead of stating that the tenant was to be paid for fruit planted, had provided that he should be paid for the unexhausted interest of his capital outlay, there would be something definite to guide a surveyor in arriving at a just apportionment of the value as between the parties.

Mr. H. W. BRUTON (Fellow) said that, as a Gloucestershire man, he was rather surprised to find in the Paper a statement by Mr. T. H. Phelps, of Tibberton, who admitted that the landlord found the trees and did the fencing, but went on to say that most tenants would not take proper care of young trees as, if they did so, they would have to pay more rent when the trees became profitable. He, Mr. Phelps, added, "to use an old expression, I think landlords 'stand in their own light' by not allowing adequate compensation to a tenant for planting, fencing, and nursing young trees," and that was the opinion of a tenant on an estate, where the landlord paid the whole of the initial cost, the trees and the fencing, and all he asked the tenant to do was to plant. That very morning he (Mr. Bruton) held an audit of the estate on which that tenant farmed. The tenants were allowed 30 dozen trees, which they selected themselves, and everything was done to encourage them—in fact all

over Gloucestershire it would be found that this was the course generally adopted.

He strongly advised landlords not to enter upon an undefined liability which they certainly would find hanging over them if they allowed tenants to plant. There was always an unconscious bias in favour of the outgoing tenant who, if the case went into court, would generally have everyone's sympathy. The whole matter turned on the question of whether the landlord had confidence in the *bona fides* of the tenant and whether that confidence was justified.

Much depended on the nursing of the trees. When the landlord found the trees and fences he thought that the recommendation of the Gloucestershire County Council (and, no doubt, of similar bodies in other counties) that in planting, the hole should be 6 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep ought to be complied with. If some such rule were not insisted upon the trees would get rootbound.

Speaking now as a tenant farmer, he had been greatly pleased with the results of planting arable ground, and had full confidence in his landlord treating him fairly at the end of his tenancy.

He had not entered into any agreement with him as to compensation; but he had a ten years' lease, and he had planted most successfully. Of about 250 trees planted not one died. It had been an abnormally bad season this year, but owing, he believed, to careful planting and tending, he was in the third year gathering fair, although of course not large, crops of fruit.

As he had already said, he strongly advised landlords not to incur an undefined liability. He must congratulate Mr. Woodward on the splendid courage he showed in defending the case of the tenant who

claimed £10,500, and that in the face of his having obtained consent to plant, the landlord never realising the liability he was incurring. If the compensation of £10,500 was fair, the landlord might fairly be expected to pay that amount, but did Mr. Woodward contend that the whole farm was really worth a rent of £10 an acre? If so, all he could say (and he said it with some knowledge of Worcestershire land) was that he was indeed surprised.

Mr. ROBERT F. STURGE (Fellow) said he had little to add to what had been so well said by Mr. Bruton, whose large acquaintance with farming in Gloucestershire enabled him to speak with authority on the subject. His own experience had been chiefly gained in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire. Mr. Hooper's Paper stated that in the latter county the practice was usually that the tenant should find the trees. That was generally the rule in the south-western parts of the county, but near Bristol, so far as his experience went, the practice corresponded with that in Gloucestershire, *i.e.*, the landlord found the trees and the tenant was expected to plant and to protect them. He was quite of opinion that that was the best plan to adopt and the fairest to both parties.

The principle difficulty was, perhaps, getting tenants to properly protect the trees after they were planted. It was often found that, within a very short time of planting, many of the trees were irretrievably damaged by not having been properly protected. That might in many cases be partly prevented by the landlord finding sufficient fencing, which was not always done; but some tenants, he feared, were incorrigible. No matter what was done for them, they would not take proper care of

the trees. This was, of course, a great discouragement to a landlord, who naturally hesitated to incur an outlay for improvements which, when placed under the care of the tenant, were allowed to become almost valueless.

Mr. J. B. SLADE (Fellow) said he would like to have heard a little more as to the method to be adopted in the valuation in such cases as were dealt with in the Paper. He had for several years past had some experience in dealing with claims under the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, both on behalf of tenants and of landlords, and had found that in a good many cases claims had been made on the basis of the extent to which the planting of the trees had increased the rental value of the holding, that additional value being capitalised. In his experience, principally in the home counties, but also in many other districts, the difficulty had been to arrive at the rent which should be deducted—the correct head rent. Even in cases where tenants were entitled to compensation for trees, the value of the land, as apart from the trees, had decreased, and there was considerable difficulty (although in no instance but one had he had to refer the matter to an umpire) in settling with the opposite valuer what should be deducted as head rent from the estimated rent of the land by reason of the planting.

In one particular case with which he was now dealing, a tenant had absolutely to be paid for all trees planted on the land, irrespective of any Act of Parliament. He confessed he could arrive at no other conclusion than that the proper way to value the trees was to arrive at some idea of the nett product of the market garden. Having so done, he had, as in other instances, calculated that the tenant could not expect to get a full

yield from his trees for years in succession, but must allow for contingencies. He had taken it that one might reasonably expect three years' full crop out of every five years. He then simply multiplied the crop by three and divided by five, so as to arrive at what he considered would be the nett annual product of the trees, after deducting outgoing expenses, and then multiplied that product by two, and so fixed the value of the trees.

Whether such a principle would work out practically, or whether, after all, the rental value was the proper basis, he was hardly prepared to say, in face of the views put forward by previous speakers.

In coming to a conclusion he had tried to ascertain what was the intention of the legislature in passing this Act. He had the opportunity of discussing the matter with some of those who were instrumental in getting the Act passed, and he thought the intention was to put the market gardener on exactly the same footing as the tenant of an ordinary farm, who, he took it, when he went out, was entitled to be paid for everything he had put into the land of which he had not had the benefit.

It seemed to him that the tenant who planted his land with fruit trees, if the land had been made a market garden, should be entitled to be compensated for all the improvements on the holding which he might hand over to the landlord. Everything should be done to encourage fruit planting in this country, and he thought landlords should only prevent planting by tenants where the land was unfit for the purpose. If a portion of the property was capable of improvement by proper planting, all difficulties could be settled by some previous arrangement as to what was to be considered as "fair and reasonable" compensation when the lease expired.

Mr. J. H. SABIN (Professional Associate of Council) said he should not have spoken on the present occasion if a previous speaker had not touched the weak point, as he thought, in the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act.

The value to the incoming tenant of an orchard planted by the outgoing tenant was a very different thing from the value to the incoming tenant, of the unexhausted manure of a farm. He believed that the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act was the result of legislation in a panic. It was hurried through Parliament with very little discussion, and, he ventured to say, without the knowledge of many surveyors.

It was assumed that the principles which applied to the case of an ordinary farm would be equally applicable in valuing for compensation for the planting of fruit trees, but the slightest reflection must show that the two things were not at all on the same platform—that the planting of an orchard might result in the value accruing being very much more in consequence of what the landlord had done in permitting planting in certain soils, as compared with what a landlord had not done in the case of letting a farm where he had not contributed at all to the value that was left in manure.

That occurred to him to be the weak point of the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, and he was inclined to think that a good deal more would be heard of that weak point in years to come. If Mr. Payne could "set the ball rolling" and get the Act amended he would be doing a great service to land agents; not perhaps so much in Worcestershire as in other counties where landlords had much more hesitation in allowing the planting of trees, as, for instance, in Nottinghamshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire and those districts

where little planting was going on because landlords hesitated to incur an unknown liability.

If the fair and simple plan which prevailed in Pershore and the Evesham district were generally adopted, there would be no difficulty. He had experience of 120 acres of land at Pershore, on which were 20 tenants, who paid for the whole 120 acres about £550 rent. There had been numerous changes in the tenancies, but free sale existed, and during many years the landlord had never had a claim against him, and, more than that, he had lost very little rent.

Now, if in this instance the practice had obtained which Mr. Woodward had referred to and defended, would Mr. Woodward suggest, for a single moment, that any incoming tenant would have paid £10,500 to the outgoing tenant for the fruit trees on 32 acres of land? And, on the other hand, had there been free sale in that particular case, would Mr. Woodward have endeavoured to find a tenant prepared to pay one-half or even a quarter of that price? According to Mr. Woodward's own showing the improvements would be exhausted in 30 years. The rental based on the £10,500 returnable within 30 years at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. would equal £577, which, added to the reduced rent of £120, would make practically £700 a year for 32 acres. He thought that some of the Members present would like that land to manage?

Mr. A. J. SPENCER (Visitor) said that, viewing the matter from the standpoint of a lawyer, he thought the difficulty which valuers seemed to feel was the laying down of some basis of compensation for market garden improvements. There was, no doubt, some practical difficulty about this; but it seemed to

him, when he looked at the Act, that it took a theoretically right view, for the view of the Act was that at the end of the tenancy the tenant should be compensated for "the value of the improvement," that was to say, the increased value of the land, so far as it was increased in value to the landlord owing to what the tenant had put into it. It was for this that the landlord had to pay, and it seemed to him that it was the only right basis on which to found compensation. If one considered only the cost incurred by the tenant in planting and protecting fruit trees this might obviously not be a fair way of valuing, for many of the trees might have come to nothing, and the expenditure might not, necessarily, have been wise or prudent. Therefore the only theoretically fair basis to go upon was, it seemed to him, the increased value of the land at the end of the tenancy in consequence of the improvements made by the tenant. That was the view which the Act took; but when it came to practical working, such difficulties, no doubt, arose as had been suggested during the discussion by valuers from different parts of the country.

The most unsatisfactory thing from the landlord's point of view was that in the absence of a preliminary agreement he could never know what he was going to be let in for. He now spoke not only as a lawyer, but also as a landlord.

His land was not situated in a fruit-growing district, but in a Midland county and far away from a station, and he did not suppose that fruit was ever likely to be grown on it to any considerable extent; but he would never wish to let any land of his as a market garden or for fruit growing unless he knew beforehand, approximately, the amount that he was eventually to be liable for. He would not for a moment dream of letting his

land with a prospect of having to meet a claim of £10,500 for 54 acres.

Practically then, the best thing to do was to come to some agreement beforehand as to what the basis of compensation should be, so that the landlord should know within certain limits what would have to be paid at the expiration of the tenancy. It was quite possible to do this under the Act, if the agreement come to was "fair and reasonable." He was surprised to hear a previous speaker mention a case in which an agreement, made between a landlord and a tenant, was upset on the ground that it was not "fair and reasonable." He never had a case of that sort under his observation. He supposed it was a case in the county court. Certainly it did not reach the high court.

He should have thought most judges would say that, if the landlord and tenant, both able to deal with and look after their own interests, had willingly come to an agreement as to what the basis of compensation should be, this must naturally, of itself, be fair and reasonable in the absence of any fraud. If there were no preliminary agreement of the kind, it seemed to him the only way was to get at the increased rental value at the end of the tenancy, due to the planting, whatever that might be, and to put a certain number of years' purchase on that, according to the number of years that the value of the fruit trees was likely to continue. It might be a difficult matter to decide, and it was not for him to say what was the best way of arriving at it; but that seemed to him the way in which, according to the Act, one ought to arrive at the basis of compensation.

Something had been said by a previous speaker about the cumbrous machinery of the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act. He was not there to defend the Act,

but criticisms that were justified at the time when the cases named were decided, were not always applicable now under the Act of 1900. For instance, there was no application now to the County Court for the appointment of referees or an umpire. In the absence of an agreement, an arbitrator was appointed by a simple application to the Board of Agriculture. Again there was no appeal now, except on a question of law. Of course, people were often ingenious enough to find out questions of law on which to appeal, but there was not now the same opening for appeals as formerly.

Very possibly the present Act was not as good as it might be; but still it was an endeavour in the right direction, and its aim was to simplify procedure, and, as he had said before, he thought it took, theoretically, the right view as to the basis of compensation.

Undoubtedly, however, the most satisfactory way of all was to deal with the matter beforehand, and for landlord and tenant to agree on a basis for compensation before the planting began.

Mr. WOODWARD said his statement had been rather severely criticised, but he did not think that, in the case of land with a full crop of fruit trees, the landlord would have the slightest difficulty in getting £10 an acre rent. There were scores of cases where it was being paid.

Mr. HOOPER, in reply, said he felt that his Paper had been unworthy of the excellent discussion which it had elicited. Many valuable suggestions as to the basis of compensation had been thrown out by gentlemen well versed in the whole subject of valuation and thoroughly experienced in the working of the Acts under which compensation for fruit planting could be claimed.

One of the great difficulties of fruit growers and market gardeners under the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act was that many landlords were so afraid of a claim (not knowing what to expect) that they would not admit that their land was market garden land or give permission to plant fruit. This was, he thought, partly due to the fact that many landlords did not sufficiently realise what an improvement a good fruit plantation was to the value of the land, and that if it was in good order it was an attraction to a farm, making it more readily let and improving the rent.

In Lincolnshire, where he was for some time with a valuer, the valuations were made out "to the landlord" or "his incoming tenant" instead of "to the landlord." He thought this would decrease the landlord's responsibility, and that in many cases it might be well to apply the Evesham system of tenure to fruit planting and market gardening.

He believed that on well-planted land a tenant would nearly always be willing to take the responsibility off the landlord if he felt that at the end of his term he would in like manner be paid for his planting. At Evesham there had been very little difficulty in finding new tenants where things had been well done and prospects were good.

He desired very heartily to thank the Members present for the patient way in which they had received and dealt with his Paper, and for the many valuable suggestions and opinions put forward during the discussion.

The PRESIDENT, in summing up the discussion, said he was sure all surveyors who had to deal with or to

manage land must be interested in fruit growing, and appreciate the notes compiled by Mr. Hooper, emanating from districts all over the kingdom, and embodying the practical results of fruit farming of many sorts and under widely varying conditions.

He had been much struck by the fact that many who planted fruit trees did not know where to plant to the best advantage. He had constantly, in planting orchards, made mistakes himself, until he found a man who was successful in the neighbourhood of the Chiltern Hills and planted under his advice.

He had not, he found, always planted on the most suitable land, but by some intuitive knowledge the man he mentioned had guided him to the best land for the purpose.

A landlord might be saddled with a bad plantation and might still, under the Act, have to pay the value to the tenant, which was a very indefinite expression. It was not, necessarily, like ordinary items under the Agricultural Holdings Act, based upon the unexhausted value, represented by its worth to the incoming tenant, or by the premium which another tenant would give to step into the same relation. That would be easy; but in this case there were great difficulties which demanded very careful consideration.

No doubt there were three or four bases on which the valuation might be settled. He could see difficulties all round, but difficulties only existed to be overcome, and he hoped the discussion on Mr. Hooper's Paper might help valuers to arrive at a solution of them. He thought there was no surveyor in The Institution who did not heartily desire that the wealth of the country should be increased by the planting of orchards, wherever suitable conditions could be found to exist, and that both land-

lord and tenant should have the full value which they could get out of the soil.

It must, he thought, be possible, under some form of reasonable agreement, so to arrange matters that full advantage might be taken of the fruit-bearing capacity of the land, without the landlord being driven to bankruptcy by inflated claims, or the tenant being deprived of a fair reward for his expenditure of capital and labour.

The Meeting then adjourned.

ESTATE DUTY VALUATIONS AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY.

BY JAMES WILLIAM TYLER, FELLOW.

Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION held on Monday, 8th December, 1902.

ARTHUR VERNON (President) in the Chair.

It has occurred to me that some discussion of the working of the Finance Act of 1894, in regard to the incidence of the estate duty upon agricultural estates, is worthy of the *Transactions* of this Institution, and, as the subject seems to have been left severely alone in those interesting records of our professional impressions, I have ventured to essay the making good of the void by presenting to you some of the points which have disclosed themselves to me in dealing with the subject from time to time.

I do so in the hope that the effort may induce other Members whose duty it has been to give effect to the statutory provisions in question to give us the benefit of their investigations of the matter, and their experience of the working of the Act, in the ensuing discussion. Should the result be a wider dissemination of knowledge of the lines upon which these valuations ought to be made in order to conform with the Act, and thus put an

end to the somewhat chaotic condition of the professional and even official mind which seems to obtain on the subject, I shall feel that the time spent in preparing my short Paper will have been well rewarded.

THE FINANCE ACT, 1894.

This Act, as you are aware, provides, among other matters, for the payment of a general *ad valorem* death duty upon all property, real and personal, passing on the death of all persons dying after August 1st, 1894, with some few exceptions as mentioned in the Act. This general duty is called the "Estate Duty." But by Section 7, Subsection (5), 2nd paragraph, special limitations are set to the liability of agricultural property to this duty, and this is done by the somewhat rough and ready method of providing that no excess of value of an agricultural estate above a certain standard is to be taken into account in assessing such an estate to the estate duty. The words of the subsection in question are as follows:—

"The principal value of any property shall be estimated to be the price which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, such property would fetch if sold in the open market at the time of the death of the deceased.

"Provided that, in the case of any agricultural property, where no part of the principal value is due to the expectation of an increased income from such property, the principal value shall not exceed twenty-five times the annual value as assessed under Schedule A of the Income Tax Acts, after making such deductions as have not been allowed in that assessment, and are allowed under the Succession Duty Act, 1853, and making a deduction for expenses of management not

“exceeding 5 per cent. of the annual value so assessed.”

And by Section 22, Subsection (1), (G), “Agricultural Property” is defined as being “agricultural land, pasture and woodland, and also such cottages, farm buildings, farm houses, and mansion houses (together with the lands occupied therewith) as are of a character appropriate to the property.”

The policy of making concessions to the owners of agricultural property, will not, I think, receive much adverse criticism from Members of The Institution, but I anticipate that there will be considerable doubt whether the method adopted by the legislature in this instance is calculated to be of a very satisfactory nature. It is, in my opinion, illogical, to say the least of it; and moreover, the benefits secured are, I venture to think, felt, as a general rule, by those who stand least in need of them. My observation and experience lead me to think that the greatest sufferers in the landowning class are to be found among the owners of those more or less unsaleable heavy clay lands, which, from the present unremunerative prices of corn, are an increasing drug in the market, or these large arable holdings, the labour and expense of whose cultivation renders them more and more difficult to let to satisfactory tenants, and which, from the nature of the soil, are not suitable for laying away to permanent pasture; or again, those which from their situation, remote, perhaps, from means of communication with markets, or without the advantage which usually attaches to lands forming part of an agricultural estate in a good residential district, are not likely to receive a twenty-five years' multiplier at the hands of a purchaser in the open market. It is much to be regretted, I think, that if the principle of a concession to agricultural landowners was

acknowledged by the legislature to be politic, the distribution of the relief should not have been at least uniform.

The concession was, of course, as is evident on the face of it, a mere sop to the landowners and not seriously intended as an assistance to those really dependent on the ruined national industry.

But this by the way. The Act seems to have come to stay, and our present object is to investigate its operation.

WHAT "AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY" INCLUDES.

There do not appear to have been any legal decisions in England or Scotland as to what kind of property does or does not fall within the definition of agricultural property above quoted, but I may remark, as illustrating the practice, that in valuations of such property for estate duty purposes, which have been accepted without comment by the Somerset House authorities, I have included, besides the mansion, pleasure grounds, lakes, parks, lodges, cottages (whether held with farms or let to estate workmen and servants), farms, woodlands, and small holdings, such properties as allotments, accommodation lands, market gardens, orchards, nurseries, and residences, let or in hand, with grass lands attached and extending to fifteen acres and upwards.

THE VALUATION.

Having scheduled the properties which come within the definition of agricultural land, it becomes necessary to consider whether any of them are likely to fall below the maximum standard of value set up by the Act in Section 7 (5) as quoted above. And here it may be stated that each

holding on the estate may be considered as a distinct property and valued separately. If the result is that the valuer is satisfied that every holding, if valued in the ordinary way as for purposes of sale, will exceed the limit set up by the Act, then he will probably prepare his valuation showing the total net annual value as directed by the Act and capitalise the result in one operation, adopting the official Inland Revenue Form A—3, Account No. 5, for the purpose. If, on the contrary, he decide that a valuation made in the ordinary way for sale purposes of some holdings may fall below the statutory limit, he will require to capitalise the holdings either individually or in groups according to the number of years purchase adopted.

It will, therefore, be seen that in some cases, *i.e.*, where the method of valuation specified for ascertaining the limit by the Act is clearly fallacious (as it is quite possible that it may be, *e.g.* when assessments are out of date), it may be really necessary to make two distinct valuations, one in order to ascertain primarily what is the proper market value of the property, and another to arrive at the statutory limit of value, in order to decide upon which of the two valuations the duty has to be paid. In all cases full particulars, showing how the results are arrived at, must be returned to the Inland Revenue authorities.

All this throws considerable additional labour upon the valuer.

ANNUAL VALUE.

The Act provides that in arriving at the limit of valuation of agricultural property, the annual value to be taken for capitalisation shall be the amount at which the property is assessed under Schedule A of the Income

Tax Acts, after making such deductions as have not been allowed in that assessment, and are allowed under the Succession Duty Act, 1853, and making a deduction for expenses of management not exceeding 5 per cent. of the annual value so assessed.

This provision has given rise to a good deal of misconception, as may be seen on referring to such of the professional text and hand books as deal in any way with the subject of these valuations.

Taking first of all the gross annual value. This must in all these cases be the actual assessment to the Property Tax; not necessarily the rental of the holding where let, but always the assessment.

Theoretically, the rent ought as a general rule to be the basis of the assessment, but it will often be found that there are considerable divergencies. Moreover, it is the gross assessment, and not the amount reduced for the purposes of collection of property tax, that must be taken for the gross annual value. Where the demand notes or receipts for Income Tax are not accessible to the valuer, as is frequently the case, these gross assessments must be obtained from the Surveyors of Taxes.

This is not so simple a matter as may be imagined, and it will often be found that there is some difficulty in identifying the lands with the assessments, especially where alterations have recently been made in the holdings, or where one holding is in more than one parish or district. The sporting should be separately assessed where let separately from the land, and the assessment for this should, where the holdings are capitalised separately by varying multipliers, be apportioned over the various holdings, and added to the same for capitalisation. But where the sporting is in hand and not usually let, it will not be separately assessed to

Property Tax, and no account need be taken of it, it being assumed that the assessments of the individual holdings include the sporting rights over the same. As regards woodlands, the assessments, where the woods are in hand, are to be presumed to include the profits on the timber and wood products, the Income Tax Acts so directing. Hedgerow or park, &c., timber, where the lands are in hand, are also directed to be assessed with the lands, but in the case of hedgerow, &c., timber reserved to the landlord on farms let to tenants, the wood products are strictly assessable separately from the land; but it is rarely found that there is any separate assessment for them. I shall have something further to say with regard to timber at a later stage of the Paper.

DEDUCTIONS AND NET ANNUAL VALUE.

The deductions to be made from the Income Tax Assessment in order to arrive at the net annual value for capitalisation are :—

- (a) Those allowed under the Succession Duty Act, 1853, and not already allowed in arriving at the assessment under the Income Tax Acts;
- (b) The deduction for management, specifically allowed under the Finance Act, 1894.

It may be mentioned that the deductions allowed under the Income Tax Acts in deducing the assessments from the rack rental or other statutory basis of annual value, are as follows :—

Land Tax ;

Drainage Rates ;

Sea Defence Rates and cost of repairing sea walls or embankments on an average of the twenty-one preceding years, but not including cost of

reclamation or permanent improvement of land
(*Hesketh v. Bray*);

Tithe-rent charge (where the tithe owner is assessed
in respect thereof);

Poor rates in Ireland where the assessment is not
less than the rent, and where the assessment is
less than the rent, but only to the extent of the
excess of the assessment and Poor Rate over
the rent;

Certain public burthens in Scotland charged upon
landlords, which in England are charged upon
occupiers or which have no counterpart in
England;

Rates generally, where paid by the landlord under
any agreement, should be excluded from the
amount taken as the annual value for the basis
of the assessment to Income Tax.

It will be necessary to ascertain if these deductions
have been made in making the assessments for Property
Tax, as, if not, they may be deducted as being within
the terms of the Succession Duty Act, 1853 (Section 22).
This will, of course, be done by comparing the assess-
ments with the rentals.

The Succession Duty Act allows to be deducted all
“necessary outgoings,” and these are defined as “per-
manent charges made on the occupiers of the land, or
falling entirely on the land, such as repairs, poor rates,
highway, sewer, and county rates, town rates, drainage
rates, and the like, some of which are payable
occasionally . . . but Income Tax is not a de-
duction under the head of necessary outgoings.”
(“Death Duty Acts,” by E. Freeth, Deputy Controller
of Legacy and Succession Duties.)

It will, of course, be understood that these outgoings,

in order to be properly deducted, must be payable by the landlord as necessary to maintain the annual income derivable from the property. It should be remarked, however, as regards lands and properties in hand, that the right to deduct rates on these properties is not recognised by the Inland Revenue authorities, even although it be proved by analogy, as it sometimes can, that the same have been assessed to Income Tax at an annual value which would only be realised on the payment of rates by the landlord. Such instances are sometimes found in connection with cottages which were so let when the assessments were made, but which, at the time of the death were in hand, on estates where the assessments of cottages throughout the estate stand at the amount of the rental where let, notwithstanding that the rates are paid by the landlord.

Indeed it will be found that the official view is that rates may in no case whatever properly be deducted where the Income Tax Assessment is the basis of annual value, presumably because where rates are paid by the landlord under an agreement to that effect, the Income Tax Acts provide that they are to be excluded from the amount taken as the annual value for the assessment.

I imagine that Inhabited House Duty would follow the rule as to rates, but as the question arises mostly with regard to cottages, this point would seldom arise. The deductions that are allowable under the Succession Duty Act in addition to those allowable in arriving at the assessment for Property Tax are:—

Repairs;

Tithe rent-charge, where not separately assessed for

Income Tax purposes against the tithe owner;

Fire insurance premiums;

Chief, head, or ground rents;

Quit rent and an annual allowance for a sinking fund to meet fines, casualties of superiority, compositions, reliefs or charges incidental to the tenure of the deceased's interest, or for interest on the present value of the cost of meeting any present or future liability arising out of, and inseparable from, the land.

It must be observed that in Ireland, where, as is usually the case, repairs, insurance, and the landlord's proportion of the Poor Rate and County Cess are allowed to be deducted from the gross annual value for Poor Law purposes, and consequently for the assessment for Income Tax, these deductions cannot again be made for succession, and similarly, for estate duty purposes.

As regards the deduction for repairs, this is one of the points upon which I have found so much divergence of opinion among valuers. The official reading of the Act is that the actual cost (estimated where it cannot be demonstrated by accounts) is what is allowable. Now Section 35 of the Finance Act 1894 (which, dealing as it does with Income Tax, is, I imagine, included in the expression the "Income Tax Acts" in Section 7 (5) of that Act above quoted, and of which expression there is no specific definition in the Act) provides for certain deductions, as specified therein, from the assessment, on account of repairs, in order to arrive at the net amount on which Income Tax is to be collected. These deductions are one-sixth in the case of buildings not included with lands, and one-eighth in the case of lands and buildings included therewith, with certain limitations where the assessment is less than the rental or where the tenant undertakes liability for repairs.

It is argued by some that this is an allowance authorised by the Income Tax Acts and therefore allow-

able under the words of Section 7 (5) of this Act; by implication at any rate, if not expressly. But the Inland Revenue officials take the view that this deduction concerns only the collection of the Income Tax, and has nothing to do with the Estate Duty Assessment.

They claim that the word "assessed" in Section 7 (5) of the 1894 Act refers to the assessment as directed to be made by the earlier Acts, and not to the reduced assessment directed to be made by Section 35 of the 1894 Act. It is desirable in weighing the point to note the words of this section. It provides:—

"In respect of the income tax imposed under "Schedule A . . . the following provisions shall "have effect.

"(a) In the case of an assessment on lands inclusive
"of the farmhouse and other buildings (if any)
"the amount of the assessment shall, for the
"purposes of collection, be reduced by a sum
"equal to one-eighth part thereof," &c., &c.

The words "for the purposes of collection" certainly tend to support the contention of the Commissioners, but still there is perhaps some room for doubt whether they are sufficient to prevent the deduction being considered as having been "allowed in the assessment" within the meaning of the Section 7 (5) of the 1894 Act.

The custom of the Inland Revenue authorities has been to allow 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively to be deducted from the assessment, in the case of lands with buildings and lands without buildings, for repairs, where falling entirely upon the landlord, a proportionate reduction in the rates of deduction being made where any part of the liability for repairs is, by agreement or covenant, borne by the tenant. I may say, as regards

the 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. rates of deduction referred to, that it is put forward as a fair estimate of the average cost of repairs, but if it can be proved that the cost actually exceeds this, the actual cost will be allowed.

Moreover, I have had valuations accepted which included allowances of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in these respective cases for repairs, where accompanied by a statement that the repairs in the particular case in question would be more onerous than usual, owing to specified reasons, such as the buildings being timber-built and thatched, &c., even although unsupported by accounts showing the actual cost. But as regards the official contention that credit must be given for any liability for repairs undertaken by the tenant, I have never been able to follow the reasoning which is adduced in support of it, and I have lately taken the point up rather strongly and have insisted that where, as we are directed to do by the Act of 1894, we have to take the assessment for Income Tax as the basis of the valuation and not the rent necessarily, we are entitled to assume that that assessment is made in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Acts, and seeing that the Act 5 and 6 Vict. c. 35, sec. 66 provides that "if the rent reserved is less than the rack-rent, on occasion of repairs or improvements" the rent is not to be necessarily taken as the figure for the assessment, which is only to follow the rent where it is the true rack-rent.

The "rack-rent" has been defined as "the sole consideration in value for the demise of the lands or tenements, each party bearing those respective burthens which the law and the nature of the property throw on them." (Pratt's "Income Tax.")

My contention therefore has been that, where the

burden of repairs is wholly or partially shifted from the shoulders of the landlord to those of the tenant by any covenant in any lease or by agreement, the point does not concern the valuer for Estate Duty Assessment, who values upon the basis of a capitalisation of the assessment for Income Tax and not of the rental. When I first contested the point, the Somerset House authorities expressed surprise and said it was quite a novel contention, having never before been raised ; but after consultation they admitted the soundness of the view and allowed the full deduction of the estimated cost of the whole of the repairs, whether done by landlord or tenant, And, moreover, I may mention that, in the particular case in question, the assessments were below, instead of (as one would expect in such circumstances) above the actual rental in many instances. This, of course, might be so frequently in the case of leases dating back to better times ; but it serves to emphasise the point.

As regards tithe rent-charge, this should, as has been mentioned, have been allowed in arriving at the Income Tax Assessment on the lands, where the tithe owner is directly assessed in respect of the charge ; but should the allowance not have been made in the assessment on the lands, then it may be made as a "necessary outgoing," under the Succession Duty Act, in the estate duty valuation. But in this case proof may have to be furnished, if demanded, that it was not allowed in the Income Tax Assessment.

So that tithe rent-charge may be deducted in all cases when paid by the landlord (which it must be theoretically now) under one or other of these provisions. The same applies to land tax and the other deductions allowed under the Income Tax Acts, but of course they cannot be deducted by virtue of the Suc-

cession Duty Act merely, where they are paid by the tenant.

Liabilities in respect of lands of copyhold or customary tenure should be dealt with by way of an annual deduction where possible, but where the lands so held are incapable of identification, and intermixed with others, so that an apportionment of the assessment cannot properly be made, it has been my practice to estimate the cost of enfranchisement and deduct it from the capital value, and no objection has so far been made to this method.

The present and future liabilities, arising out of, and inseparable from, the land, might perhaps be dealt with by deduction from the capital value of the value, at date of decease, of the estimated cost of fulfilling the liability, as would be done in ordinary valuations; the same rate of interest being, of course, adopted in both cases, although this method would not follow the strict letter of the Act. Such liabilities may include the cost of reinstating a building or a diverted road or watercourse, or of re-erecting boundary fences at some specified future date, these being "necessary outgoings"; but full particulars of the circumstances under which these liabilities arise must be given. This does not refer to incumbrances of title, which are outside the question of valuation.

In connection with the special deduction allowed by the Finance Act, 1894, for management, it should be noted that it is the actual expenses of management and *not exceeding* 5 per cent. of the assessment (*i.e.* of the gross Income Tax Assessment) that are allowed. The words "not exceeding" cannot, I think you will agree, have any practical value, as this item cannot be put at less than 5 per cent. It is generally considerably more. I do not find it is necessary to prove payments of such

expenses, and the full allowance is always passed without question.

It is interesting to note, in passing, that expenses of management are not officially recognised as proper allowances in valuations of property other than agricultural, but since the value of such property is the price which it would fetch in the open market, the objection may be met by the argument that if a purchaser excludes such a deduction where it is properly applicable, he reduces the number of years purchase in capitalising. A purchaser of weekly cottage property, for instance, or a block of artisans' dwellings, would scarcely disregard this expense in his calculations.

CAPITAL VALUE.

This, in the case of agricultural property "*shall not exceed twenty-five times*" the net annual value resulting from the foregoing considerations. Where the actual value of the property does not exceed this maximum standard, the ordinary principles of valuation apply, and there is nothing to prevent the valuer proceeding independently of the Income Tax Assessment and Statutory Deductions, but full details will have to be furnished, and the assessment stated in the account, whether used in the valuation or not. Therefore it is the usual practice to adopt the Income Tax Assessments and Statutory Deductions as the basis of the net annual value throughout, in compiling the valuation to accompany the affidavit, making any allowance that may be necessary to meet differences between the net annual value so found, and the true present net annual value, by way of adjustment of the years purchase, the latter never, of course, exceeding twenty-five.

The method of ascertaining the limit of valuation of

agricultural property set forth in Section 7 (5) of the Act does not appear to contemplate a capital deduction, either for present necessary repairs by way of reinstatement of past dilapidations or to meet future liabilities, not covered by the ordinary annual allowance for repairs. It seems necessary, therefore, in order to be within the letter of the sub-section, to make the allowance by way of annual deduction, as already referred to, under the provisions of the Succession Duty Act, and I have found that the Somerset House authorities receive evidence of the present condition of buildings, as bearing upon the annual allowance that should be made for repairs. This is, of course, not the correct method of dealing with such matters, but it is questionable whether any other method is permissible in applying the limit of valuation provided for by the Act.

ADDITION TO CAPITAL VALUE.

Now again as to timber. We have seen that this is not required to be valued separately where the Income Tax Assessment is taken as the basis of annual value, except hedgerow and similar timber reserved from the letting of farms, &c., and that timber so circumstanced must be valued separately and added to the capital value of the land, but only to the extent necessary to bring the total up to the statutory limit, viz.:—equal to twenty-five times the net annual value of the property as based upon the Income Tax Assessment, less the deductions authorised by the Act.

The reasoning of this may seem a little obscure. The Inland Revenue authorities, by accepting the principle of the limitation of the inclusion of timber in these circumstances, evidently regard the timber as part

of the land (as indeed all timber is regarded by the Income Tax Acts under which it is assessed to Property Tax), and as adding to the present value of it; and they regard it as agricultural property, and not as something extraneous thereto and likely to produce an "increased income."

But if there have been no separate assessment to the Property Tax of the income from such timber as directed by the Act, I presume they conclude there has been no profit, in which case it might be argued perhaps that the whole of this timber, and not merely a certain portion of it, ought to be brought in separately at its intrinsic value, as something incapable of valuation on the annual assessment principle, seeing that it is a marketable commodity.

But a reply to this argument would be that the timber, being agricultural property and part of the land, the two together must not exceed twenty-five times the net annual value as deduced from the assessment to Income Tax, which in such a case would be the assessment of the land only, there being none for the timber. Where such timber is separately assessed, of course this assessment would be brought in and capitalised with the land, and no valuation of the timber would require to be separately made, even where less than twenty-five years' purchase is taken.

It is interesting to note the effect of the operation of the provisions of the Act as regards timber generally. For example, A effects heavy clearances of timber during the last few years of his life, but the fact of the impoverishment of the estate is not appreciated in the valuation when the Income Tax Assessment is adopted as the basis of annual value, and no deduction of the assessment accompanies the operation; in fact it would seem that a

temporary increase might legally be made in the assessment, in proportion to the increased profit realised, and in such a case the statutory valuation would even be increased as a direct consequence of actual value having been taken out of the estate. Consequently the successor pays estate duty on something that has been realised before the death and no longer exists; for, if the proceeds have not been spent, they will be brought into the account and the executor will have to pay duty on the cash.

On the other hand, B takes no thinnings or falls for many years prior to his death, and there is consequently a great accumulation of value in the timber standing; but his successor pays no more duty than if the thinnings and falls had been in regular course, and he and the executor pay very likely even less than A by way of duty, as there is no possibility of the equivalent value, as cash realised, being brought into the account, nor of the assessment being temporarily increased in consequence of increased profits realised. There would, therefore, seem to be a premium put upon bad forestry by the 1894 Act, by the inducement which it offers for landowners to follow B's example, which is, moreover, intensified by the facilities afforded to successors in such circumstances to meet the duty out of the accumulation of timber referred to.

It is undeniable, I think, that this method of dealing with timber and woodlands results in an inequitable distribution of the burden of the duty, and I doubt if the result of the operation of the provisions of the Act in this connection is such as was contemplated by the legislature.

There must be added to the capital value, as above found, any value due to the expectation of an increased income from the property (Section 7 (5) of the 1894

Act). There is room for doubt as to the exact import of these words. But prospective building value is the chief matter which requires consideration, and it is well to state specifically on the valuation that no such value attaches to the property, if such be the case, as otherwise enquiries on the point are pretty sure to be addressed in most cases to the parties interested by the Inland Revenue authorities. Minerals, including gravel, brick-earth, or other surface deposits, would also come in under this head, and full particulars and valuations of the same will be necessary.

It is, perhaps, not quite easy to see any rational distinction between minerals and timber on lands let, but reserved from the letting, in the consideration of this provision, especially in view of 5 and 6 Vict. c. 35, s. 60, Schedule A, No. II. 6, relating to Income Tax Assessment on miscellaneous profits arising from lands, &c., not in the actual occupation of the party to be charged, and which includes timber so circumstanced. I imagine that the Inland Revenue authorities regard timber as being upon a different footing from minerals, firstly because they regard timber as agricultural property, as already stated, and secondly because timber is something capable of immediate realisation to its full extent, and not in any sense latent as regards value, as is at any rate the case with undeveloped minerals.

Attention should also be called to the footnote to the Official Account, Form 5, upon which the valuation has to be set out, and which is attached to the affidavit. It states that "if the property include unlet fishing or "sporting rights, church patronage, timber, unlet building "land, mines or other property which has no annual "value, or the annual value whereof is no criterion of "the principal value, full details should be given." As

this is liable to be misconstrued, it may be stated that it does not effect the statutory provisions, as above considered, relating to agricultural property.

It is doubtful whether manors can properly be included in the valuation of agricultural property, even so far as concerns income arising therefrom, and assessed to Income Tax by annual value, and even though such income arise from agricultural lands. But I hardly imagine that the Commissioners would refuse to pass a valuation of manorial incidents on such property, as agricultural property. Manorial rights not capable of being so assessed would presumably be covered by the note above referred to. Tithes are not apparently included in the definition of agricultural property, and lay impropriate tithes would not therefore be properly subject to the limitation of value.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

The final settlement of the valuation, where there is any dispute between the parties interested and the Somerset House authorities, as to the value of any property brought into the estate duty account, rests with the Commissioners, who may have an independent valuation made, at their own expense however, if they are not satisfied that the value set forth in the affidavit is correct. But this does not enable the Commissioners to decide points of law on the interpretation of the provisions of the Act. They have merely to exercise their opinion as to the price which the property "would fetch if sold in the open market." It is my experience that the Commissioners do not often have an independent valuation made on their own account, when they have placed before them a valuation made, as far as possible, on the lines laid down by the Act, by a properly qualified

valuer, and after hearing any explanation that may be necessary upon points which are not clear to them. What I have just said refers of course to the valuation upon which the duty has to be assessed. There is, as you are no doubt aware, the right of appeal given under Section 10 of the Finance Act, to the county court or the high court, according to the value of the estate, where all matters relating to the claim for duty, including the value of the estate as assessed, may be reviewed, and the question of value referred to valuers appointed by the county councils.

I think it only right to add in this connection that I have hitherto found, that, as a general rule, the authorities at Somerset House have been prepared to treat points of doubt and controversy which have arisen in connection with these valuations, in a broad and almost liberal spirit, which is in contrast with some other departments of Government business.

There will, I fear, be many points upon which Members will have looked in vain for some allusion in these few notes, but I look to the discussion to assist in filling in the omissions, as well as in the removal of doubts and the correction of errors.

MR. T. A. DICKSON (Fellow) said he had much pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Tyler for his very able and learned Paper on Estate Duty Valuations—a Paper so full of valuable points that it was not possible, after having only heard it read, to do it justice by any adequate discussion.

There was one point, however, towards the end of the Paper to which he would like to refer, as to the appointment of County Council valuers. He could only conclude

from personal experience in his own county that disputes were very rare. Some years ago he, and two or three others in the county, were asked by the County Council to accept appointments as valuers under the Finance Act. Having consented, they were in due course formally appointed, but, from that day to the present, their services had never been called into requisition, and from what he had heard with regard to other parts of the country this experience was by no means an unusual one.

Before he sat down—as this was the first Meeting arranged for four o'clock—he desired for himself, and on behalf of the Country Members generally, to thank the Council of The Institution for showing, in this and other ways, such a hearty willingness to meet the wishes of the Members.

Mr. A. MACDONALD BROWN (Fellow) said it gave him great pleasure to second the vote of thanks to Mr. Tyler, to whom Members were specially indebted for having prepared the first Paper on a subject which by a recent Act of Parliament had become an important one to surveyors. The very exhaustive way in which Mr. Tyler had dealt with the subject would give confidence to those called upon to work under the Act, and would enable them to move with more freedom within the bands of red tape which were ever being drawn closer round them.

He could find nothing to add in the way of criticism of the Paper, to which he was sure all who had to make valuations under the Act would refer for valuable hints on points which they would, perhaps, otherwise omit or overlook.

Like the last speaker, he was reminded that he had been appointed, among others, as arbitrator by the County Council ; but neither he nor any other surveyor in his county had ever heard of a single matter to be settled, so he supposed that the authorities were amenable to reason, and that disputes were very infrequent.

Mr. TRUSTRAM EVE (Fellow) said he could hardly agree with Mr. Dickson that four o'clock was a convenient hour for Country Members to attend Meetings, which should, he thought, be held in play time and not in working hours. Whether the experiment of early Meetings really met a want of the Country Members would, of course, be proved by the attendance, better than by any arguments on one side or the other.

He much appreciated the merits of Mr. Tyler's excellent and practical Paper, which embodied the experience and views of one who had gone through the work himself, and so possessed a value much greater than could possibly attach to a merely theoretical treatise.

More stress than was generally the case should, he thought, be laid on the gross estimated rental value. It was very well to talk of assessment to income tax, but on property in hand it was impossible to persuade the surveyor of taxes to reduce it by a penny unless first of all one ascertained the gross estimated rental value. When one came to think it out, estate duty was paid on the basis of the gross estimated rental and not on income tax assessment.

With regard to the present state of gross estimated rental, he thought all would agree that if a little more trouble were taken to look into the rating, there would generally be found something to be saved. Some of the

present assessments of woods and parks and little odd pieces of land were certainly too high, especially in the case of woods.

He would at a venture take the average rating of woods throughout England to be from 12s. to 15s. an acre, but if the matter were carefully worked out it would be found that, unless in a very fine sporting neighbourhood, and including the sporting, no assessment at more than from 6s. to 10s. an acre could be supported. What was the position with regard to such woods when the owner died? It was too late then to get the assessment reduced; whereas, if it had been reduced during his lifetime it would save his estate 20 or 22 times the amount of the excess when he died.

With regard to the twenty-five years' purchase, he thought surveyors had some grievance against the allied profession of solicitors. There were many cases—some of them big cases too—where, instead of the matter being handed over to a valuer, the valuations were done in solicitors' offices, with the result that the estate would lose hundreds or perhaps thousands of pounds. The solicitors, with that twenty-five years' purchase in mind, thought they had done very well for the estate if they got off with any reduction at all from that number of years.

When a valuer was called upon to act in an estate duty case it seemed to him that common sense would suggest the advisability of first considering what the whole thing was worth. A solicitor could not possibly say what it was really worth; no one but a valuer could do that. Having ascertained what the value of a farm was, it did not matter whether it was let to an old tenant who had not paid his rent for years, or to a new tenant under modern lenient conditions; it was only necessary to divide the capital value by the present rent to arrive at

the number of years' purchase. It might seem like working backwards, but that, after all, would give the true number of years' purchase to put on the property, and that was the number of years' purchase which Somerset House ought to take, and in his experience did take, when the matter was properly explained. He had carried through large cases where ten and twelve years' purchase were taken on an estate of heavy land.

In the matter of sporting rights, he thought it possible to save money to the friends of late clients by taking care that those sporting rights were not made into a separate assessment on the rate-book. He feared that many agents allowed sporting to be treated as a separate hereditament where the right of sporting was enjoyed by the owner of the estate, and when the death duties came to be paid this assessment was multiplied by so many years' purchase.

He should like to ask the author of the Paper one question as to the building value of the land near a town, for instance. In Mr. Tyler's experience, where did the agricultural value end and the building value begin? There might be a piece of accommodation land let at £3 an acre, or, at twenty-five years' purchase, worth £75. This land might possibly be worth £100 an acre afterwards as building land. Could Mr. Tyler say how Somerset House dealt with that class of case?

The only exception he could take to the Paper was with regard to timber; his doubts on that point arose most probably from ignorance. He thought Mr. Tyler rather seemed to assume that not only was income tax paid on the timber, but also that the land covered with timber was rateable, as having its value enhanced by the timber standing upon it. That led up to the gross

estimated rental value, and that again to an assessment under Schedule A; and therefore he could not, without some further explanation, accept Mr. Tyler's remarks as to the way that timber should be dealt with, especially woods. As to hedge-row timber, of course, he agreed entirely, but he should like some explanation as to how timber standing in woods should be dealt with.

One other question to which he would refer was as to the mansion. The mansion was generally occupied by the owner of the estate, and if the gross estimated value of the mansion were not carefully watched, it might work out at a tremendous sum to pay estate duty on, and if multiplied by anything like twenty-five years' purchase might represent an amount beyond all reason.

The solicitors in a case he had in hand insisted that there was nothing to do but to submit, but he asked to be allowed to go personally to Somerset House and argue the matter out with the authorities, whom, as Mr. Tyler had said, he had found ready to treat such cases in a common-sense way. They saw at once that the hereditament could not possibly be worth the sum stated, and allowed a reasonable reduction in the number of years' purchase.

Mr. T. H. BURROUGHES (Fellow) said he had come to the Meeting rather to receive instruction than to state his own views, and he should be much obliged if Mr. Tyler would throw a little more light on the question of the assessment of timber in woods. He thought with Mr. Eve that when the income tax assessment followed the parochial assessment, the timber standing in the woodlands was not taken into account. He thought that in the Act of 1874 it was quite clear that the

timber was not taken into account, and the woodlands were practically assessed, either as saleable underwood or as land in its natural and unimproved condition. In neither case had he understood the timber to be valued. Generally, he quite agreed with Mr. Eve that woodlands were very much over-assessed, but the amounts, in individual cases, were often small, and owners generally shrank from the expense of appealing. But such appeals had been successfully made in Mr. Dickson's county of Northhamptonshire, and the assessments had been reduced from, he thought, 18s. to 7s. and 10s. As he had said, very few individual owners apparently cared to go to the expense of appealing from the assessment, but rather submitted to it, but he never understood that in any case had those over-assessments included timber, and he should be grateful for more information on the point.

Mr. G. LANGRIDGE (Fellow) desired to endorse what had been said by Mr. Eve and Mr. Burroughes as to woodlands being as a rule greatly over-assessed. He knew of some hundreds of acres which some years ago had been rated at £1 and more per acre, but on appeal the assessment was reduced to considerably less than 10s. His experience had been that the assessment of income tax on woodlands really followed the rating, and he always understood that woodlands were regarded as uncultivated land used for timber. He did not think timber was assessed on the income tax return.

He had not had time to study the Paper as deeply as he should wish to have done, but he was convinced that the information it afforded would be most valuable for the purpose of reference and guidance in

making valuations for estate duty. His own experience of Somerset House was that the authorities were always quite willing to enter into any explanation if the valuer were a man of experience and could show good reasons for his opinion.

Mr. E. A. STAPLEDON (Fellow) asked whether a valuer, in deducting tithe, should take the apportionment value or the amount represented by the present annual payment.

Mr. J. CRAWTER, JUNR. (Fellow) said he quite agreed with Mr. Eve that it was most important to see that the local rating was, in some way, in accordance with the income tax, for in his district the income tax authorities almost invariably agreed with the poor rate and if the poor rate were fixed at a reasonable figure the income tax authorities would accept that. Mr. Eve's contention that woodland and other property should be brought down to a reasonable limit was, he considered, almost the essence of assessment. He concurred in hoping that Mr. Tyler would state his views as to when the agricultural value of land ended and the building value began. He had, at the present time, a very large valuation being made, and among the land was some which was a long way above the value of twenty to twenty-five years' purchase of the net rent. He would like Mr. Tyler to say from his experience whether Somerset House would, in such a case, take twenty-five years' purchase.

Mr. J. WALKER (Fellow) said that accommodation land was often taken, at first, at accommodation price and at so many years' purchase, but when such a valua-

tion was sent to Somerset House the valuer was asked whether he was prepared to swear that no building element whatever existed. Naturally one would hesitate to say positively that there might not be some such latent value, or that, before many years, this element might not be developed. Then the authorities would ask how long it would take to develop it, and how much would be likely to be developed in say three, six, or ten years' time. Such questions he had been compelled to face lately; he had found them rather "posers," and he would very much like to have the opinion of Members on that point.

Next arose the question of minerals, more particularly coal. There was a coalfield running by some property he had in mind, where the minerals had been developed somewhat slowly, but at the same time surely, and Somerset House would insist on having this field valued in addition to the agricultural value of the land. So far so good, but then came the difficulty again that this would take several years to develop. If trade were brisk, well and good; if not, a very small return would be got. Those were matters upon which he should like the opinion and experience of Members better qualified to speak on the subject than he felt himself to be.

Mr. T. MARTIN (Fellow) said there was one point upon which he should like to have some information with regard to valuation. Could Somerset House insist upon twenty-five times the income tax assessment? Could not one prepare a valuation, and Somerset House receive it, if it were based on the actual rent received less proper deductions? Suppose the rent happened to be below the income tax assessment, was not a valuer

practically in order in basing his valuation on that and not on the income tax assessment?

The PRESIDENT, in summing up the discussion, said he was sure all present would agree with him that Mr. Tyler had prepared and read a peculiarly useful Paper, which he thought brought two or three broad and important lessons prominently forward. It was clear that the Finance Act, which was the basis of that discussion, was not designed wholly, or even partially, to further the interests of surveyors. It was intended by the use of a very sweeping, although a very small net, to draw into the funds of the Exchequer a large amount of money which it was thought escaped paying toll to the State. It was easy to imagine that the author of the measure and the distinguished gentlemen whose names were attached to it wanted to disarm criticism and conciliate the lawyers, without, perhaps, offending surveyors and other professions, and with that aim in view introduced the remarkable figure which had been referred to, and which had done so much harm to the surveyors' profession—he referred, of course, to the twenty-five years' purchase. A year of prosperity was not alone a reasonable basis on which to estimate the rental value which, multiplied by an arbitrary number of years' purchase, was to show the capital sum on which a landlord should pay, on moving forward to a better world, for what property he left behind him in this.

It pleased all the lawyers throughout England. It enabled them to say that it was usually impossible to do better than to calculate the amount by taking the rental and multiplying it by twenty-five, with the result that many—and it was astonishing how many—so-called valuations, carried out in a solicitor's office by a copying

clerk, with no more aid than a few sheets of foolscap paper, were passed by the officials at Somerset House.

Such a Paper as Mr. Tyler's would show every reasonable solicitor and owner that there was a great deal to be done besides making use of that little bait in the Act of 1894. As a previous speaker had said, unless, in valuing an estate, the whole thing were reviewed by a competent surveyor, great injustice and unnecessary payments would very frequently result.

One speaker had said he found some of the calculations involved "rather posers." That was just what an intelligent surveyor wanted. It was a great advantage to him. There was no use in being a cultivated and educated member of the surveyor's profession unless one's training and experience enabled one to settle those "posers" that only a surveyor or valuer could solve. He thought the whole practice of valuation was full of such little "posers," which called for the services of a practical trained surveyor.

It seemed to him, in regard to woods, that timber land had only recently been assessed in its natural and unproductive condition. The timber on it had been excluded, practically, from all rating just as much as if it were stock in the farmer's yard. In fact it had been treated very much as stock on land. All over the country there would be found instances where timber land, in an unproductive state, or without any value in addition to the timber on it, was assessed at as much as cultivated land adjoining; but that must be wrong.

His experience was that 10s. was generally a fair minimum, and that much land now occupied by timber was over-assessed. On all rating committees the poor land occupied by timber had hardly a friend. Representatives of towns looked with distrust on

raising the rating of buildings and the farmers took care of their own interests, but there was seldom a soul on the committee who cared a fig how much was charged on timber, but would rather lay upon it as much as possible.

Many other points in the Paper were worth careful attention, but the two prevailing principles which had been brought prominently forward by the author were, he thought, that there was a great want of method in estate duty payment, and that surveyors, if they were wise, would look very carefully into matters attending valuation, and see that their clients got the full benefit of the statutory deductions so well set out in the Paper.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously,

Mr. TYLER, in reply, thanked the Members present very heartily for the kind manner in which they had received his Paper, and shown their appreciation of his endeavours to throw some light on a difficult subject.

The points raised during the discussion were not very numerous, and did not, he thought, require any very lengthy replies. He thought it was likely, as had been said, that there was no serious difference between the Somerset House authorities and surveyors representing landowners.

He had found the officials throughout anxious to meet the views of qualified valuers, and generally to prefer taking a short cut to settle a dispute rather than letting the matter go to the Courts. Two speakers had referred to the fact that valuers under the Act had seldom anything to do in the counties for which they

were specially appointed. That, he thought, bore out what he had said in his Paper on this point.

Again, a speaker had referred to the advantage to be gained by interviewing the authorities, which in his (Mr. Tyler's) experience was the best way to treat these matters. If any difficulty arose it was better to go straight to the officials at Somerset House than to write a number of letters which would only end in "putting their backs up."

It had been said by Mr. Eve, in dealing with gross estimated rental that it was sometimes unfair that the gross assessment for poor rates should be taken for lands in hand. When property was in hand, the Income Tax Act directed that the gross assessment should be the same as for the poor rate assessment. Therefore it was not possible, he was afraid, to get away from the gross poor rate assessment in arriving at the annual value as directed by the Act in such cases. One could not make a value of his own, but must take the gross assessment.

As to the gross estimated rental of woods, he thought if the speakers who referred to that point would compare the result of capitalising the assessment, of which they had been complaining, on woodlands on the one hand, with a capitalisation of the real annual value of the land, and their own estimate of the intrinsic value of the timber on the other, they would find that they would get the best of the bargain by taking the assessment as the basis of value, excluding the timber.

The products of timber were undoubtedly assessable to Schedule A of the income tax as profits—not perhaps as lands, but under a return of profits. It would be found on referring to the Income Tax Acts that one

had to make those returns as they arose. He supposed the surveyors of taxes had a sort of standing assessment, which went on, it might almost be said, from century to century without being altered at all, and in many cases it was, no doubt, too high. It was not the mere bare value of land, as land fit for the production of timber, that had to be taken into consideration in connection with death duty; but the annual product of the timber had to be capitalised.

As to building value, that, of course, was a troublesome question, and the Somerset House authorities seemed always to lay hold of it greedily. If it were said that the property had no building value, but there was a probability of its arising, full particulars must be given. It had to be treated on its own merits in every case.

One speaker alluded to land having a building value of £75 or £100 an acre, and an agricultural value of, perhaps, £40 or £50 an acre. Though not ripe for building yet, it was supposed that it might be in ten years' time. He thought such land must be valued in the usual way, allowing a deduction, for interest, for the time that must elapse before it became ripe, whether ten years or whatever under the circumstances of the case that time might be. Those questions must be treated on their own merits in each case.

Assessments, as he had said, should of course be looked into—in fact he agreed with Mr. Eve that all assessments must be examined constantly by the agent for an estate unless his client were to be allowed to suffer injustice.

As to tithe rent-charge, of course it was the present value of the tithe that had to be deducted.

As to the question of land with undeveloped minerals, such land really stood on the same footing as building land. It would depend on when the minerals would be ready for development. It might be that a portion would be worked in three years' time or ten years' time, and one must make the best possible estimate of what would be the value coming into the market at those periods, and allow discount accordingly. It was one of those questions which the President had referred to as requiring the skill of a surveyor, within whose ordinary practice it came. These were just the cases where his skill should be asked for, and would be advantageously used. It was their duty to their clients to see, as far as it was in their power to do so, that such skilled assistance should be obtained.

When the actual rent was below the assessment it became a very pertinent question as to how that should be dealt with. Personally, he thought it impossible to get away from the provision of the Act, that the assessment must be taken as the basis of the annual value. He thought that the Somerset House authorities, if they were shown a valid reason for believing that a mistake had been made, would very likely allow the rent to be taken, but the actual reading of the Act was, he thought, that the assessment must be taken.

He fully endorsed the President's protest against reducing the question of valuation to taking twenty-five years' purchase in a stereotyped way, by a solicitor's clerk perhaps, or by somebody who had not even the knowledge of valuations that such a person had. These value should be determined by persons who were qualified to look carefully into them.

He thought it was the duty of surveyors to ascertain

fully what the Act enabled them to do, and when occasion arose, to do their utmost to protect the interests of their clients by patient and intelligent investigation of all the details of each case.

The Meeting then adjourned.

RURAL DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

BY HERBERT T. SCOBLE, PROFESSIONAL
ASSOCIATE.

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION, held on Monday, January 12th, 1903.*

ARTHUR VERNON (PRESIDENT) in the Chair.

The question of the disposal of excremental matter, slop and sink wastes, &c., in rural districts, is one which, year by year, engages public attention more and more, and for the solution of which no cut-and-dried system, capable of universal application, can be recommended. I propose to traverse a rather wide field this evening, and must crave your indulgence should the Paper appear to be somewhat disjointed in character. The most important publications recently issued on the subject of sewage disposal are the blue-books of the Royal Commission, and, as it will appear that they have been freely used in the preparation of this Paper, I wish to state that they were laid under contribution intentionally, for not only do the data obtained apply to rural districts, but they are of no less significance when the disposal of sewage and other cognate matters are dealt with from the urban point of view.

The construction of drains and sewers must of necessity be on much the same lines whether in town or country, and I have not, therefore, considered it advisable to discuss this question at all: probably the only serious difference of opinion in this connection is the vexed one

of ventilation ; but to hold a brief here on one side or the other would be to invite discussion on what is, after all, only a minor point.

Some letters in the *Times* are first referred to, and are followed by a short description of Dr. Poore's system, some remarks on the value of effluents, and reasons for the establishment of watershed authorities. The various publications of the Royal Commission are then reviewed, and the progress of bacterial treatment is considered. The presence of pathogenic and other bacteria in effluents is discussed, and the position as regards rural affairs summed up,

THE NECESSITY OF SEWERAGE, &C.

In September, 1901, several letters appeared in the columns of the *Times* on the subject of Rural Drainage, and I propose in the first instance to give a *résumé* of them. The writer of the initiatory letter who expressed the belief that the most important subject before rural England is the drainage of our country parishes, said that until the last few years the idea was never heard of, and asked these two pertinent questions, the solution of which would, in his opinion, settle the whole matter : (1) " At what point in the growth or development of a " parish does a drainage system become necessary ? " and (2) " Granted that the parish has developed sufficiently for a drainage system, what kind shall be " adopted—drainage by sewer (as in towns), or drainage " by vans, known as the Bexley system ? " With regard to the first question, he was quite certain that a purely agricultural parish would not require to be drained. The difficulty starts as soon as the building of houses is begun, without sufficient land to meet the sanitary

requirements. A couple of such houses would not be allowed to plunge the whole of the parish into the expense of a drainage scheme—should twenty or even thirty or forty do so? To the second question the answer was given in favour of drainage by sewers, except in very scattered districts. The real difficulty, it was stated, lies in the first question, and the writer pleaded for a definite understanding about, and a thorough investigation of, the subject.

Another contributor who said the solution is simple enough, but is not the fashion, advocated the use of a bucket and dry earth, and put forward the view that houses should not be built unless sufficient land for disposal purposes is attached to them.

The writer of the last letter printed suggested that a "contributory place" should, where its own special wants are alone concerned, have the full powers of the sanitary authority, so as to avoid the misfortune of being overruled on a subject which concerns itself solely, by representatives of other parishes having no interest in the matter. He considered that the Public Health Act requires amendment, holding it to be due to bad drafting of the Bill that the words "which they are entitled to use" were omitted from Section 21, and wished that the Kirkheaton* case could be taken to the House of Lords.

* Millowners constructed on their premises two water-closets and connected to a sewer (originally a watercourse) under the control of a local board. This sewer discharged into a large natural stream, and proceedings were commenced against the millowners and the local board to make them keep the sewage out. The local board gave the millowners notice to disconnect, on the ground that their drain had been connected to the sewer without notice. Held (1) That in the absence of a by-law requiring notice none was necessary; (2) That the millowners were entitled to drain into the watercourse, and that it was the duty of the local board to see that their sewers did not convey sewage into any river.

DR. POORE'S SYSTEM.

Dr. George Vivian Poore, in his evidence before the Royal Commission and in his published works, *Essays on Rural Hygiene*, and *The Dwelling House*, advocates the burial of putrescible refuse in the upper layers of cultivated soil, stating that this has been the successful practice of the agriculturist in all ages and climates. For over eighteen years his garden at Andover has received daily (except Sundays) the fæces from nineteen to twenty-three cottages. These fæces are packed methodically in shallow parallel furrows (less than a spit deep) and carefully covered.

It is well, both from the economic and sanitary standpoints, to take two crops from the soil thus treated; the first of the cabbage order, the plants being dibbled in at the earliest opportunity. The garden in question is near the centre of the town of Andover, has one acre, one rood, and seven perches devoted to spade culture, and receives the fæces of about 100 persons. During the years 1898, 1899, and 1900 the produce was locally disposed of for £78, £82, and £91, the fertility steadily increasing, while its beauty is considerable, garden parties having been held there from time to time.

Most scavenging schemes are doomed to failure by reason of the cost of collection and transport. The distance travelled and the weight carried are needlessly great. A daily removal is to be aimed at, as being most sanitary and economical. The buckets used for the conveyance of fæces must be scraped out and dusted with soil or ash—soil being the best of all deodorants and antiseptics. In the middle of the garden is a shallow well, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, the sides lined with concrete,

and in ten years no sign of mud has appeared, the lining and bottom being perfectly clean, while the water is bright, without colour, odour, or taste, and singularly free from bacteria. Dr. Poore considers that the slop water, which is not foul-smelling until putrefaction sets in, should be discharged first through a strainer (a basket with a wisp of straw, to be changed on becoming clogged), then through a coarse filter (a galvanised iron bucket with a hole at the bottom and filled with coke or clinker), and finally into a filtration gutter (a perforated gutter laid upon coarse rubble of any kind), the sides of the gutter being planted with moisture-loving plants such as black currants or raspberries. The reduction in the uppermost layers of the soil of fæces to humus is largely due to the growth of fungoid organisms, but our present knowledge of that process does not enable us to say whether it precedes, is contemporaneous with, or succeeds bacterial action.

On a former occasion Mr. Willis Bund regretted that some royal road towards dealing with small towns or districts (where a rate of a penny in the pound would only produce some £20 a year) had not been indicated. It seems to me that, where sewers are not already in existence, an inexpensive system such as that advocated by Dr. Poore might well be tried. It may be that we are becoming too civilised or too squeamish with regard to the disposal of fæces, &c., and are in consequence committing a gigantic economic error, the magnitude of which can be estimated when we remember that Sir William Crookes, in his book on the "Wheat Problem," stated that some £16,000,000 worth of fixed nitrogen was annually lost to agriculture by the reckless discharge of sewage into our rivers and the sea. On the other hand, I do not think that, where systems of sewer-

age and the complicated apparatus entailed thereby, together with disposal works, are already in existence, a saving will be effected by the adoption of the views of this ardent sanitarian (Dr. Poore). As I hope to show, the whole of the theoretical manurial value of fæces, &c., need not be lost, but it is most assuredly worth while for anyone accustomed solely to the water-carriage of sewage to ponder over the matter.

Assuming, however, that the water carriage of sewage has been decided on, or is in operation, the question arises as to the method of disposal. I have before now advocated the bacterial treatment of sewage, and, so far from having found occasion to alter my views, I am more than ever convinced that, on the grounds of efficiency and economy, it is so greatly in advance of other methods, that its general adoption is a mere matter of time. The initial outlay for chemical precipitation works and bacterial installations does not present any great divergence, but, making all allowances for loss of capacity of bacteria beds, and a possible renewal of material at intervals, it will be found that the biological system is less expensive, while at the same time giving a better effluent. I propose later on to recapitulate some of the advantages to be gained by the adoption of biological methods of disposal, and to show what progress has been made in the last three years, but at present I would direct your attention to a side issue.

VALUE OF EFFLUENT.

There is one aspect of the sewage problem which has, I think, hitherto been neglected. We have all heard of the value of sewage, treated or untreated, and

of sludge, &c., but attention has not, I believe, been directed to the great waste of water which occurs so constantly and in such large quantities. In years of less than average rainfall especially, and often in normal ones as well, root and other crops would benefit enormously could they but receive, at such times as the growers desire, a plentiful supply of water. It may be urged that the expense of distributing the water would be too great; in many cases this objection would hold good, but there are no doubt numerous instances where the cost would be more than repaid.

This must not be confounded with a desire to revert to sewage farms, because, although superficially alike, the motives are different, and may be thus expressed: in a sewage farm the aim is to purify the sewage, thereby producing a good effluent; in the proposed utilisation of a biological effluent the object is solely to benefit the crops. Too often on sewage farms produce has been the first consideration, and a pure effluent of secondary importance; whereas when a purified effluent is not wanted no nuisance attends its discharge into stream or ditch. We must also bear in mind the fact that, on account of the deficient rainfall in recent years, or because of the withdrawal of greater quantities of water from the subsoil by pumping on a large scale, a serious and widespread drought is threatened in many country districts; indeed, to give only one instance, it appears from details already published that in Essex the water level has been much lowered over a considerable area, and that in the last five years the rainfall has reached only a total of the average of four years.

The manurial value of a bacterial effluent must not be lost sight of. By continually sending so much sewage, treated or untreated, into our rivers and the sea,

we interfere with the natural food-cycle and yearly impoverish the land. It has been calculated that some 90 per cent. of the nitrogen value of sewage can be converted into nitrate by biological treatment ; it would seem worth while, therefore, to take some steps to utilise, as far as possible, the manure thus prepared from sewage.

WATERSHED AUTHORITIES.

In the Interim Report of the Royal Commission the recommendations of the 1857 (Sewage—2nd Report), 1865 (Rivers—1st and 3rd Reports), and 1868 (Rivers—1st Report, separate conclusions by Chairman, and 3rd Report), urging the establishment of watershed authorities are again brought forward, while the conclusions framed in answer to the following question, will clearly show that the need for some far-reaching and adequate supervision of our rivers has not diminished.

Question III.—"What means should be adopted for securing the better protection of our rivers?"

Conclusion III.—"We consider it of the utmost importance that the simplest possible means should be provided for adequately protecting all our rivers, and we are further of opinion that it will be desirable, probably for some time to come, that scientific experiments should be carried on in order to ascertain all the real dangers of pollution, against which they should be protected. In the present state of knowledge, and especially of bacteriology, it is difficult to estimate these dangers with any accuracy, and it seems quite possible that they should be either exaggerated or undervalued according to the predisposition of those who have to deal with them. An authority, guided by medical considerations, might not un-

“naturally be inclined to insist on a degree of purity
“which may ultimately prove in certain cases to be un-
“called for, while another authority, with its mind fixed
“upon economy, might shrink from taking essential
“precautions. It is, perhaps, scarcely for us to say
“what arrangements should be made, but we are of
“opinion that the general protection of our rivers is a
“matter of such grave concern as to demand the creation
“of a separate commission, or a new department of the
“Local Government Board, which shall be a Supreme
“Rivers Authority, dealing with matters relating to rivers
“and their purification, and which, when appeal is made
“to them, shall have power to take action in cases where
“the local authorities have failed to do so.”

I would like to go further in the same direction, and therefore advocate the establishment of Watershed Authorities, having as their duties the supervision of water supply, sewage disposal, and dust destruction. These three matters are so closely connected, and exert such an influence on the general health of the community, that it is of the utmost importance to provide against any possible dangers, while at the same time avoiding, as far as may be, any unnecessary expenditure. Yet, again, the value of our rivers as places of recreation, and the fishing rights therein, are surely matters deserving consideration. In the Commission's Second Report an elaborate account of the state of the River Severn in the Shrewsbury district is given, and, from the evidence printed, it will be found that the sewage from Shrewsbury enters the river entirely untreated, that the banks “immediately above the waterworks, and
“also lower down as the river winds through the town,
“are composed of dust-bin rubbish,” at the same time both unsightly and insanitary, and that about two

miles above the intake of the waterworks (the supply from which, luckily, is not generally used for drinking purposes) a sewer from the county asylum discharges.

Here then we have an instance of a stream reaching a town in a state of purity, and being foully polluted with sewage and dustbin waste, affording a probable danger to health, and destroying in part, if not entirely, its amenities and sporting character. To the very great volume of the Severn at this point must be attributed the large amount of purification which takes place, the flow of the river being 100 times as much as the sewage, but, as the purification must be effected at the expense of the stream, the sewages of towns further down will enter a river less capable of dealing with them.

How far direct or indirect pollution should be permitted, must be decided on the merits of each particular instance; it would seem reasonable, however, to suppose that were there one authority in control of a watershed, no town should be allowed to foul the water supply of a place down stream, nor, on the other hand, should a water supply be taken from a river already polluted, without special precautions. The same Report contains a paper (3) on "Bacteriological standards in relation to potable and non-potable streams," and those particularly interested in this subject should read the article. The author thereof sums up to the effect that, although bacteria processes yield seemingly non-putrescible effluents, yet it is not to be considered safe to discharge them into drinking streams: that chemical standards are needed, both for potable and non-potable rivers, and that, while a bacteriological standard is most certainly indicated for the former, it is of secondary importance, though still a useful adjunct, in the latter.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A Royal Commission was appointed on May 7th, 1898, and is still engaged in examining, both practically and theoretically, the different methods of sewage disposal now available; but it is not unfair to say that the reason the Commission was appointed was to study the bacterial or biological treatment of sewage. Four blue-books have already been issued, viz.: (a) Interim Report; (b) Minutes of Evidence; (c) Appendices; and (d) Second Report.

Interim Report.

This is dated 12th July, 1901, and consists, so far as report is concerned, of about six pages. The conclusions of previous Commissions are given: (i.) 1857 (Report 1865), The right way to dispose of town sewage is to apply it continuously to land, and it is only by such application that the pollution of rivers can be avoided; (ii.) 1868 (5th Report, 1874), Intermittent filtration, broad irrigation, and chemical precipitation are all to a great extent successful in removing polluting organic matter in suspension, and rank, as regards efficiency, in the order mentioned. For removing organic matter in solution the processes of intermittent downward filtration and broad irrigation are greatly superior to upward filtration and chemical processes; (iii.) 1882 (On the system under which sewage was discharged into the Thames by the Metropolitan Board of Works—Report 1884.) It was found that evils existed imperatively demanding a prompt remedy, that by chemical precipitation, a certain part of the organic matter of the sewage would be removed, that the liquid

so separated would not be sufficiently free from noxious matters to allow of its being discharged at the present outfalls as a permanent measure, and that it would require further purification, which, according to the then existing state of knowledge, could only be done effectually by its application to land. The present Commission holds that the Local Government Board was bound by the finding of its predecessors to insist on the final treatment of the effluent by land, but in view of the large amount of exact knowledge gained concerning the part played by bacteria in various processes of nature and operations of man, it became necessary to study the many questions connected with sewage disposal, not only from a chemical, but from a bacteriological point of view as well.

Three questions were propounded and conclusions given, and as it will, I think, be advantageous to have the actual phraseology, the first two are quoted here, while the third appears in the remarks on Watershed Authorities (*vide* page 4).

Question I.—"Are some sorts of land unsuitable for the purification of sewage? As regards the allegations that certain sorts of land are so unsuitable as to render them practically useless for the purification of sewage, we have received evidence from a number of witnesses who have had much experience of sewage treatment. Almost without exception their testimony is to the effect that peat and stiff clay lands are unsuitable for the purification of sewage. Our own officers have made a large number of analyses of effluents from well-managed farms with different classes of soil, and their results support this general opinion."

Conclusion I.—"We doubt if any land is entirely

“useless, but in the case of stiff clay and peat lands
“the power to purify sewage seems to depend on the
“depth of the top soil. There are, of course, numerous
“gradations in the depths of top soil which are met
“with in nature, and it is not easy to draw the line
“between lands which contain a sufficient depth to
“justify their use, and lands which do not. We are,
“however, forced to conclude that peat and stiff clay
“lands are generally unsuitable for the purification of
“sewage, that their use for this purpose is always
“attended with difficulty, and that, where the depth of
“the top soil is very small, say six inches or less, the
“area of such lands which would be required for
“efficient purification would, in certain cases, be so
“great as to render land treatment impracticable.
“Further information with regard to this point will be
“available when our investigation of land treatment is
“completed.”

Question II.—“Is it practicable uniformly to pro-
“duce, by artificial processes alone, an effluent which
“shall not putrefy and so create a nuisance in the
“stream into which it is discharged? The following
“general classification will serve to show the nature of
“the artificial processes to which we refer:—Closed
“septic tank and contact beds; open septic tank and
“contact beds; chemical treatment, subsidence* tanks
“and contact beds; subsidence tanks and contact beds;
“contact beds alone; closed septic tank followed by con-
“tinuous filtration; open septic tank followed by continu-
“ous filtration; chemical treatment, subsidence tanks
“and continuous filtration; subsidence tanks followed
“by continuous filtration, and continuous filtration alone.

* The expression “subsidence tanks” is intended to denote tanks which are used in such way that little or no “septic” action is produced.

“ Many valuable experiments in artificial treatment
“ have been made by a number of local authorities,
“ and in particular the Corporations of Leeds and
“ Manchester have subjected certain processes to sus-
“ tained observation. In this way much reliable
“ information has been obtained.

“ We are not, however, in a position to express an
“ opinion upon the relative merits of the several artificial
“ processes, nor can we at present make a complete com-
“ parison between land treatment and artificial treatment
“ of sewage, or state how far purification of sewage can
“ be uniformly effected by one or other artificial process,
“ and at what cost as compared with land treatment.

“ The character of the sewage of different towns
“ varies to a considerable extent, especially in respect to
“ the amount and nature of the trade refuse mixed with
“ the domestic sewage, but also in respect to domestic
“ sewage itself; and a method applicable to one sewage
“ might not be applicable to another. The problems
“ involved in the matter are so many and so varied,
“ that only investigation, and, we may add, experience
“ of a prolonged and varied character, will suffice to
“ solve them.”

Conclusion II.—“ After carefully considering, how-
“ ever, the whole of the evidence, together with the
“ results of our own work, we are satisfied that it is
“ practicable to produce, by artificial processes alone,
“ either from sewage or from certain mixtures of
“ sewage and trade refuse, such, for example, as are
“ met with at Leeds and Manchester, effluents which
“ will not putrefy, which would be classed as good
“ according to ordinary chemical standards, and which
“ might be discharged into a stream without fear of
“ creating a nuisance. We think, therefore, that there

“ are cases in which the Local Government Board would
“ be justified in modifying, under proper safeguards, the
“ present rule as regards the application of sewage to
“ land. No general rule as to what these safeguards
“ should be can be laid down at present, and indeed it
“ will, probably, always be necessary that each case
“ should be considered on its own merits.”

Minutes of Evidence.

More than 10,250 questions and answers, many lengthy statements, tables, and analyses are included in a volume of some 570 pages, being Minutes of Evidence taken from 22nd June, 1898, to 22nd May, 1901.

Only the briefest and most cursory of references can be made to this mass of expert opinion. No other method than that of careful study will enable anyone to gain an insight into its varied contents. It will be sufficient for my present purpose to state that many officials of County, City, and Borough Councils, Rivers Boards, Local Government Boards (England, Scotland, and Ireland), the inventors of most of the modern systems, and many of the engineers, medical men, and savants chiefly concerned with sewage disposal, have, from their own work, contributed a vast amount of information which should, when duly digested, be of great value indeed in all future dealings with this question.

Perhaps later on, when the final report of the Commission appears, I may be allowed to address you either here or through the medium of the *Professional Notes*, and at the same time be permitted to criticise the evidence in some detail.

Appendices.

This book of 530 odd pages and some 45 plans and

diagrams is of course the complement of the foregoing. It contains several special reports, detailed particulars of the methods of sewage treatment adopted by the local authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Mersey and Irwell Watershed, and Ribble Watershed, a circular letter to sanitary authorities in England and Wales, inquiring whether they had conducted any experiments on the purification of sewage, copy of each form mentioned in the circular letter, and a selection from the returns made by authorities on the forms supplied.

Second Report.

The Second Report of the Commission consists of ten separate reports made by specially appointed officers—micro- and other photographs are reproduced, plans supplied, and numerous diagrams and tables given. It is not my intention to discuss this document at length, several of the more important matters therein having been incorporated with other parts of this paper, but a brief statement of its contents will probably be of use.

(1) *The oxidation of sterile sewage.*—From experiments with sterilised sewage and sterile and non-sterile filters, the conclusion is drawn that the oxidation of sewage containing no bacteria is very slow, or, in other words, that the chemical oxidation due to the oxygen in the atmosphere is inappreciable.

(2) *The Manchester experiments.*—It is stated that the experiments at Manchester extended over a period insufficient to establish their value, and it is questioned whether the arrangements made there for septic action were as perfect as they might be.

(3) *Bacteriological standards in relation to potable*

and non-potable streams (vide *Watershed Authorities*, p. 5).

(4) *Anthrax in Yeovil sewage* (vide p. 11).

(5) *The sub-cutaneous injection of animals.*

(6) *The longevity of B. Typhosus in sewage* (vide p. 12).

(7) *Effect of filtration in reducing the number of bacteria in sewage effluents* (vide p. 11).

(8) *The pollution of the River Severn in the Shrewsbury district.*—It will not, within the limits of this Paper, be possible to deal at any length with the Report on the above subject. The chief points established must, however, be noted, and some attention should be paid to the various experiments undertaken. The aim of the investigators was to find out what happened to the intestinal bacteria in the river—how far down they were carried; did they multiply in the river or accumulate and multiply in the mud; at what distance below the source of pollution was it safe to drink the water; what was the simplest and most rapid means of detecting intestinal bacterial pollution in the river; and what, if any, effect had the seasons upon the bacteria of the river. The reasons for the selection of the River Severn are given, and the only disadvantage stated is that the sewage is discharged in a crude state, but as no good biological effluent could be so rich in bacteria, it must follow that the purification shown to have been effected would, with bacterially treated sewage, have been even greater. A few data may be useful at this stage. Twenty-six miles of river were under investigation, having a flow varying from 85,000,000 to 1,054,944,000 gallons per twenty-four hours; the height at different times was one foot five inches and ten feet eight inches, though normally about three to four feet. The sewage of

more than 28,000 people (some 844,000 gallons per twenty-four hours) reached the river absolutely without treatment, averaging probably less than one per cent. of the volume of the stream, which, practically speaking, was pure water; in addition, the cinder refuse, &c., of the town also contributed towards the fouling of the river, as it was in many cases stored on the banks. One of the first things noticed was that the fæces, &c., collected in bays and recesses, that the mud was much blacker than elsewhere in these places, and that the bacteria were more numerous. "In other words, these spots became secondary sources of pollution and danger." Great accumulations of decomposing sludge were found opposite the mouths of the large sewers

"As previously pointed out, we have, as the result of our own investigations, come to the conclusion that this organism (*Bacillus coli*) is a most accurate measure of intestinal pollution, and that far greater information as regards the effects of sewage pollution can be gathered by its estimation than by simply counting the total number of organisms present. We know a great deal more of the *B. coli* than of the innumerable other bacteria which are found in water and in sewage, and which, from various causes, may undergo considerable fluctuations in their numbers in their course down stream. The *Bacillus coli* is an intestinal parasite, and away from the intestine it is not, in the great majority of cases, in a suitable medium for its multiplication, and tends to perish, and therefore if it is found it has not been long absent from the intestine."

The average number of bacteria in sewage such as that of Shrewsbury is nearly 50,000,000 per cubic inch (over three times that number has been recorded else-

where), and the following table giving the totals and also the numbers of *B. coli* per cubic inch shows the reduction that takes place in the river. For general purposes I have converted the tables from cubic centimetres to cubic inches.

Place.	Distance (miles).	Bacteria per cubic inch.	
		Total.	Bacillus coli.
Asylum* - - -	0	115,000	213
Waterworks - - -	2	213,000	754
Ferry I. - - -	2·6	328,000	3,000
English Bridge - -	3·6	377,000	5,260
Ferry III. - - -	4·5	311,000	9,832
Uffington - - -	6·75	278,000	2,327
Atcham - - -	11	213,000	786
Cressage - - -	18	82,000	590

* The average for this is probably incorrect.

Among the conclusions arrived at are the following:
 (1) That the *B. coli* is a most reliable test of pollution;
 (6) That the sewage of Shrewsbury causes a very great increase in the number of *B. coli* in the river, and that sixteen miles lower down the effect can still be detected by the number of *B. coli* present; (7) That there is no evidence of the multiplication of *B. coli* in the river water; (8) That the *B. coli* is present in considerable numbers in the mud of the Severn in the polluted area, and that

this mud may be the means of keeping up and extending pollution, but that there is no evidence of the multiplication of the *B. coli* in the mud; (13) That in the destruction of organic matter, whether solid or in solution, whilst the bacteria take the greatest share, help is also rendered by the protozoa (single or grouped cell animals) and higher forms of animal life, by the sewage fungi, the chlorophyll—containing protophytes (lowest forms of vegetable life) and the river plants; and (15) That there is no evidence to show that pathogenic bacteria multiply in either the water or mud of the river.

(9) *The self-purification of the River Severn.*—This is a short report on the chemical condition of the river, and the conclusion is that the Severn water shows a marked recovery from its Shrewsbury pollution within some twenty miles from the town, but no figures showing absolute recovery from organic pollution can be given because of the further pollution which occurs as it proceeds.

(10) *Some of the chief methods used in the bacteriological examination of sewage and effluents.*

PROGRESS OF BACTERIAL TREATMENT.

It may be said, at the start, that the anaërobic treatment of sewage is finding greater favour the better it becomes known. The chief advantages are (1) that the effluent therefrom is rendered practically uniform (any particularly foul manufacturing, or other, liquid having to meet some 18 to 36 hours' flow), and is therefore less likely to cause any interference with or interruption to the further steps in purification; (2) that cellulose, *i.e.* wood, paper, vegetable tissue, &c., as is universally

admitted, being amenable to anaërobic action only, undergoes decomposition more quickly than in the interstices of a bacterial bed; and (3) that no fall is required, because the liquid leaves the tank at the same level as the sewer invert. The deposit on the floor of septic tanks has occasioned much controversy, but its amount is relatively small, compared with the total quantity of solids in the sewage, and it can very easily be withdrawn by means of a sump and connecting pipe, without disturbing the general contents of the tank. According to Professor Boyce the dried sludge from the septic tank at Manchester consists of about equal proportions of inorganic and organic matter, and burns readily when heated. Since writing the above, a fourth report on the treatment of the sewage of London has been published, advocating the gradual adoption of "continuous undisturbed sedimentation" after the removal of road detritus, to be followed by coke bed treatment.

The provision of two successive bacteria beds to treat septic tank effluent has often been adopted, and it would seem from experiments that, scientifically, this is correct, as it will allow of the production of nitrites in the first and nitrates in the second bed. I still urge that the regulations of the Local Government Board should be modified in this respect, allowing two small beds, each of rather less than half the capacity of those now required.

Both intermittent and continuous treatment (*i.e.* the holding-up and the streaming-through methods) in bacteria beds are being practised, and although the result with each is good it is not possible to say that the one is so much better than the other that either should be superseded. It would seem to me that the solution of

the problem may arise by subjecting a septic tank effluent first to intermittent and then to continuous treatment. If the anaërobic stage were incomplete on leaving the septic tank, it might be finished during the resting full period, while the streaming through would undoubtedly preclude anaërobic and favour aërobic action.

Continued use has fully proved the value of automatic gear, of which there are now many forms on the market. Work goes on day and night, and no storage is therefore required; this, both for large and small installations, is a great economy.

PATHOGENIC AND OTHER BACTERIA IN EFFLUENTS, &c.

The numerous analyses of biological effluents which were carried out by the Royal Commission, having demonstrated that the total number of bacteria present in these effluents as well as the number of *Bacillus coli communis* was usually large, the Commission decided that the effect of subsequent filtration of the effluent should be tried in order to see what further reduction could be effected. Two filters of washed sand, one of unwashed sand, and one of light soil were used, and a bacterial effluent dripped on to them at the rate of from 157,000 to 392,000 gallons per acre per twenty-four hours, the result being that 90 per cent. of the bacteria (all inclusive) were retained, and that some 3 per cent. only of *B. coli* found their way through.

Dr. A. C. Houston found in samples collected at Yeovil from the experimental septic tank, first and second bacteria beds, and the mud in the River Yeo the spores of anthrax (*B. anthracis*), due, no doubt, to the particular industries carried on in that town. It is fortunate indeed that human intestinal anthrax is an

almost unknown disease, and also that the River Yeo is not used as drinking water by human beings. There is nevertheless a risk that cattle may be infected, and this is increased by the extensive use of refuse from the hide factories as field manure. Dr. Houston writes: "But the practical difficulties involved in the destruction of anthrax spores are, unfortunately, very great. Moreover, chemical or physical agents destructive of anthrax spores would also destroy most, if not all, the bacteria concerned in the bacterial purification of sewage." "It may be doubted if there are any germicidal agents known which are innocuous to man, the lower animals, and fish life, when used in the strength necessary to destroy anthrax spores," and "Possibly the results of these experiments afford reasonable grounds for compelling particular manufacturers to undertake the sterilization of trade refuse of a dangerous sort." A sand filter produced uniformly negative results when inoculated with cultures of *B. anthracis* by Professor Boyce.

More definite knowledge about the longevity of the *Bacillus typhosus* having been deemed important, it was decided to experiment with inoculations of this microbe in partially sterilized and non-sterilized sewage and effluents. It should be noted that seeing that a hardier allied form (*B. coli communis*) is out-distanced and soon perishes when no longer sheltered by the alimentary tract, by reason of competition with coarser bacteria, it was expected that *Bacillus typhi abdominalis* would speedily be destroyed. Nor was this inference doomed to be refuted, for, to take a typical instance, out of 12,000,000 *Bacillus typhosus* per cubic centimetre (say 200,000,000 per cubic inch) none were recovered at the end of six days or later.

The report is summed up as follows:—As a final conclusion it may be stated that the fluid experimented with (crude sewage and various bacterial effluents) are inimical to the growth of the *Bacillus typhosus*, and if these pathogenic bacilli find their way into a bacteriological system of treatment they meet with conditions hostile to their multiplication. We know that typhoid bacilli must find their way into the sewage from the excreta of persons suffering from typhoid, but they cannot be in large numbers, and in the various samples of crude sewage which we have examined we have not found any. Therefore it may be concluded that, allowing that these bacilli do reach biological beds or septic tanks, they are present in such small numbers and the conditions are so adverse to their existence that they will not survive the treatment. But if, from any cause, they arrived in the beds or tanks in such large numbers as the *B. coli*, then certainly they might appear in the effluent just as the *B. coli* does. But, as in the case of the latter bacillus, so also in the case of the *B. typhosus*, there is no tendency to multiplication in the effluent.

Experiments were also conducted with a light soils filter, and although three separate discharges of liquids teeming with *B. typhosus* were made, in not one instance did the bacteriological analysis indicate its presence in the effluent. Like results have attended the investigations of many other inquirers, and it may be concluded that the risk, if any, of spreading typhoid by bacterial effluents is so remote as to be outside the pale of practical politics.

REVIEW OF POSITION AS REGARDS RURAL AFFAIRS.

In summing up the state of affairs as regards rural

districts (and, by the way, this applies in no less degree elsewhere) I would particularly draw attention to the very onerous conditions insisted on by the Local Government Board; conditions which must be altered ere the solution of this most important question is attained. We will suppose that for some reason or other the existing method (if there is one) of sewage disposal in a country district is condemned. If recourse be had to a L. G. B. loan it becomes necessary to deal with no less than six times the normal dry weather flow, viz. three times to be fully treated as ordinary sewage, and the other three times on storm filters or special plots of land set apart for this purpose. Further, notwithstanding the Royal Commission's interim report, it appears that the Local Government Board still clings fondly to land for final purification, justifying its opposition to the spirit of Conclusion 2 (*vide* p. 126), by a reference to the letter "under proper safeguards," thus failing to grasp the fundamental principle that bacterial treatment is essentially only an improved form of land treatment, wholly under control and efficient in all states of the weather. Where works can be constructed out of revenue, sufficient purification for all practical purposes can be attained with far less grandiose schemes.

The cry to-day is for a common-sense view of the whole question. Dr. Houston, who seems to regard all sewage effluent as potentially dangerous, yet says: "In the past, the whole bulk of Yeovil sewage has been discharged (and is now being discharged) without any treatment either directly into the Yeo (the major portion) or indirectly into a brook (the minor portion) which joins the river Yeo above the main outfall. A consideration of this fact leads me to remark that however useful it may be to keep

“ before one a counsel of perfection, it is imperative
“ to avoid relegating to the background a common-
“ sense view of the whole subject of sewage disposal.”

The evidence of Mr. G. R. Strachan, given to the Commission, is of so helpful a character that a note or two thereon will be of use if a sensible view of our present difficulties is to prevail. Briefly put, he advocates, as a first step, that effluents from sewage works should not putrefy, or in any way cause annoyance, where discharged or further down stream; but where the effluent is at present likely to be as pure as or purer than the water it joins, the test should be made by taking a volume of tap-water in proportion to the flow of the river, and mixing with the sample for incubation. That is, if the flow of the river is ten times the amount of the effluent in the first case the mixture of ten volumes of river water with one of effluent, and in the second ten volumes of tap-water with one of effluent, must both give satisfactory results. When the whole course of a river is free from gross impurities the standard could be raised. “ Fixed standards I hold in abhorrence.” Mr. Strachan says further: “ If I had my way I would say to Manchester—Take all the money you want for that, we will
“ be content if you deal with the dry weather sewage, and
“ one volume extra to allow for the first rush of the water.
“ We will be content if you tackle 60,000,000 gallons a
“ day without your putting down works to deal, on a
“ war footing, with 180,000,000; that must be dealt
“ with later; for the present we excuse you dealing with
“ the difference between that and the 180,000,000 gallons.
“ And I am quite sure that Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield,
“ Bradford, all those big towns, would tackle their
“ problem with a better heart if they were given some-

“ thing more easily got at than the whole problem.” If this applies (and clearly it does) to big populations, its force is not diminished when rural bodies are considered; for, if the problem from an engineering standpoint is more easily dealt with, the financial difficulty is as great, if not proportionately much more serious.

Unless, and until, our rural population have overcome the prejudices and altered the habits of generations, I fail to see how the system so strenuously advocated by Dr. Poore can be widely adopted. The experience of all concerned with sanitary matters in relation to small property leads to the conviction that there is no class more prone to neglect that constant attention on which the success of the whole operation depends. In his own case supervision (unpaid, be it noted) is assured, because the doctor himself runs the experiment as a hobby. His gardener also is interested in getting daily as much manure as he can, because he receives a percentage on the amount realised by the sale of the garden produce, and could readily make use of much more material. The value of the fæces has been so successfully demonstrated by this enthusiast that he fears a portion thereof is surreptitiously conveyed to the cottagers' allotments. The general opinion, however, will be that in most cases the daily disposal of fæces by burying, and of urine, sink, and slop wastes by strainers, filtration gutters, &c., is one which cannot be employed except in those rare instances where constant pressure can be brought to bear, and where it is to the interest of some one to continually look after things.

Existing methods of disposal, in places where the population is not rapidly increasing, will generally suffice if the importance of thoroughly attending to their duties be brought home to the responsible officials and indi-

viduals, but when land is developed as a building estate it is almost hopeless to expect that the owner will refrain from putting water-closets, &c., in the houses. It would be well could regulations be framed to prevent the erection of many contiguous dwellings without provision for a really sanitary system of disposal (cesspools are hardly that)—the person who causes the need should, at his own expense, provide the remedy. It is fortunate that on account of the adaptability of bacterial treatment this can easily be done—I am well acquainted with numerous installations for private houses, either singly or in groups. There is some prospect of obtaining the final report of the Commission during the course of 1903, and unless a substantial modification of its present regulations is then permitted, or, rather, insisted on, the Local Government Board will act as an incubus instead of being a help to local bodies, and this in two ways, firstly by causing an urgent matter to be postponed to as late a date as possible, and secondly by saddling the owners of property with an altogether excessive burden.

Finally, seeing that it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule as to the need of rural drainage and sewage disposal in any district, or, again, as to the means which should be employed to deal with those substances which when collected together in water we call sewage, it seems to me that each problem must be considered on its own merits, but that at the same time the utmost effort should be made to utilize or adapt existing arrangements. This much may be taken as established, viz. that, where sewers are adopted, bacterial treatment will be found to possess so many advantages over the systems which, till its advent, held sway that it will be universally used, until, if ever, some heaven-sent

genius wins from excreta, &c., their manurial value on a commercial scale and in a portable form, either before or after immersion.

Mr. J. H. SABIN (Professional Associate) said he had much pleasure in asking the Meeting to accord Mr. Scoble a hearty vote of thanks for having again prepared a Paper on a subject with which his experience and investigations enabled him to deal so effectively.

Everyone whose business or associations brought him into contact with the rural economy of villages, or with the opening up of small building sites adjacent to provincial towns, would fully realise the value of Mr. Scoble's Paper, and would, he was sure, very heartily endorse the conclusions at which he had arrived in the last two or three paragraphs.

PROFESSOR HENRY ROBINSON (Fellow) said he had great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to the author for his Paper, which dealt with one of the most difficult and important of the sewage questions of the day.

The paper embodied, however, such a vast amount of matter that he, for one, felt it would be impossible to discuss it in anything like an adequate manner without first taking an opportunity of reading it carefully.

He thought, therefore, that if the discussion were adjourned, Members would have an opportunity of (if he might use the term) crystallising their ideas into a few pertinent remarks instead of being tempted to go page by page through the Paper, which, at best, must occupy much valuable time.

He had himself marked several passages on which

he would like to make some observations, but he found that, so great was the number of interesting points which arose, that if he only dealt briefly with each, his speech would far exceed reasonable limits.

In order, therefore, that time might be afforded to Members to arrange, in something like compact order, the points which they proposed to put forward, he begged formally to move that the discussion of the Paper be adjourned to the Meeting of January 26th.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously, the Meeting then adjourned.

AT THE
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING,

Held on Monday, January 26th, 1903.

ARTHUR VERNON (President) in the Chair.

A discussion took place on the Paper entitled "Rural Drainage and Sewage Disposal," read at the Ordinary General Meeting of January 12, by HERBERT T. SCOBLE (Professional Associate).

The PRESIDENT, in calling upon Professor Henry Robinson to open the discussion on Mr. Scoble's Paper, said he thought that if anyone desired to prove himself a benefactor of the human race he could hardly find a more important difficulty awaiting solution than the question of the purification of our water supply and the profitable use of our waste sewage material. He did not know that anything like a solution had yet been arrived at, but he hoped the discussion on the present occasion would at least tend to make the way clearer and easier, and if Mr. Scoble's Paper brought the matter nearer in any appreciable degree to that desired end it would be a very valuable addition to the literature of hygiene.

Professor HENRY ROBINSON (Fellow) said he wished to put on record that, besides the ventilation of drains referred to by the Author, their testing was of the utmost importance. Last year a case arose in which it was endeavoured to establish the idea that old drains should not be subjected to the water test. In this and another case of artisans' dwellings the water test was applied by the speaker, and in one case the drains stood the test and in the other they did not. It was a subject of much argument whether such drains should be submitted to such a test. It was a matter of importance, not only in towns but in rural districts, and he ventured to put on record his opinion that a house drain must stand the water test.

The main point of the Paper that he proposed to deal with was what was called the "conservancy" system of dealing with excrementitious matter, as opposed to the "water-carried" system, and he was strongly of opinion that the water-carried system was the one which would prevail; not that the conservancy system (dry earth closets or pails) was not capable of being carried out successfully if it had the advantage of such supervision as was given in Dr. Poore's case. If a house were managed skilfully he would be quite willing to modify his conclusions in regard to the water-carried system being the best in small communities as in large, but he had seen, too frequently, the misfortunes that had attended a reliance on the conservancy system. He had, last year, to advise in three or four cases in small communities, where an epidemic of diphtheria had occurred. The medical officers of the district agreed that where they had the conservancy system a greater amount of typhoid and diphtheria existed than where the water-carried was in

use. This, if properly carried out, admitted of the refuse of communities being removed and disposed of promptly. With the conservancy system, however careful the scavenging and the disposal of the refuse, there was always some risk. Therefore he ventured, even in the presence of Dr. Poore, to state his opinion (and he had had to do with small communities as well as large) that the water-carried system would always recommend itself to the community rather than the other. The removal of the contents of a cesspit and the spreading of the foul matter on a little garden adjoining a house must be attended with a certain amount of risk. His experience was that the environment of the house or houses was subject to pollution by the conservancy system, from which it was free where the water-carried system was adopted.

With regard to Sir William Crookes' statement that some "£16,000,000 worth of fixed nitrogen was annually "wasted through the reckless discharge of sewage into "our rivers and the sea," the importance of getting bigger wheat crops might be exaggerated if they were obtained at the cost of bigger bills for typhoid and diphtheria, and heavier taxes. But the saving of those 16 millions was outside the region of practical sanitation. He was interested some years ago in a case where the conservancy system was proposed, as an alternative, in a large town where part of the town had to be drained by pumping. He made a calculation of the number of carts that would be necessary to bring the dry earth into the town from the surrounding district, and calculated the acres of land (not always of the most suitable kind) that would be required to be devoted to that purpose. But he found the thing to be not only impracticable but visionary. In saying this he wished to express no unfriendliness to those who

were conscientiously devoting themselves to the question, and working on lines which took it, he feared, outside the region of practical engineering.

The Report of the Royal Commission of 1865 amounted, briefly, to this: "The right way to dispose of town sewage is to apply it continuously to land, and it is only by such application that the pollution of rivers can be avoided." That was the dictum of the Royal Commission in 1865, and, acting on that dictum, a great number of towns in this country had at a ruinous cost had their sewage disposed of on land, which was often unsuitable, being at a great distance or at a high elevation.

The Local Government Board always required the effluent, from either a chemical or a bacterial system, to be applied to the land, and it was a fixed rule, or law, of theirs, until quite recently, that the land should be in the proportion of one acre to a thousand of the population. In one case he had pointed out to the Local Government Inspector the non-necessity for such a large quantity of land, inasmuch as the land on which the outfall was, was very pervious; but the official answer was, "No, we have a rule of one acre to a thousand people," on which the late Mr. Bidder, whom all would remember, interposed, in his characteristic way, with the remark that he supposed "an acre of ducks' backs would be treated exactly like an acre of road metalling or porous gravel." That really summarised the whole matter; the rule was an empirical one, but it must be complied with.

The Report of the present Commission said: "There are cases in which the Local Government Board would be justified in modifying, under proper safeguards, the present rule as regards the application of sewage to land. No general rule as to what these

“safeguards should be can be laid down at present, and “indeed it will, probably, always be necessary that each “case should be considered on its own merits.”

Those who were familiar with the difficulties of sewage disposal would not, he thought, get much comfort out of that. What it said was that the Local Government Board might relax the rule of one thousand people to the acre, “with proper safeguards,” the nature of which was not at present clear, and that “each case “should be considered on its own merits.” Was not that what engineers had been doing all their lives? Had they not always to deal with the sewage of towns according to the conditions which prevailed? He thought the Report of the Royal Commission would not help the Local Government Board. It might help engineers if it led to the abandonment of the acre per thousand rule; but beyond that the present conditions were untouched. He was very sorry for the Local Government Board, who, he believed, always endeavoured to carry out its duties to the advantage of the public health, but he feared that the Report would not give them much guidance in doing so.

As to the three methods of dealing with sewage,—the chemical treatment, the bacterial treatment, and the land treatment—all those three systems were just as capable, under proper advice, of being used to advantage at the present time as they ever had been, provided it was not endeavoured to apply one fixed rule to every case. Each case must be governed by its own conditions. They were all capable of being used under the skilled advice of an independent expert, free from any local interest.

In his own practice he had dealt with sewage bacterially, and had endeavoured to use the best system

and to make it work as successfully as possible. At a conference held the year before last, in London, on the pollution of rivers, over which he had to preside, he brought forward the question whether the purification of foul fluids would be better accomplished by what was known as the contact system, *i.e.* filling the bed with fluid, emptying it and resting it, or by what he might call the "trickling" system.

He had successfully treated foul fluids by running them in a thin stream over an exposed surface, and the view of all bacterial authorities being that the aërobes acted in the presence of oxygen, it would seem that the more they were exposed to the air the more efficient was their action. Therefore, at the conference referred to, he had ventured to use these words: "Inasmuch as the purification of foul fluid by aërobic action is dependent on aëration, it would appear best to subject the fluid constantly to exposure to the air. This would be better effected when the liquid trickles over open surfaces of hard stone, clinker, or other material in the aërobic beds than would be the case were the bed worked on the intermittent system, namely, first filled, then emptied, and then left to rest." He had referred to the subject again last year at Manchester in order to elicit some criticism, which, after all, was the object of discussion.

He feared that some large towns were plunging rather hastily into the adoption of one system or the other, and he would rather emphasise the necessity of always going cautiously, whether in the case of large towns or of small communities. Whenever some particular system was brought forward and its merits insisted on very vehemently, he always wondered whether there might not be some interest underlying

it to be served, and in all cases it would be well for those responsible to act cautiously and only as guided by experienced and independent advice.

His own view was that sewage was a nuisance to be got rid of at the least reasonable expense and with the best possible sanitary results to the community, and that the treatment of each case must be governed by its own conditions.

Mr. H. A. ROECHLING (Visitor) said he was very much indebted to the Council of the Institution for affording him the opportunity of taking part in the discussion on a Paper on a time-worn and travel-stained but ever controversial question of sewage disposal.

He would at once say that he did not propose to deal with the question of sewerage, as, in his humble judgment, that was a question so large that it required to be dealt with in a special Paper, but he would confine himself solely to the question of sewage purification. And here he would venture to point out that the mystery, in which the question was still to some extent shrouded, was partly due to our imperfect knowledge of the processes of sewage purification and partly to the very conflicting views expressed all over the country, pretty well at random—views which appeared to him to be based, to a large extent, not on sound reasoning, but on individual likes and dislikes, and arrived at by a mental process which was very generally known as “jumping at conclusions.”

He thought the author had prepared a most interesting and valuable Paper, and while agreeing with many of his premises, he was sorry to say that he failed to discover between his premises and his conclusions that

strong tie that would make those conclusions irresistible. On the contrary, he found that tie wanting, and, therefore, the conclusions must, in his view, fall to the ground when critically reviewed.

He agreed with the author's remarks concerning Dr. Poore's system, which went to show the great value of land as a purifier of excrementitious matter. He wished particularly to draw attention to the fact that "in the middle of the garden is a shallow well about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, the sides lined with concrete, and in ten years no sign of mud had appeared, the lining and bottom being perfectly clean, while the water is bright, without colour, odour, or taste, and singularly free from bacteria."

He sympathised with the author's lament as to the grievous waste of manurial elements that was continually going on in discharging raw sewage into rivers and the sea—a waste, as Sir William Crookes put it, of £16,000,000 a year, and he agreed that, in allowing this waste to go on, we seriously interfered with the natural food-cycle and yearly impoverished the land. But when the author suggested a remedy for this grievous waste, he found himself out of accord with him; for what was his suggestion? Not the direct application of sewage to the land, which, after all, seemed the most natural thing to do, but the interposition between the sewage and the land of an intermediary treatment of straining, fouling, and oxydating it, and only, when those stages were completed, the application of the effluent to the land. Why this roundabout procedure? Not because the principle of the application of sewage to the land was wrong (the author had previously admitted this to be right), but because, in some cases, the crops on a sewage farm had been considered of greater value than

the purity of the effluent. He would ask, in all seriousness, whether, because in some cases a keen commercial spirit had outrun sanitary discretion, that was a sufficient reason for throwing the whole principle over ?

If in some of our institutions, such as railway trains, tramways, working by machinery in industrial undertakings, accidents did occur, was that a sufficient cause for throwing the whole of them over ? If it were, we should then be living in a continual chaos. But, apart from that, he thought we should be lenient in dealing with the spirit of commercial enterprise which had more than anything else made this country great, which was the envy of other nations, and the very cause why some proprietary methods of sewage treatment were pushed with such vigour.

In the next place the author dealt with Royal Commissions and their findings, and here he would make an observation or two concerning Conclusions I. and II. of the First Report of the present Royal Commission.

Conclusion I. dealt with the land treatment, and it was necessary to point out, in this place, that the Commissioners did not inquire whether the land treatment was the correct principle, but only whether some kinds of land were unsuitable for sewage purification. It was clear, therefore, that they were satisfied with the general principle, and only wished to ascertain some particulars about some forms of its application. What was the verdict ? “ We doubt,” they said, “ if any land is entirely “ useless.” And then they went on to say that stiff clay and peat lands were generally unsuitable for sewage purification. He was not there to controvert the findings of the Royal Commission, but he would point out that Manchester disposed of a large amount

of its night-soil on its peat bog farm at Carrington Moss ; that the Reading Sewage Farm was in parts on peat soil, and that a number of sewage farms on a clay soil had given good results, viz. Wimbledon, South Norwood, Warwick, and Leicester. He thought therefore the Commission's conclusion on this point must be taken with some reservation.

In Conclusion II., the Commissioners dealt with all artificial processes ; and here he would point out what they said in regard to effluents. They thought that by artificial processes—bacterial processes of some kind—an effluent could be produced which, according to the ordinary chemical standards, could be classed as “good,” and, therefore, they were of opinion that there were cases “in which the Local Government Board would “be justified in modifying, under proper safeguards, the “present rule as regards the application of sewage to “land.” He would point out this Conclusion was so guarded as to be very remarkable. The Commissioners limited their remarks, in the first instance, to some special cases of the application of artificial treatments ; and, in the second place, they said that in those special cases the present rules might be modified “under proper “safeguards.” They did not say that in those cases the present rule could be abandoned altogether, but simply modified. They had therefore to deal with a modification, under proper safeguards, of the present rule, in special cases. That was with regard to the chemical purity of the various artificial processes ; but how did the matter stand with regard to their bacterial purity ?

Perhaps the first man who investigated that question thoroughly in this country was Dr. Houston, and he and other observers had come to the conclusion that the effluent from bacterial treatment was practically raw

sewage, and could not reasonably be assumed to be more safe in its possible relation to disease than raw sewage slightly diluted, but, otherwise, unaltered in its bacterial composition. And, indeed, any other conclusion on the part of anyone acquainted with the nature of these processes would appear to be almost out of the question. One authority who was connected with the discovery of the typhoid bacillus, and who was one of the best living authorities on the movements of the typhoid bacillus in sewage and water, said the other day that it was not necessary to ascertain such an obvious fact by long extended observations. We must, therefore, look upon the bacterial impurity of effluents from artificial treatments as a necessary consequence of these treatments. Apart from the danger of anthrax infection, which the author instanced, at Yeovil, he would point out that we had to deal here with such pathogenic germs as those of cholera and typhoid, which we knew were carried in the water. The typhoid bacillus, as was known, was capable of being in the refuse and sustaining its vitality for periods varying from six to fifteen days. The pollution of a river had been traced by observations to a point sixteen miles below the town. This should be a warning to carefully consider the danger that such a state of things might entail.

But how was it possible to get rid of these pathogenic germs in sewage? An answer was given in the Second Report of the Royal Commission, for there it was stated that land and artificial filters had the power of removing those germs.

It was true it was stated in the same Report that some applications of the land treatment did not come up to this standard. That did not prove that land had not the power of removing pathogenic germs, but only

that in some cases the application of the principle left something to be desired.

That point had been very carefully investigated by Dr. Houston, who was more in favour of land than artificial filters, and summed up his observations something to this effect: "It would appear to be possible, with land of proper quality and by intelligent management, to obtain remarkably good bacteriological results; in some, although rare, cases results so good that, apart from a knowledge of its source, the effluent might actually be regarded as a potable water of more than average purity." That was from page 26 of the Second Report. On page 89 of the same Report Professor Boyce, of Liverpool, stated that "it appears evident that land, or other method of efficient filtration, must totally remove the typhoid bacillus from a Dibdin effluent, did it happen to be present." That was exactly what happened on some of the sewage farms. He would instance the farms at Berlin, Freiburg, Gennevilliers—Paris, &c. It was a well-known fact that the effluent water was drunk at Gennevilliers in preference to the ordinary water supply, and had been drunk for years past without any ill effect. He thought he need not blush when he mentioned a cooling draught that was imbibed by a party of sanitary experts in whose company he visited the sewage farm about two years ago. On one hand one saw the black putrefying sewage standing in the trenches, and on the other was the bright sparkling effluent in which fish were swimming, and the barrier between those two consisted of but a few feet of soil.

He would now deal with one of the author's statements, for which, he ventured to think, he had not adduced one tittle of evidence. After admitting

that these effluents did contain pathogenic germs—those highly poisonous substances—he went on to say that in his opinion the risk, if any, of spreading typhoid by bacterial effluent was so remote as to be “outside the pale of practical politics.” He feared that in this case the wish was father to the thought, for it was known that the typhoid bacillus was in the sewage, that it could live in it from six to fifteen days, and that it could be carried for miles down a river.

Yet, in spite of all this, the author stated that without fear of the consequences pathogenic germs could be treated as negligible quantities. He would ask whether he, or the author, or anyone, had a right to play with these dangers, on the chance of a harmless issue, and so imperil the lives of their fellow beings.

Were they to shut their eyes to typhoid epidemics that had been traced to the pollution of the water supply by sewage: epidemics which had swept like a mighty tidal wave over communities and towns, and left nothing but desolation and misery in their track? They had only just passed through a small local epidemic of typhoid fever, which claimed among its victims so valuable a life as that of the well-known Dean of Winchester. The epidemic, traced to a sewage-polluted oyster bed, had completely paralysed the whole of the oyster trade of this country, and had deprived a large number of persons of their means of existence.

Were they to call these dangers visionary, sentimental, or fantastic? He should say certainly not, and he felt convinced that a practical body like The Surveyors' Institution would not let it go forth that they regarded these disasters in a light-hearted manner, or looked with indifference on the misery and suffering which might attend them. Engineers were accustomed, in their

calculations, to employ what was called a factor of safety when making use of the forces of nature, making their girders, struts, or what not, five or even ten times stronger than actually necessary having regard to the known strength of the material they were dealing with, thus always providing a margin of safety. But mechanical accidents were nothing in point of the loss of life involved as compared with sanitary accidents, which resulted in a wholesale poisoning of the people by pathogenic germs in a water supply which had been polluted by sewage. Should it go forth that a margin of safety was not necessary in sanitary matters? He thought not. Before any system could claim to have purified sewage, it was necessary to actually rid it of the most poisonous substances it contained, and this could easily be done by running it over the land.

He would like, once more, to state emphatically that, while he agreed with many of the premises of the author, he failed to follow him to his conclusions, which, briefly put, were these: "Employ bacterial treatment and then "utilise the effluent on the land." He ventured to say that no necessity whatever had been shown for this elaborate intermediate treatment, which, while benefiting the sewage chemically, left it, bacterially, in its crude condition.

He was satisfied that land could do all that was needed. In addition to what artificial processes could do, it would remove the pathogenic germs, utilise a large portion of the manurial elements in sewage, and also reduce the quantity of the effluent.

At any rate, it was well to dismiss as absurd the contention that, because the land treatment was alleged to have failed in some instances, the principle at large must fail. As he had pointed out, accidents would

happen under every system. He was sorry to hear, for instance, that the other day the septic tank at Walton-on-the-Naze had blown up with a tremendous report, causing much damage.

Would it not be against common sense to place that which was less valuable above that which was more valuable? That, he thought, was the position taken up by the Royal Commission, and it was the duty of those who investigated this important subject to carefully sift mere fiction from the facts, and to retain only that which was best.

Mr. A. R. STENNING (Fellow) said that he was very anxious to learn from the author of the Paper, if possible, a little more of what he called the disposal of rural sewage, for at the present time he was directly interested in that subject, in conjunction with a scheme of water supply. It seemed to him that the two must generally go together, as it seemed difficult to have any scheme of sewage disposal without a water supply. Then the question arose, what was the number of houses and how should they be grouped in rural districts so as to make the scheme, or the two schemes, efficient? What was the best way of dealing with excreta and sullage water in villages where the dwellings were somewhat dispersed, or with some intervals between them. Rural district authorities took a high hand sometimes in compelling each outlying district to have some scheme of its own for drainage, and he thought if the author could give some idea as to the expense, and when he thought such a scheme of drainage ought to be imposed on a rural district, he would be helping to solve the difficulty. He admitted that it was a large and difficult question, which surveyors, with clients having

property in the country, had to consider. Water supply was difficult to deal with at any time, and some districts had to put up with a more or less indifferent supply. If good water, which every one agreed was a necessary of life, were laid on to each house, what was to be done with the liquid sewage and sullage water? That was the difficulty. It was not so much, to his mind, a difficulty as to the excreta, because he thought there was nothing better than mother earth to deal with that. He had not heard that any harm had arisen from Dr. Poore's treatment or even with the primitive old arrangements with which every one who had been brought up in the country was familiar. The difficulty to his mind was in dealing with the sink or slop water as well as the sewage.

The two combined caused a nuisance. He hoped the author would be able, presently, to give some idea as to what was the best way to treat purely rural districts—not big towns, but villages of 300 or 400 inhabitants. Such questions arose every day.

The Local Government Board did not care what was done. If a district council should make up their minds to take a certain course, they were granted leave to spend the ratepayers' money, and when they sent down an officer, he was sorry to say he did not always go very thoroughly into the matter. If the district council said it was to be done the ratepayers must find the money and put up with it.

Dr. G. V. POORE (Visitor) said he had to thank the author of the Paper for the very clear statement of his (Dr. Poore's) views and his practice. He was good enough to speak of him as "an enthusiast with a hobby," which might mean anything; so he thought it quite as well to

come down, with the permission of the Meeting, to state his views.

He was asked by the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal whether his system had ever been adopted by any village or parish council, and his reply was "No," it certainly never would be in the present state of the law. He put it to them that the great inducement towards the construction of sewers in a rural district was not merely the question of sanitation. They were often ready to make the most of a stray case of diphtheria, or something of that kind. Their main object was simply building, and wherever a sewer went it prepared the way for the jerry builders to come after.

It was to the interest of so many people to have a sewer that it was practically sure to be carried out by any parish council. The labouring man, who was often a compound householder, and never brought face to face with the rate collector, very naturally voted for it, because he saw wages in it, and he (the speaker) would, in the same position, do the same thing himself. He did not blame him, for every one looked to his own self-interests. The small shopkeeper saw that the borrowing of a large sum of money would be followed by the advent of a contractor with his merry men, who would bring more custom to his shop, and he voted for it. Then the man who happened to have a little stray parcel of land by the side of the road, where the sewer was to go, also voted for it, and put up a notice, "These eligible building sites to be let," and thus money was made, but there were some who did not make money out of these projects, and there was a great difficulty in the equitable adjustment of the burden.

A compound householder did not always think of the future. He voted for the sewer and got an im-

mediate advantage, and did not see, or did not know, that his house and the houses of the labouring classes generally would be dearer in future—practically for ever—because of his reckless extravagance. The rates went up, and the poor man's house was heavily rated; and one of the reasons for the difficulty of the housing of the working classes was the increase in the rates and in the cost of the house, which was a necessity following upon that action. Then the sewer brought an increased tax on the dwelling. It was very doubtful to his mind whether, from the point of view of economy, a sewer ought ever to be paid for out of loans. That might seem a strange thing to say, but he said it for this reason: that when a loan was raised it was expected that the money would be repaid back out of earnings, but, in his opinion, a sewer never earned a halfpenny in the world. It was a financial cormorant that had its mouth always open and would continually swallow up money.

Sewers had done more to plunge this country into local debt than any other factor. He had just given up a house in the Thames Valley. When he went there the rates were 4s. 2d. They borrowed £77,000 for sewers to begin with, but in the last ten years an additional £133,000 had been raised, and, when he left, the rates were 8s. 2d. They were now at their wits' ends to know what to do with this stuff or how to get rid of it. They were serving notices right and left to join on and send in the sewage from farms, and they had latterly created a filthy quagmire in the middle of the district, which would go very far to destroy its value. The establishment of sewage farms meant the creation of marshes. He remembered when there was malaria in this country, and he thought it would not be long before

we got a sewage mosquito that would breed in these pools and give much trouble. He was glad to hear what Mr. Roechling had said about oysters, and he thought it would be a great mistake if we neglected to take that lesson to heart as we ought to. It was not only a question of oysters, but it was a question of the multiplication of catastrophes such as had occurred at Winchester, and it showed us that it was not safe to put sewage even into the tideway. It might be strained and filtered and made to look attractive to the eye; but no doubt the bacteria still survived, and the overflow took them down to the coast. The amount of sewage sent into the rivers to find its way to the coast had increased most enormously, and unless we showed a little more consideration for our neighbours he agreed with Mr. Roechling that the state of affairs was not safe. It might not perhaps be even safe to send our families to the seaside, for who would send his children to paddle in water that poisoned oysters? Argue how one might the difficulty was a real one.

After all, these biological processes had brought us back to something like our old methods. What was an aërobic tank? It was a cesspool—nothing more nor less. Call it by any other name, it would smell as much! But there was one thing about the much-condemned cesspool which had often puzzled him. When a cesspool was emptied not half the quantity of stuff was found in it that was expected. That was an observation as old as the cesspools themselves.

Why, in villages, should not the matter be dealt with piecemeal, and an equitable adjustment of sanitary rates aimed at? During the thirteen years that he lived in the Thames Valley he never troubled the municipality with a single drop of foul water or an

ounce of excrement, and the sanitary cart never called at his house once ; but he had to pay his rates just like anybody else, and instead of its being recognised that he gave no trouble—and was entitled to some remission of rates—it was only considered somewhat curious that, having paid the rates, he should trouble himself about disposing of his sewage. He was afraid people were extremely selfish in these matters, and it would be very difficult to decide how an equitable adjustment of sanitary rates could be brought about. He had considered it very carefully, but regretted that he had not yet fathomed it. It seemed, however, perfectly clear to his mind that one charge for the payment of sewers rates should be a tax upon w.c.'s. Let every w.c. pay, say, £1 a year, and then what remained to be paid could come out of the general rate. If something of that sort were done, sewage difficulties would, he thought smooth themselves out.

He should like, if he might do so without being thought egotistical, to say how entirely successful his little works at Andover had been. He had dealt with the sewage, or excreta, of about one hundred people, and he could assure Professor Robinson there had never been any diphtheria, and that the health in his cottages was exceedingly good. The cottages being old ones he had to make the best arrangements he could under the circumstances. He was not a multi-millionaire, or anything of that kind, and what he had been able to do was not everything that he should desire ; but when beginning *de novo* with isolated houses he believed the problem would be found a very easy one.

What he claimed to have shown in his work was, first of all, that the way to dispose of the stuff was to bury it just below the surface. It was the way the

dung had been applied to land from the time of Adam; but like many things it had been forgotten, and at one time the plan had been to dig a big hole and bury it.

The next thing he claimed was that if the right method were followed it might be put as near the house as one chose—practically close to it. His garden was not more than a few hundred yards from the cottages, and was in the very centre of the town. One might go into that garden at seven o'clock in the morning—an hour after the scavenger had been there—and neither by eye nor nose could one tell that anything had been done distasteful to the senses. He had given several garden parties there, and in the summer it was a place of very great beauty.

The next thing he claimed to have proved was important. He found that, contrary to the agricultural practice, there was no necessity to let human excrement remain in a heap to ripen. The stuff was buried every day (except Sundays), and was at once planted with something of the cabbage tribe—nothing else would do for a first crop—and a crop of cabbages was growing while the manure was ripening, and after the cabbages any other garden crops might be taken.

The next thing was that the thin stuff on the top of the soil was all oxidised, and he was perfectly sure that excreta would not wash downwards through the soil by rain. He did not say that with an enormous pressure of water on a clay soil some would not wash through the cracks, but it could not happen under usual conditions. The harder it rained the more the excreta became locked up. The Royal Commission were disposed to laugh at him, but when they honoured him by coming down he turned it up with a spade and showed them that it was not washed away. His well was

analysed the other day, and was found to be precisely in the same condition, chemically, as it was ten years before, when Sir Edward Frankland was good enough to make a test for him. It was rich in nitrates, but they did not hurt anybody. Why should not what he was doing so easily be done as easily by other people? He could not answer the question, but it seemed to him this plan of properly disposing of excreta was about the first thing that should be tried on a bold and efficient scale. These were matters that would not be lost sight of. They were little troubles with which everyone was faced every day; and he would have every child taught how to decently dispose of such things, and early given an object lesson to show how they were turned into beautiful flowers and trees and riches of every kind.

Again, with regard to productiveness and pecuniary return, there was no difficulty. If the proper thing were done it would pay its own way. His garden, this year, was as prolific as it could be, with the exception of the apples and pears, which were killed by the summer frosts, which was no fault of his system. He had taken from the proceeds of that garden—one and a quarter acres—£67 odd. He quoted these figures because it was important, and he could go back the last ten years. He had had his “hobby,” and, unlike most “enthusiasts,” he had had it cheap.

Mr. G. BEKEN (Fellow) said he did not profess to be an authority on the subject, but he could hardly accept Professor Robinson's contention that sewage must be looked on as merely a nuisance. He hardly thought that was a practical view, in face of the fact quoted from Sir William Crookes that an annual waste occurred

of some £16,000,000 through the loss of sewage—a sum that would pay over two-thirds of the interest on our National Debt. It would be almost impossible to spend too much capital on, or to give too much attention to, the best way of utilising this valuable property.

He did not know how Dr. Poore, in whose remarks he was greatly interested, disposed of the slop water, which, as had just been said, and as his experience taught him, was a most serious difficulty in connection with drainage in the country, especially in the case of, say, a villa, occupied by someone who came down occasionally from town, and had neither the time to give the matter personal attention, nor any exact knowledge of sanitary details.

There must always be a great difficulty in disposing of the slop and swill water. But if it was thought, as some authorities seemed to think, that the best system was filtration through the land, but that clay was objectionable, some soils being suitable while others were not, it occurred to him to suggest whether, in the case of an unsuitable soil, it might not be worth while to bring some more porous earth to mix with it? In these days of light railways and motor carriage, surely soils could in many instances be obtained from other districts and mixed with the clay to make it more workable.

It was well known that even on clay farms the fields near the houses generally worked well, because for generations they had been well treated, thus altering the soil, at any rate near the surface.

If the land were too porous, soil of a more retentive nature could be brought and mixed with it, and so the filtration through the earth might, in difficult cases, be rendered more practicable.

Mr. C. JOHN MANN (Fellow) said he noticed that Professor Robinson spoke about the importance of testing drains and of drains standing the water test. He could not help feeling sure that, in these days, no Member of The Institution would think of passing any drains unless they stood the water test. He would not like the idea to go forth that there was any doubt about such an important matter as that.

He felt much indebted to the author of the Paper for the very valuable information contained in it, and after the able remarks of previous speakers he felt more than ever convinced that Mr. Scoble was right when he said at the beginning of the Paper that "no cut-and-dried system, "capable of universal application, can be recommended" in dealing with this difficult question. He thought the more the question was discussed the more it must be realised how very much that was the fact.

He remembered, as no doubt others present did, some twenty or thirty years ago hearing Mr. Hope read a Paper before The Institution on the subject of the utilisation of sewage on land, when he exhibited fine specimens of swedes and other produce grown by the application of sewage to the land, and it still seemed to be desirable that sewage should be taken to the land as soon as possible; but in some places it was very difficult to convey it on account of the want of a sufficient fall, and the bacterial treatment certainly so far got over this that one was much tempted to adopt it in cases where such a difficulty existed. No doubt a septic tank liquefied the sewage very rapidly. As Dr. Poore said, a septic tank was nothing more than a cesspool, and it seemed necessary only to convey sewage into it and out of it with as little disturbance as possible, so that the bacteria might work with the best results. The effluent would then run a

considerable distance with a very slight fall, and that, in many parts of the country, was a great advantage. He thought that where the overflow came out into the open and trickled over stones it was more likely to be inoffensive, but when it had to come into another tank it soon putrefied again, and so he imagined it must carry with it germs and bacteria that would be deleterious.

He quite agreed with Dr. Poore about putting the excreta just beneath the surface of the earth, but it was very difficult to carry out such treatment. He ventured to think that, on the whole, the occupation was hardly agreeable to those concerned. He had lived for some years in a house with nothing but the earth system, in which he was a believer, and felt sure that if everybody were familiarised with the idea from the beginning, it might be possible to deal with every case in that way; but he thought that, perhaps for merely sentimental reasons, the earth system was impracticable, even after all the earnest endeavours that had been made to perfect it. He had tried it in every way, but had found a good deal of objection raised to it. When people were determined to make a thing a failure they could always do so, just as when they liked it they could make it a success; but his difficulty was to get people to like it. One had to deal with prejudice and with things as they were, and he found that his tenants had a great preference for the water-carried system. The question to be faced was how to get rid of excreta without offence and in a practical way. He should have thought scientists would have discovered some way to use the septic tanks, which liquefied so quickly, and then get the effluent on the land so as to retain the valuable nitrates, while the water found its way into the ditches and into the rivers, where it

should not be injurious to anyone. He hoped before the discussion closed some scheme would be brought forward more practicable than, he ventured to think, Dr. Poore's system was for a large community, which would enable them in dealing with sewage to assure themselves they were doing so in a perfectly safe manner, and were not, by passing on deleterious organisms in an active state, contributing to the pollution of the rivers and the seashore.

Mr. E. WITTON BOOTH (Professional Associate) said there was one point which he should like to have made clear. Mr. Scoble maintained that a considerable saving was realised by the adoption of automatic gear upon large works. His experience was to the contrary, and that the annual expense incurred in heavy sinking fund and interest by its adoption was more than that of putting in ordinary valves and employing a man to give them attention. For the introduction of automatic gear to a town having a daily flow of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons, he found from actual figures that an extra annual outlay of about £64 was incurred.

Mr. A. J. MARTIN (Visitor) said the question of practical importance raised by the Paper was whether something could not be done to reduce the heavy burden which works of sewage disposal placed on small communities. That seemed to him to be a most important question at the present time, for so long as the cost of such works remained prohibitive, the work would be postponed, to the great detriment of

the community. While one could not fail to have the highest respect for the magnificent work that Dr. Poore had done, yet for practical purposes the fact must be recognised that the water-carriage system was the one to be worked with nowadays.

He did not think that any sane advocate of the bacterial system would deny the possibility of dealing with sewage on land ; but he thought it was not fair to speak of the many cases in which sewage farms had failed, and in which people had been led aside, by the hope of making a profit, from the question of purifying their sewage, as merely "a few isolated instances." Dealing with sewage on a farm was undoubtedly easier, from a physical point of view, in a village than in a town, but it was not a question of physical difficulties but a question of moral difficulties ; and these applied no less in a village than in a town. The members of a village council were no more proof against the temptation to interfere with their sewage works manager, or to pay him an inadequate salary, or to sacrifice the purification of the sewage to the interests of the crops, than the members of a town council.

He did not think Mr. Scoble was far wrong in saying that some form of the bacterial process was the best adapted to the requirements of a village.

He feared he was going from the point, but so much stress had been laid upon the question of disease germs, that he felt bound to deal with the eloquent attempt which had been made to create something like a panic in connection with it. The speaker had quoted a sensational statement by Dr. Houston, but against this he might mention that Dr. Klein, the bacteriological adviser of the Local Government Board, had said

positively that he regarded the escape of typhoid bacilli from septic tanks as practically impossible.

He would advise every one interested in this subject to read carefully the reports of the gentlemen who had investigated the matter on behalf of the Royal Commission and to draw his own conclusions.

With regard to the absolute safety which they were promised in connection with sewage farming, he would ask them to read the Paper read at Manchester last year by Major Firth on "The Viability of the Enteric "Bacillus," giving statistics as to the time the germs would survive in soil.

In the case of a large town like Manchester there might be a hardship in insisting on the use of land for final treatment of the effluent, but in a village it was not, as a rule, any great hardship to have to provide an acre or so of land at the price at which it was generally obtainable. But while the first cost of the land might be a small matter, its indirect cost might be serious. In many cases where one could put down bacterial works and get rid of the effluent by gravitation into a stream, if one were compelled to take that effluent and turn it over land, it would involve pumping the sewage. He had no hesitation in saying that the presence of such a thing as a pumping station in a scheme of village sewage disposal was an abomination and a perpetual menace to the efficiency of the scheme, to say nothing of the enormous increase it made in the cost of the works; not merely the initial cost, but what was of much greater importance, the annual working expenses.

In regard to storm water, the author referred to what he described as "the onerous requirements of the Local "Government Board." No matter how carefully storm water was excluded from a system of sewers, storm

filters must be laid down to deal with three or four times the dry weather flow, though not a single drop of storm water might find its way into the system. He thought the Local Government Board might well be asked to remove that requirement in cases in which they were satisfied that proper means were taken to exclude storm water from the sewers.

Then with regard to the standard of effluents. He had, in the course of his work, prepared schemes of sewage disposal for a large number of villages, and he could not help being struck by the enormous amount per head at which the cost worked out as compared with similar works for towns. He thought that, in view of the small amount of sewage that village works had to deal with, and the consequently less degree of danger from an insufficiently treated effluent, it would be reasonable for the Local Government Board to be content with a lower standard of purity in the case of a village than in that of a town discharging a hundred times the volume, and that the regulations governing the purity of the effluent might be relaxed when it could be shown that to reach the ordinary standard would involve an unreasonable addition to the rates.

Mr. SCOBLE, in reply, said he desired first to express his grateful appreciation of the kind vote of thanks and of the attentive hearing which had been accorded to what must have been, to some, a rather uninteresting subject.

In regard to the point raised by Professor Robinson as to contact or trickling, he seemed to think that a community would have to commit itself, when adopting a scheme of sewage disposal, to either contact beds or

trickling beds. If purification were effected by trickling or contact beds, it did not matter much which was adopted, and neither could be preferred to the other.

It appeared to be Mr. Roechling's contention that application to land was the only way of treating sewage. Land had been tried in Leicester and failed.* There was a very large sewage farm, but it was not sufficient, and they were now endeavouring to adopt bacterial treatment. The borough engineer of Leicester was carrying out experiments, and he thought he was right in saying that he had reported entirely in favour of bacterial treatment. It was not a question of a few acres, more or less, but it was found, not only that the expense was enormous, but that the purification effected was not sufficient.

In Shrewsbury the sewage entered the river as it came direct from the town, and surely it was not fair to argue, on pathogenic comparisons of effluent, from a town where raw sewage only was discharged.

With regard to the epidemic at Winchester, due to the Emsworth oysters, it was apparently assumed that the effluent which reached the oysters was treated effluent. That was not the case. The local board of Emsworth was really at fault. A scheme was prepared some time back, but he believed it was not gone on with having regard to the cost. The factor of safety referred to was, of course, an important one, but if sewage were to be treated in such a way that you could be absolutely certain that no pathogenic organisms would go through, there would be such an enormous capital expenditure entailed and such a large annual outlay that the people would sooner not have it so treated.

* See note at foot of page 176.

The point raised by Mr. Stenning as to water supply and what should be required in small villages could not be dealt with off-hand. Without going into details of population and the lie of the land, it did not seem to him to be wise to give any indication in favour of one system or another. The matter was one requiring the services of some one of experience, and no one would, off-hand, advocate the putting down of one system or another—either chemical treatment or septic tanks. To say that one system was to be recommended and not another was not possible without a sufficient knowledge of the conditions present.

With regard to the earth system advocated by Dr. Poore, there was the difficulty of the sink water or sullage. The advantage of the disposal of excreta in the earth could not be doubted, but, as he had suggested in his Paper (and it was the general experience of others), there was no class in a community so prone to let things “slide” as the small householder. They did not care about emptying the contents of their pans or pails, but they simply let things go on, and when any diphtheria or similar disease broke out they attributed it to the conservancy system.

The problem as to the equitable adjustment of sanitary rates had not been solved, and he was not surprised to hear that Dr. Poore had not yet mastered it. The idea of taxing w.c.’s was one that might be taken up, but he had never given the matter any attention, and therefore was not prepared to discuss it.

Although Mr. Beken hoped they would not regard sewage as a nuisance, yet, as bulk was great and the manurial value very small, what had to be done was to get rid of it. The only way, in his opinion, of solving

that question was by purifying the sewage and utilising the effluent. As a community we should never go back to the earth-to-earth system. Those who could afford to have w.c.'s and sewers would not go back to earth-closets.

He did not refer to Dr. Poore as an "enthusiast," except in regarding him as being very successful; but it did not come within the province of every individual who cared about gardening to deal with matters on such purely scientific grounds. If we could change human nature we might go back to the earth-to-earth system, but unless the first change were effected it would be useless, he thought, to attempt to effect the second.

As to the possibility of treating certain soils by mixing various others with them, he thought it would be impracticable on account of the expense attending it. It would require a considerable amount of under-draining and other matters to get the effluent away.

With Mr. Martin's remarks he was almost in entire agreement. In regard to pumping the effluent over the land, that had to be done, he believed, at what was called "Happy Hampton," where the sewage passed through three coke beds and was then pumped up and distributed over the land, and analyses of that treatment showed the final effluent to be worse than when it left the beds.

On the question of storm filters, he held that the Local Government Board were asking too much. They were asking to have sewage, hitherto untreated, purified, and to make it almost drinkable water. Why not take a step at a time and then see, if it answered, if they could not go a step or two further?

At Shrewsbury they discharged the sewage direct into the Severn. If they purified it at all they must

make arrangements for purifying six times the normal dry-weather flow. It had not been done, and if at any time there should be an epidemic of typhoid at Shrewsbury, and the germs found their way into the river, then if any one were so unfortunate as to draw his water supply further down very sad results might follow.

The PRESIDENT said he thought all must be highly gratified that so technical and interesting a subject should have received such popular treatment. It seemed unlikely and almost impossible that such a difficult subject could have been made so interesting, and he might hope, perhaps, that those who could treat the subject so well in the lecture hall would devise a successful scheme for dealing with it in a practical shape. He was afraid the discussion would leave a conviction against the earth-to-earth system in its simplicity,

He wished to say, as the time prevented further discussion, that the view of the speaker who had referred to Leicester was not, he understood, shared by some of the gentlemen in the room, and that it was hardly fair to say that the Leicester land system had been a failure. It was true that it was overworked; but it could not be said to have failed. They had acquired powers recently to take a much larger quantity of land on the faith of what they considered had been a success in the past.

Everyone had his own views about sewage, and whichever of the three systems might be adopted he hoped everyone would have full respect for his neighbours' views. He believed the greatest question of the day was that of a better water supply, and that we should avoid contaminating its sources. We wanted to adopt a form of treatment by which danger should be

lessened in every possible way, and by doing this the experts would prove themselves great benefactors to the community.

The Meeting then adjourned.

NOTE BY MR. H. A. ROECHLING.

As the Leicester Sewage Farm has been referred to, the following information may not be out of place.

The case of this sewage farm, which is on very dense boulder clay, is remarkable and very instructive. When it was started, about the year 1886, so little confidence was felt in the efficacy of clay as a purifier of sewage, that out of a total acreage of 1,275 acres only 100 acres were purchased, and the rest leased for thirty years. The undertaking was looked upon as an experiment only, and in case of failure the Corporation did not wish to be burdened with a large tract of agricultural land. To-day, the Corporation are the owners of the whole area, having purchased the freehold for about £150,000. This is eloquent proof of the work done by the land, and of the value of, at any rate, this particular clay soil for sewage purification.

With a view to lighten to some extent the work of the land (as owing to the large quantity of sewage dealt with, which will further shortly be increased by the addition of a new district, it began to show signs of overwork in places), it is proposed to erect, shortly, twelve acres of single contact bacteria beds, none of the other methods of artificial treatment having, after exhaustive trial, proved so efficient as those in combination with land.

SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES WHICH
PRESENT THEMSELVES
TO THE ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR
PRACTISING IN LONDON.

BY WM. WOODWARD (FELLOW).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION on Monday, February 9th, 1903.*

ARTHUR VERNON (President), in the Chair.

In professional matters, as in matters of State, the cry to-day is for thorough efficiency, economy, and due expedition in the work to be done. There is a marked and distinct repugnance to unnecessary procrastination, and to undue pressure of Official Form or consumption of *Red Tape*, and because I believe that if attention is plainly directed to what may be termed hindrances to professional labour, much good may result, that I have brought together a few matters which, in my opinion, are capable of improvement, with real benefit to the controlling authorities, to the building owner, to the architect, to the surveyor, and to the builder.

I wish it to be distinctly understood that in mentioning the names of bodies, as it is necessary to do to make my subject intelligible, I do so without the slightest personal feeling against either of them. My

observations are addressed to *matters* and not to *men*, and I have endeavoured to write my Paper in a light vein, to further accentuate the feeling above expressed, but, at the same time, to clearly illustrate grievances which I think have a solid foundation.

To enter into great detail on such a large subject as is embraced by the heading of my Paper is not my intention, as, in the first place, I should occupy time for a longer period than you would tolerate, and, in the next, because I am addressing an audience, the majority of whom have had to face, and to surmount, many of the difficulties to which I shall refer, and I may add that I have myself experienced all the “rebuffs” which I shall presently illustrate.

To take up my parable at the beginning, let us assume that a lessee desires to pull down some business premises and to erect a new structure upon the site. He instructs his architect accordingly, and directs him to apply to the freeholder for the terms upon which his wishes may be gratified. The first requisition of the agent of the freeholder, and a perfectly fair one, is that an undertaking to pay his fees, whether the transaction is carried through or not, shall be given; this is done, and the ground rent is ultimately settled. The ground rent is based upon the estimated value, at so much per foot superficial over the whole site, and, before the building is started, it is found that the London County Council possesses very different views as to the area to be built upon, and for which the ground rent has been agreed. This is *rebuff number one* for the architect, and he so informs the agent of the ground landlord, pointing out that inasmuch as—for the public benefit—he cannot build upon the whole area for which his client has paid so much per foot superficial, he thinks that the

rent should be reduced in proportion to the reduction of the building area; but I would not give much for the amount by which the ground rent would be reduced by the ground landlord's agent.

The architect having waited for a month or two for the legal or official mind to grasp the difficulties of drafting a building agreement, submits his drawings to the agent of the freeholder, and here the *second* little repulse is met with; the force of the blow, however, depending to a large extent upon the freeholder or his agent. I have had transactions with at least four of the great London ground landlords, and whilst, with some, no more practical, simple, inexpensive, and expeditious method could be suggested, with others dilatoriness, vexatious requisitions, and costly impositions seem inevitable. The fact that they are dealing with architects of experience and position, acting for responsible clients, does not weigh sufficiently with some of these gentlemen. The certainty that the new building will form a splendid security, and that the real interest of the ground landlord is at the *end* of the building term, sometimes escapes the agent's consideration, and after many months, perhaps, during which set after set of drawings has been submitted to them, the architect may find that the design of the chimney stacks is not thought to be satisfactory; that the shop front is not to their liking; that apparent as well as real support to the superstructure is desirable; and that the plate glass, for the space for which the lessee has paid so heavily, must be encroached upon by heavy stone piers.

All in this room will agree with me that every attention should be devoted to architecture, so that London may be gradually improved in that direction, but when freeholders' requirements result in immediate loss to the

lessee, I think it only fair that some of that loss should be borne by the freeholder.

The architect, having duly informed his client of this *second rebuff*, proceeds to Spring Gardens, and, armed with the certified drawings of the district surveyor, finds that, under Section 43 of the London Building Act of 1894, he has to make special application to the Council to put up his new building, because it "deviates" from the old building. Prior to the case of *Paynter v. Watson* this "deviation" ruling was only applied to the "plan or "plans," but the judges decided that "plans" mean also "elevations and sections," and as it is certain that the new building will deviate from the old in some way or other, the architect is now before the Building Act Committee of the London County Council. Here the architect's drawings are subjected to as complete an analysis and diagnosis, critical, hypercritical, and exhaustive turning inside out, as calm disregard of the value of time, and equal innocence of the value of property could secure. Perhaps the wretched architect had conceived that his designs fell in with a section of the Act dealing with his particular building, and so they may, but the worthy gentlemen at Spring Gardens will, somehow or other, discover that another section of the same Act can be brought into action and demolish, by one shot, the little sandbag defence which the architect had set up. Again, the gentlemen at Spring Gardens seem to disregard experience and position on the part of the architect; they will quite unnecessarily worry themselves over some utterly unimportant piece of construction which has not, perhaps, been clearly shown, and after they have been fully satisfied on points with which, I contend, they have nothing whatever to do, they will report to their committee, and ultimately the architect may be informed

that his drawings have not been approved. He has now received *rebuff number three*, and we will leave him to show the result of it to his expectant and patient client. Again, I contend that if the London County Council demands wider streets and more open space round a building, coupled with reduced heights, those requirements result in improvements shared by the whole community, and the cost should be shared by the same community, not fastened solely upon the unfortunate building owner, who should, I think, be fairly compensated for any loss he may sustain.

Assuming, now, another case in which the consent of the Council *has* been obtained. The architect is notified accordingly, and has to prepare a third set of the drawings, one of which has had to be drawn to an engineer's and not an architect's scale, and he is handed over to the *district surveyor*. Here he may be on better and safer ground, but it will depend, to a large extent, upon the knowledge, experience, and practical-mindedness of the district surveyor as to how far the architect may proceed on his voyage with tide and wind in his favour. Possibly the district surveyor may be a little nervous on structures, as such, or he may discover, in the field before him, that even the gleaners at Spring Gardens have left a little to be gathered in; he gathers it, and points out that unless party-walls, which the architect considered quite good and sufficient for the purpose, are taken down and entirely rebuilt, he will put Spring Gardens again on his track in the shape of a "dangerous structure notice." The architect, having only just begun to breathe after the last interview with his client, receives, now with a little more equanimity (he is getting used to them), *rebuff number four*—waits upon his client, shows him the impression

made, and walks back to his office a wiser but a sadder man.

However, the defective wall matter has been settled, the usual happy smile of the architect has returned, and he is going on swimmingly until he discovers that there is another public authority, to disregard whose position and power may lead to perhaps a term of penal servitude. The Borough Council looms up; the architect is informed that the hoarding, let by a client to a bill-poster on terms which would perhaps pay for the unnecessary party-wall business, must not be pasted over with advertisements at all; that if he, the architect, does not disfigure his stone front by soil pipes and ventilating pipes he will hear of it; that if he attempts to emulate the works of the Borough Council in daring to put water-closets and urinals under ground (although perhaps better ventilated than are those of the Council) he will be practically exterminated; and that if he has the audacity to extend a vault under the footway or roadway, to the extent of six inches, his life will not be worth three months' purchase; and, finally, that the Council has, in the exercise of its wisdom, said an emphatic "No" to the London County Council's "Yes" to oriel windows which the architect has been dreaming of for years. The latter gentleman is now fairly disconcerted, and is really ill from *rebuff number five*, and from a series of pin-pricks which, together, are more debilitating than the blows previously and judiciously administered. He recovers sufficiently to crawl to his client, receives a piece of the mind of that gentleman, and comes into the open with the firm resolve to quit the profession and take to market gardening.

After a short stay in the country, however, he returns manfully to his work. The client also has partially

recovered from the effect of the serious losses to which he has been subjected by the action of the above-mentioned authorities; the building has now reached the first floor level, and its fresh beauty of stone or brick-work delights the eye of its enthusiastic author; the foreman greets him with the usual polite "Good morning, sir," and adds, "A gentleman was here yesterday, sir, and asked me to tell you that if you didn't stop the job at once he would apply for an 'injunction,' but he would write to you." "What for?" the architect replies. "Oh, he understands that you are going to carry the back wall up twelve inches higher than it was before and you will block out the light of a very valuable window."

The scaffold is reached, and a small window is detected glazed with ground glass, many yards off. This rather fortifies the architect, and he hastens to his office to read the promised letter. He writes to the author, a solicitor, tells him that the idea is absurd, and three days after his client informs him that affidavits by very eminent architects and surveyors have been filed, that an interim injunction has been applied for and granted, and that his solicitor advises that the job be stopped pending an endeavour to come to terms. It turns out that the small window referred to had been for many years past used to illuminate a water-closet, but only a short time back the owner of it determined to alter the place and use the window for "matching silks."

The payment of £200 to the silk-matcher, and 150 guineas costs of legal luminaries and eminent architects and surveyors, has, after a loss of three months of time, allowed the works to proceed. The builder hints that he shall have to make a claim because this delay has carried him into short days, and, a mere wreck, suffering

from *rebuff number six*, the architect is *carried* to his client, who appears to have then seen him for the first time in his life.

Another stay at the sea-side, in the contemplation of waves as sad as his own thoughts, has again recuperated the architect, and back he comes, feeling that, at last, his miseries are at an end so far as this particular building is concerned. So they are, with the trifling exception that the adjoining owner has made a claim for loss, by reason of his trade having been interfered with by the dust and other nuisances to which he has been subjected during the building operations. An objection has been raised by the water company on the ground that an attempt has been made to get three instead of two gallons at a flush, a few additional questions have been raised by the district surveyor and by the sanitary authorities; but all these have, at last, been disposed of, the lease has been granted, the accounts all squared up (even that of the architect) and six months after he calls at the premises and interviews his client, who merely says he wishes to Heaven he had never seen either him or his building.

Now, gentlemen, you know as well as I do that the above is no mere imaginary case. Many similar proceedings are taking place to-day in London, and the troubles are on the increase. What is the remedy?

In the first place, the great ground landlords of London should work on better and more practical lines. They should make it quite clear, before settling the ground rent, what their ideas are as regards materials, general architecture, shop fronts, &c. They should be far more expeditious in their dealings, and not quite so grasping as some of them are, in squeezing every penny they can out of the man who has to confront all the

difficulties to which I have above referred, and to whom a little less rent would be of very great service, and would convert the lessee from a grumbler into a cheerful man of business.

The London County Council is, little by little, taking upon itself too much of the detailed work of the architect. It seeks to enlarge its area of control over everything material and immaterial connected with building operations in London, so that unless some curb is placed upon its activity it will soon be almost impossible to even touch a brick without having first obtained the sanction of the Council. The architect's department of the Council is too much controlled by the committees, and every architect in London knows that 75 per cent. of the members of these committees can only have somewhat vague notions of such highly technical matters as those of the business of the architect. Perhaps 20 per cent. of the remainder know more, but will have their fads and fancies respected, and the final 5 per cent. really know, but are of course overweighted by the others who do not. The London County Council is a municipal body, and its duty is to see that all that affects the general welfare of London is adequately looked after, but it should not be converted into a large architectural *atelier* at the expense of the ratepayers, taking upon itself, quite unnecessarily, large responsibilities, and those matters of building detail probably far better understood by the experienced architects who have to come before it, than by some of the gentlemen who now take up so much of the valuable time of the architect, and lead to so much loss on the part of the building owner.

There is need, too, for more *consistency* on the part of the Council. Take for example that constant source

of trouble, *iron and glass covered ways to hotels, restaurants, theatres, &c.* I understand that some members of the committee dealing with this subject see no objection to these projections, whilst others are totally opposed to them. The result which sometimes happens is this. If *A* is fortunate enough to get his drawings before one part of the committee his proposed shelter will be approved, but if *B* is unfortunate enough to get his drawings, for a similar shelter, in the same street, before another part of the same committee, his application will be refused. The position is Gilbertian, but there it is. Why does not the Council say, plainly and distinctly, "We will not have these shelters at all," or "We will permit them, subject to certain clearly defined restrictions as to height, projection &c."? In fact tar all with the same brush, and leave no manner of doubt in the minds of architects and clients as to the result of their application.

Similarly, why should not Borough Councils say distinctly whether they will or will not permit w.c.'s in basements, where ventilation can only be obtained from the pavement lights or under the shop stallboard? At the present time some councils do not intervene if the work is properly done, whilst others will not permit the w.c.'s at all. It is want of consistency which leads to so much trouble.

Take, again, applications under the Factory Acts respecting means of escape in case of fire. Why cannot a few practical architects be appointed as a tribunal, to visit buildings under consideration, and say at once that which such a tribunal could easily say, viz. what must be done to make the buildings they visit safer for exit in case of fire? Instead of this, a long list of requirements is sent, many of them indicating fads and

imaginary catastrophes, and most of them exhibiting the nervousness bred of limited practical experience. Just contemplate, too, the Theatres Committee of the Council. A worrying, vexatious, and unnecessary set of requisitions is sent to be complied with one year, and, after the theatre has been cut about to comply with fads and fancies, and great loss has been incurred by the owner, two or three years elapse and another and entirely fresh set of requirements is sent to be complied with, accompanied by the extraordinary condition that even when the works are all finished it must not be considered that the Council are *satisfied*, these are only *suggestions*, and the executed works may be required to be amplified, altered, and indeed eliminated.

The position is so absurd that it seems scarcely credible, but ask some of the theatre and music hall managers to give you their experience, and I think you will agree with me that the sooner parliamentary or some other powerful intervention steps in the better for all concerned. There is no desire, I am quite sure, either on the part of owners of factories, or of theatres and music halls, to evade any reasonable requirement to ensure the rapid escape of the people in case of fire, but what is strongly and properly resented is the constantly recurring, worrying, vexatious, and microscopic interference by gentlemen who appear to be experts in conjuring up risks, which are imaginary, or at all events, which would not be risks if they kept their own house in order.

Again, why should not one ordeal serve for one building? When the last requisition of the London County Council has been complied with, the district surveyor comes in, and when *he* has been satisfied, the Borough Council steps in, and when *they* have been

satisfied, as regards the building, the sanitary inspector comes in, as full of fads as an egg is full of meat. My view is that one central body should, once for all, lay down clear and explicit rules and regulations regarding the building; that when that central body has been satisfied, everything appertaining to the building (except of course the rights and easements of adjoining owners) should be regarded as settled; that such settlement should be in the hands of a few practical architects and surveyors, which would be far more satisfactory than when left to insufficiently informed committees; and that the London County Council, instead of seeking to extend its powers, should curtail them within their legal and legitimate limits. The result would, I feel sure, be that the long delays and costly uncertainties, now so prevalent, would cease; that architects and surveyors, instead of doing all they can to avoid going to Spring Gardens, would be only too happy to have practical conferences with experienced officials, and, finally, that the London County Council, instead of bringing itself into constant conflict with our profession and with the vital interests of London building owners, would have the strong and hearty support of all of us, and would always be able to count upon any assistance which could be rendered by, at least, The Surveyors' Institution. I feel sure that I shall have this meeting with me when I say that all professional visitors to the Architects' Department of the London County Council receive at the hands of the officials every courtesy and attention; I further believe that if more of the practical work of the department were left to the officials and less to the committees, far more satisfaction all round would be the result, and such a Paper as this would be robbed of much of its "raison d'être."

Let me go a step further in the way of suggesting what I term "reform." I understand that The Surveyors' Institution and the Royal Institute of British Architects are now considering improvements in modern methods of dealing with rights of light cases. One radical and highly necessary improvement would be, in my opinion, to take all these cases out of the hands of our judges on the bench. It is really ridiculous to leave to a judge sitting at the Law Courts the decision in a case upon which he is, necessarily, but ill-informed, concerning a building which he has never seen, and upon the effect of which building when executed none but an expert can form an accurate opinion. Rights of light cases should, unquestionably, be referred to a tribunal consisting of two or three architects and surveyors and one legal assessor; the expense would be comparatively trifling, the expedition in settlement would be ten times greater, buildings would not be unnecessarily mutilated, London would most certainly stand a far better chance of being more rapidly rebuilt, and the whole community would benefit.

It must be brought home to the legislature with all possible clearness, that the growth of London in wealth, population, and enterprise on the part of its inhabitants, demands an entire alteration in the management of building matters. It is, in my opinion, absolutely essential for the future well-being and greatness of London that a more practical, more workable, and less cumbersome and unwieldy department be created, with a Minister responsible to Parliament at its head. There is not any reason why the retention by *the Law* of the ponderosity of medievalism should extend itself to our profession, and, indeed, the difficulties of our work are, to a large extent,

increased by the remarkable want of clearness and precision which characterise the Acts of Parliament to which it is our business and our duty to conform. There appears to be an utter inability, on the part of the legal draftsman, to word an Act of Parliament so that it can be readily understood by those for whose benefit it is supposed to be framed. It would be an insult to your intelligence to refer to the London Building Act of 1894 as an example. We all know that the Workmen's Compensation Act left in doubt the essential point of the whole Act, and that was where the height of the building was to be measured from; and I was engaged in a case the other day, where one of the most recent additions by the London County Council to the Factory Acts was the subject of a lengthy argument between judge and counsel, as to what the Act really meant, upon the very point which had called it into existence. I suppose we must, in charity, assume that the drafting of Acts of Parliament is left to gentlemen who imperfectly understand the real points at issue, and who, by unintelligible language, accentuated by the omission of all punctuation, leave judges and counsel to occupy the time of the courts, and litigants to expend their money in the vain endeavour to understand the meaning of a document, which had occupied the attention of Parliament throughout a whole Session.

Now, gentlemen, instead of arriving, as you might reasonably assume, at the end of our difficulties, we are to-day confronted by another proposed amendment to the London Building Act of 1894. I have no doubt that most of my hearers have seen and perused the Bill, and, as it is a measure which will seriously affect all building owners in London, and will provide plenty of work for members of our profession, I have no doubt that it will

receive, at the hands of this Institution, the careful attention it deserves. Primarily it is framed to afford better means of escape from certain buildings in case of fire; the ultimate decision as to what those means shall be is practically left to the London County Council; and I can well see that compliance with the requirements of the Council may render our street architecture much more unsightly than even legislation now makes it, and that the combination of external iron fire-escapes, external iron soil-pipes, and angles of $63\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, must inevitably lead to that new style of architecture which all lamented did not show itself in the nineteenth century, but which, it is pretty safe to conclude, will make itself very prominent in the twentieth. I have no doubt that young bloods will spring up who, by exquisite curves and lines of beauty, will invest soil-pipes with artistic merit; who will be able to so treat external iron staircases that they will ultimately become the sixth order of architecture, and that angles of $63\frac{1}{2}$ degrees will bring forward a style, which will be, for all ages, known as the London County Council style of the early part of the twentieth century.

Well, Mr. President, you, and many of us here this evening, have already passed the greater part of our lives in facing and in overcoming some of the difficulties which beset us in our practice; and I have sufficient confidence in the rising generation to conclude that they will, in their turn, grapple strenuously with their professional difficulties; but, at all events, there is no reason why those difficulties should not be lessened to the fullest extent possible; and if the writing and the reading of this Paper should lead to any little alleviation of such difficulties, I shall indeed be amply rewarded.

Mr. HOWARD MARTIN (Member of Council) said he felt sure he should be expressing the feelings of everybody present when he moved a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Woodward for the very humorous and useful Paper with which he had delighted and benefited them. It was a very great thing to get a plain and practical statement of the difficulties that obstruct practical men in their work, and when that plain statement was put in such a form as to amuse as well as inform, their obligation to the author was doubled.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the Paper was the new light which it shed on the character of the London architect. Most surveyors had had occasion to settle bargains and terms of agreement of all kinds with architects, and they had been probably accustomed to regard them as hard-headed and astute men, well able to protect themselves and their clients; but the Paper gave the impression that architects were innocent, guileless persons who passed helplessly through the maze of London business, and fell one after another into all the pitfalls that district surveyors, local authorities, or ground landlords were supposed to make for them.

He, the speaker, knew of no parallel, either in fact or fiction, unless it were Una in Spenser's *Faery Queen*, who went into the desert with no protection except her beauty and the purity of her personal character. No doubt Mr. Woodward had carried his humorous exaggeration a little far for the sake of emphasising the particular points of his complaint, and equally, of course, his case had another side to it.

He thought, for instance, the writer had been a little hard in blaming ground landlords for the result if an architect had taken a site without first ascertaining exactly what area could be covered by the proposed building.

Of course it was annoying to find that the discretion of local authorities as to building requirements was sometimes exercised to one's disadvantage, but he was not sure that it would not be more annoying to find a cast-iron rule made that was to apply to every case and enforced when it would cause no gain to the public and occasion loss to the building owner. So long as human beings were fallible, inconsistencies in the exercise of their discretion would necessarily arise sometimes.

As to the requirements of the London County Council, they were defined by statute. He was willing to admit that, probably, no one in the world knew exactly what the law required on all points; but by this time architects appeared to be fairly well informed, and he did not think it would be possible for an architect with the experience of the writer of the Paper, for instance, not to know within reasonable limits what he could legally do and what he could not legally do on any building site in the dominion of the London County Council. His own experience of the officials of the London County Council and of the borough councils in general had been that they had been most courteous and obliging.

As to the approval of plans by the freeholder's surveyor, probably sometimes hardships do occur. If the architect of the freeholder insisted on imposing his own taste in non-essential matters of ornament on another architect of equally good standing and taste, or took it upon himself to decide what particular arrangements would best suit the trade to be carried in the proposed building, in opposition to the tenant who was going to use it, the lessee's architect might reasonably complain; but he did not think those cases were numerous. He thought, as a rule, architects for freeholders were

willing, provided their clients' interests were properly protected, to leave lessees' architects free to deal according to their judgment with sites to be covered.

But, again, if discretion is to be allowed in human transactions there must sometimes be found instances where the parties to an agreement would differ as to how that discretion should be exercised.

In regard to rights of ancient light, he thought most of them would agree with the writer of the Paper that an inexpensive and efficient tribunal was needed to settle all these matters promptly, so that on the one hand the value of existing property might be protected, on the other improvements and new buildings might not be arbitrarily and needlessly checked.

As to sanitary inspectors, many of them worked with rigid rules applied in the same way to all cases alike, and sometimes caused a great deal of entirely unnecessary expense and comparative disadvantage from the sanitary point of view. In his opinion they should all be men of sufficient knowledge and intelligence to deal, on their merits, with the cases that they have before them.

He was sure that all felt a great obligation to Mr. Woodward for his very amusing and practical Paper, and would look forward to equally valuable contributions to their information from those Members present who would take part in the discussion.

MR. P. E. PILDITCH (Fellow), in seconding the vote of thanks, said he felt sure when he first heard that Mr. Woodward was to read a Paper on "Some of the Difficulties which present themselves to the Architect and Surveyor practising in London," that there was a prospect of hearing the subject dealt with in a bright and

interesting way, and that anticipation had certainly been fulfilled.

The unfortunate architect whose case Mr. Woodward brought forward, appeared to have been very badly treated by the representatives of a large number of different classes of persons. He was sincerely glad to know that members of some of those classes were present, for he thought when people behaved so ill as they were represented to have done, it was quite time that they were spoken to—calmly, perhaps, but at all events seriously.

He would like to deal briefly with a few points in the paper, some of which had already been alluded to by Mr. Howard Martin. With reference to the moot question of the elevations of buildings facing the London streets, and the right of the freeholder's architect or surveyor or agent to refuse to permit the whole of the front of shops to be apparently constructed of plate glass alone, he could only conclude from Mr. Woodward's remarks that the architect he referred to in his Paper had recently been designing some of those erections which one saw sometimes, looking like the "vanishing lady" in the show, who possessed a head and body, but no legs.

He was certainly a good deal in sympathy with the contention that in the London streets architects should as far as possible show some visible evidence that there really existed a foundation upon which the superstructure rested. A lessee under some circumstances naturally wanted to get as much show-case as possible, but if he wished to have his building so designed that the whole of his front should be show-case, he should say so when he took the land, as, otherwise, it was only reasonable to expect that a moderate amount of pier would be required. We had not yet adopted the

methods of New York building, in which everything was sacrificed to mere utility.

He would not discuss with Mr. Woodward the way in which the London County Council and some of its departments went into details of construction, but he thought there was sometimes a good deal of delay that might well be avoided. In many cases in which applications had to go before different committees and certain departments, he believed that what was wanting was centralisation. The delay arose, not from the fault of those who had to administer the Act, but largely from the fact that the London County Council was housed in so many different buildings that there was at present no centralisation. The various parts of the architect's department were carried on in scattered buildings, often a considerable distance from each other, and there was no opportunity for the different departments and committees to consult together with that frequency which would ensure the avoidance of delay in matters of detail.

Reference had been made by Mr. Howard Martin to the question of light and air, on which Mr. Woodward's suggestion was, he thought, a good one, viz. that a tribunal should be set up for the purpose of dealing with those matters, but he would point out that the tribunal which Mr. Woodward suggested was not the tribunal proposed by the Joint Committee of the Royal Institute and The Surveyors' Institution, nor did he think that it would be quite so efficient a body.

The Joint Committee's proposed tribunal was one of three surveyors, to be appointed in the same way as under the Party-wall sections of the Act; not necessarily the same men in each case, but in every case appointed by the architects themselves, to deal with the matter

in the first instance when occasion arose. With that modification, he thought Mr. Woodward's suggestion for the decision of questions of light and air a very valuable one.

But he feared it would be found necessary, before there could be any serious or material improvement in the manner of dealing with light and air cases, that there should be some alteration in the law itself, for all knew that there was now a tendency to lay down new rules of law, more or less in conflict with the old rules and much more in favour of the dominant tenement, and unless the law were amended any tribunal that might be set up would, he apprehended, simply have to administer the old law.

Mr. H. H. COLLINS (Fellow) said that although he could not plead the guilelessness which Mr. Howard Martin suggested was the marked characteristic of Mr. Woodward's imaginary architect, he quite agreed with almost every line of the Paper. He thought the author must be congratulated on the fact that, despite the irritation, annoyance, and expense to which he, in common with other members of his profession, had been put, he was still able to approach the subject in so humorous and yet so courageous a manner.

The grievances enumerated in the Paper were by no means imaginary, but were, as many present could affirm, very real; and he said this after something like 40 years' experience of the late Metropolitan Board of Works and of the present London County Council. False praise was but satire in disguise, and although he agreed with the author that one often had to thank the London County Council for the way in which their officials served them, it must be admitted that they were

not always quite amenable to reason, and that, he thought, was all that Mr. Woodward had suggested.

The question was one which, he ventured to think, interested surveyors quite as much as architects. If oppressive restrictions were laid on property, its value must necessarily be diminished.

With regard to the point that had been mentioned as to the superficial area of a site available for building purposes, he thought that blame sometimes attached to surveyors in that they were not careful enough to see that intending purchasers had their attention called to the fact that a certain line of frontage must be observed, and to other matters which they could find out for themselves without having to go to the London County Council. Of course a purchaser could go to the site himself and inspect it, but he thought he should be fully informed, both by the vendor and by his own surveyor, of any restrictions which might prevent his using the whole apparent area of the land purchased. It was true, however, that in many cases the client did not consult his architect on such points until long after the proper time.

There was one other "rebuff" with which Mr. Woodward had not dealt, and which he thought involved a grievance not imaginary, but unfortunately absolutely real, viz. the fact that when everything was ready and the way seemed smooth to carry out the building, the work was often hindered by the trades unions. That was another of the very tangible difficulties which too often presented themselves to the architect, let him be guileless or not.

Then reference had been made to sanitary inspectors. He happened to be chairman of a large borough council

whose sanitary inspectors were placed in a large measure under his immediate jurisdiction as chairman of a committee, and he could by no means endorse as strictly fair the observations which had been made with regard to them. They had simply to administer an Act of Parliament adopted by the borough councils.

The question of light and air had been discussed many times before, and it had always been agreed that some alteration in existing conditions was necessary, but he feared, with Mr. Pilditch, that it would be useless, while the law stood on its present footing, to establish any tribunal to deal with the matter, for such a body must be guided, he imagined, by the decisions which the judges and the House of Lords had from time to time given.

But there was one thing which might be done. He believed with Mr. Woodward that light and air claims were sometimes fostered by surveyors themselves. He had no hesitation in saying (and he wished the judges could be brought to see it) that certainly 25 per cent. of the claims for loss of light and air were very little less than blackmail, and he felt very strongly that, for the honour of the profession, the many members who would not on any account be guilty of anything of the kind should do their best to put an end to such a state of things. He found that there were even members of The Institution who did not see the harm of lending their services to foster that very abuse which Mr. Woodward had suggested, and which all right-minded men must condemn.

Reference had been made to the expense and trouble to which the London County Council put every architect who came before them. This might not be apparent to

country surveyors, but every London architect was very well aware of it. He might submit a set of drawings, and, if he made an eighth of an inch difference in them, he would be asked to supply a fresh set of drawings in duplicate or triplicate, and the amount of irritation vexation, and trouble caused by such a course it was difficult to allude to calmly. Perhaps the most real grievance was the feeling that there was no finality. No one knew when he had finished with the London County Council. If they would state what they wanted, and be satisfied within reason when they got it, there would be far more contentment.

As to Mr. Woodward's oriel windows, he did not think the borough councils had any voice in that matter, for it was laid down very clearly in the Act of Parliament what might or might not be done. Clause 43 of the Act was, he must say, almost a dead letter at the present moment.

It was not surprising that such Acts of Parliament were so vaguely drawn, for the London County Council, instead of consulting a body such as The Surveyors' Institution and getting the best expert opinions, put the matter into the hands of gentlemen who could have no intimate technical acquaintance with building matters.

In the result, it had he believed cost The Institution some hundreds of pounds, even to get the Bill of 1894 moulded into an Act as workable as it was in its present shape. He was sure it was still difficult enough to understand, for instance the 43rd section, which he recollected contained the words "no more land shall be occupied," and one would think this really meant land—*terra firma*—but the judges had construed it as not meaning land, but a second, third, or fourth floor.

In conclusion, he would merely say that it seemed

necessary to get such Acts of Parliament altered. He would not touch on the contemplated drastic and unjustifiable measure now being promoted, except to say that all London was in a commotion about it, and that there was scarcely a ward in the City of London which had not held a meeting to discuss and condemn it; but he was quite sure it would never become law, so he felt it would be wasting the time of the Meeting to do more than allude to it. But the remedy for it all was simple; the voters must take care what sort of men they sent to represent them on the County Council. It was entirely the fault of the citizens, who did not elect the proper persons. The position reminded him of the advice given by a temperance gentleman to his son: "Never let whisky get the best of you," he said. "You be careful always to get the best of whisky!" and so he would say to the ratepayers, "Don't let the County Council get the best of us; but let us get the best of County Councils by sending such men there to represent us as will obviate the future necessity for any such Paper, humorous, kind, and genial as it is, as had been read by Mr. Woodward."

Mr. HOWARD CHATFIELD CLARKE (Fellow) said he joined very heartily in thanking the author of the Paper. His only surprise was that Mr. Woodward was there at all to read it, in spite of all his numerous rebuffs from all classes and kinds of men.

But was the indictment altogether a true one? He felt rather inclined to mistrust some of the charges brought in such a pleasant way in the Paper. Take, for instance, the accusation against the ground landlords. Was that true? Did the ground landlords impose undue restrictions in building leases? His experience was that

it was not so, and that the owners of the large west-end estates did not squeeze out the uttermost farthing for ground rent. He had lately taken a site in the west-end, and he was really surprised at the moderate amount of the ground rent demanded. He knew, or thought he knew, the value of the land in question, and he was surprised to find that the surveyor's figures were lower than his own.

Again, was there any real difficulty in getting plans passed? He was bound to say he had not found any. The lessor's architect or surveyor must have some power of approving or disapproving drawings. He lately met with the case of a large set of drawings which showed a range of w.c.'s close to the main entrance. He suggested that this would be an undesirable and improper arrangement, and the architect afterwards thanked him for calling his attention to it. He thought, therefore, there was another side to the question. Personally, he would rather take land on a large estate than have to deal with a small freeholder and his advisers.

Then it was said the lessee's architect was troubled when he had come to terms with the vendor, as to how much of the land taken he could cover. But surely that was what architects and surveyors were paid for advising upon! He did not think a very great hardship really existed on that point, nor that there need be any serious difficulty when it came to applying to the London County Council. If one had learnt as much as possible, of the Act and paid attention to all its requirements—he knew it was not easy—was there any real difficulty in getting drawings approved? Was it not when one went outside the lines of the Act or wanted to get some alteration that was not within its provisions that trouble arose? The London County Council had

judicial work to perform, and they must look to the general good of London. No one wanted second-class work or improper buildings in what he believed would be the finest city in the world. Many of the difficulties which Mr. Woodward represented were the result of rules framed to give more light and air-space in London, and he contended that the London County Council had, as a rule, taken a wise and far-sighted view in regard to these matters.

The proposed new Building Act had been alluded to by Mr. Collins as "unjustifiable," but whether that word was a fair one remained to be seen. The object of the measure was to afford a better escape for factory hands and others in case of fire, and surely no such word as that could rightly be used in dealing with such a matter. Everyone must feel and wish that all proper precautions should be taken to prevent such a terrible scene as that which occurred in Queen Victoria Street nine months ago, under the very eyes of Londoners.

He, therefore, did not think it ought to go forth from that room that a body of practical architects and surveyors regarded the measure as wilfully and oppressively framed. It would have to be amended, no doubt, and seriously so; but he ventured to think, with all due respect to his senior, that the word Mr. Collins had used was rather too strong.

Might he say, with regard to the question of light and air, that the Joint Committee had suggested that those cases should first of all be referred to three surveyors, as were party-wall matters, and he believed, personally, that 99 cases out of 100 would go no further. But there was a provision that if the parties were not satisfied with this decision the case should go to a

Tribunal of Appeal formed, more or less, on the lines of the Tribunal of Appeal which met at 13, Great George Street. He believed that the Bill of the Joint Committee, if it became law, would simplify the whole question of light and air, and would prove to be a workable scheme. It was shortly to be introduced into Parliament, and if Members would do their utmost, by speaking to their friends in the House, and in other ways, to help it forward, there might be some chance of carrying it through, and, under its provisions, obviating the many hardships which existed under the present law.

Mr. HENRY LOVEGROVE (Fellow) said it was a relief to his mind to find that the field of discussion had been so well gleaned before as to leave him few points which had not been already dealt with by various speakers. He would ask, however, whether it was quite fair or usual that the charges of the owner's surveyor should be paid whether the transaction came to anything or not? Surely he could hardly expect his full fees.

It seemed that some landlords' agents did not know much about building, but were chiefly concerned with getting as much as possible out of the poor innocent lessee. They had, he believed, a sort of rough-and-ready rule for fixing the new ground rent by simply doubling the old one. He knew of some houses rented at £45 a year, with ground rents of £25, a state of things which upset all theories and calculations of every kind.

Reference had been made to trouble with district surveyors about party-walls. Was not the matter often set in motion by the building owner's architect himself, who, after entering into an agreement with the ad-

joining owner, pulled down a portion of the wall, and notice was sent in to the district surveyor?

As to ancient lights, and the scheme which Mr. Chatfeild Clarke has referred to as about to be brought before the House of Commons, he could only repeat, what he had said years ago, that no matter how well a Bill might be drawn up by architects and surveyors, it would never be passed by the House of Commons, because there were too many lawyers there to allow it to pass.

Most trivial claims for loss of light and air were often brought forward. He knew of one in which a poor old man recently had to pay a large sum of money because he was too nervous to go to law, though he had one of the best cases that had ever come under his (the speaker's) consideration.

He did not quite follow the complaint about the London County Council and theatres; that body was the authority which licensed buildings for stage plays, and the district surveyor had to be satisfied as to the safety of the structure of the building. He thought if Mr. Woodward gained what he suggested—inelastic rules, which while binding the County Council would also bind the building owners in every case—he would find that, to use a homely phrase, he had “jumped out of the frying-pan” of the Committee “into the fire” of hard-and-fast regulations which could not possibly be adapted to all cases.

Mr. ALFRED KING (Fellow) said the questions dealt with by Mr. Woodward were of a most important character; but, at the same time, he could not help thinking that many of the cases put forward had been somewhat overstated. No doubt Mr. Woodward had

intended to make his case as comprehensive as possible, but many of his illustrations were, he thought, hardly a fair representation of what actually took place in connection with buildings in London. It had fallen to his lot for some years past to deal, not only with small sites in London, but also with large areas, and he must say that he had never met with such treatment on the large London estates as that under which this imaginary architect had suffered.

Again, with reference to the London County Council most of those present had, at one time or another, been brought into contact with that body, and if their experience were similar to his own, would agree with him that one met with consideration and assistance from its officials. It was impossible that any such body in such a vast city as London should be able to grasp every detail and to satisfy every individual with whom it had to deal.

The Building Act of 1894 was, as was well known, the outcome of several other Acts. It was not perfect, but at the same time it helped matters far more materially than its predecessors. Practical men would hardly expect to find an Act without a single flaw in it, but if this Act were considered as a whole, and received the attention it deserved, coupled with the assistance which would be readily afforded by the district surveyor, he thought many of the difficulties which the author had brought forward on the present occasion would rapidly vanish.

A remark had been made with reference to Section 43 of the Act, which was a very important one. It dealt with land which fronted on roadways, and unless one went to the district surveyor and got him to certify a plan of the old buildings which occupied the site, it was

not possible sometimes to deal with it in the desired way. He had found that section of material assistance during the last year in dealing with more than one site on behalf of his clients.

With regard to ground landlords, who had been spoken of as though they were the cause of every possible form of irritation and difficulty, he thought it was hardly fair to lay to their charge faults for which, if they existed, the landlord's agent was alone in most cases responsible.

Mr. WHEELER, K.C. (Associate), said he happened to have in his library a most admirable pamphlet by the author of the Paper entitled "London as it ought to be," which he would not offer to lend it to anybody in that room, for if he did, he feared he might lose a valuable work on an important subject. He had come there to show his respect for its author, and at the same time to call attention to some of the matters in the Paper from which he wholly differed. There had been so much consent and assent to what had been said that he felt it would be almost a pleasure to hear some dissentient voice ready to find fault.

On page 189 of the Paper the author said that the County of London was so remarkable that "it must be brought home to the legislature with all possible clearness that the growth of London in wealth, population, and enterprise on the part of its inhabitants demands an entire alteration in the management of building matters. It is, in my opinion," said Mr. Woodward, "absolutely essential for the future well-being and greatness of London that a more practical, more workable, and less cumbersome and unwieldy department be created, with a Minister responsible to Parliament

“ at its head.” From that he wholly differed. He could not imagine anything more awful than London left to a Government Department, with a “responsible Minister” at its head. London would be wrapped, in addition to its fogs and other difficulties, in a mass of red tape, and all those evils which it was said existed in the case of the London County Council, would be multiplied enormously. That was not his solution of those great difficulties, for he held, as he had ever held, and as he thought he had often said at Meetings of The Institution, that the condition of London was unique, and that it must be dealt with on its own basis and on lines specially adapted to its requirements.

He agreed with much that had fallen from previous speakers, and notably with Mr. Collins’s remarks. He thought the true solution of many of the difficulties was to constitute a proper Land Court, or Tribunal of Appeal, and he would amplify the powers of the existing tribunal under the Building Act. When, recently, he had to make a responsible statement in dealing politically with this question, he had pointed out that, in his own view, one of the things necessary to the satisfactory condition of London was the establishment of a Land Court or Tribunal dealing with all these matters.

In this admirable Paper, the author had, he thought, dealt with some matters which were not strictly London difficulties at all—for instance, the question of injunction, where “light” was infringed, was not peculiar to London. That case existed all over England, and he was bound to say from his own experience (fully confirmed by the remarks of the author) that as far as injunctions were concerned the difficulties often arose from affidavits made by “very eminent architects and surveyors,” which (as in Mr. Woodward’s supposititious case) had been

filed, and injunctions had been applied for and granted, and thus the building owner's solicitor had to advise that the job should be stopped, pending an endeavour to come to terms.

A little while ago he was consulted in a case where light and air were said to be infringed, and not knowing anything about light and air scientifically, he thought he had better go and see the premises. So he went to Paddington, and was shown into a stable in which was a small window, 18 inches by 12 inches, covered over with whitewash, or something of that kind, and this he was told was the window in respect of which it was claimed the light was interfered with!

A little while ago he was concerned in a remarkable case of light and air. The adjoining property in Marylebone was covered by a building of barracks for the Salvation Army, and proceedings were taken against them by his client, who desired him to see the place, and he accordingly went down to view the property in respect of which it was said that light was infringed and air obstructed. He found that it was cottage property not fit for human beings to live in. It belonged to an old member of the old Metropolitan Board of Works, and in those wretched houses there were eight or ten families living. Of "light" there was little and of air still less. The case was carried through a most expensive and lengthy arbitration, and his client—the claimant—had, he was happy to say, to pay the whole of the costs. So much for that class of case.

There was one paragraph in the Paper to which he would call attention, in which the author dealt with the question of theatres, and interference by the London County Council. In a newspaper of two days ago he had found what he thought all would agree was a most

astonishing statement. It had reference to a theatre built, he believed, by Sir Charles Wyndham, who had to go to the London County Council respecting it. That body sanctioned certain things with regard to seating arrangements in the upper circle on the strength of his providing a centre gangway by the removal of seats, and so on, and subject to the exit being increased to three feet five inches, the original width, but he was informed *that "this intimation must not be deemed as in any way derogating from the Council's powers, under the Act of Parliament or otherwise, or from the powers of the district surveyor, or of any other authority, to deal with the building under any powers by statute, or otherwise vested in them."*

The County Council were not to be blamed, the fault was in this system of overlapping—in the principle of dual or multiform authority—and this should be got rid of, and got rid of at once.

Mr. T. BLASHILL (Fellow) said he had listened with a good deal of interest to the Paper by his old friend Mr. Woodward. Although he was not quite in the free and independent position indicated by the author, he could not help feeling that the attacks made on the London County Council, however pleasantly they were worded, practically reflected on himself in his former state of official existence. He wished to say distinctly that he took the whole of the responsibility and he hoped he should not be misunderstood. Twelve or fifteen years ago, when he went to Spring Gardens, a great deal of the procedure was extremely well in hand, but a great deal more of the business had to be created. His staff, by the time he left, had more than doubled, and for what was done during the time he was there he took the whole responsibility, for, if he saw anything going

wrong, he was in the position of finding means to set matters right. Whether his friend aimed his criticisms at him or not, they certainly hit him.

The superintending architect at Spring Gardens could not possibly carry the whole of the work on his own back: he had, in his different departments, officers who must attend to a great deal of the detail and prepare it for him, though it must necessarily come eventually under his cognisance before it reached the committee. He felt strongly that the gentlemen who had to do that work were unable to protect themselves, for they could not be present to answer arraignments, and he had accordingly felt it his duty to be there and meet the criticisms levelled against him and them.

He had listened with much pleasure to the very interesting way in which the subject had been dealt with, but he was a good deal surprised to find that neither Mr. Woodward, nor anyone else, had had the courage, or, should he say, the forethought, or consideration to bring any one specific case forward. The only shadow of a tangible case was that mentioned by Mr. Wheeler, who alluded to the terms of a particular committee report on a theatre. That was no business of his (the speaker's). The solicitor who advised the Council knew the danger and how to meet it.

While he was at Spring Gardens, he did not very often see Mr. Woodward or Mr. Collins there. They always managed to keep away from Spring Gardens if they possibly could. People did not go there to carry out the law, but to avoid carrying it out. As a rule, they went there with a view of avoiding obligations, or of escaping the stringency of an Act of Parliament, and if they could manage without going, so much the better.

Was not it a little surprising if any of the gentle-

men who had spoken had any definite case or ground for complaint, that they should not have mentioned it, so that he might have answered it off hand, if he could grasp its nature. Merely to say, "We entirely object to the action of this body and it does not suit us," was too vague and was fully answered by his saying, "But I do not object to it, and I think they are entirely right." But that was not business. The Meeting should have been told what were the specific matters complained of, and then he could have dealt with the complaint. He noted that it was not only the London County Council or the district surveyor but everybody else that the author complained of. He posed as the unfortunate architect who came down to this section of the universe absolutely uninformed and ready to be surprised at everything. He took landed property without seeing it, and was astonished at the results. At every step which the unhappy man took he was met by enemies of different kinds, who sprang up on every side about his thorny path. It was an absolutely pathetic touch with which he finished—that there was no punctuation in an Act of Parliament. When he was driven to that complaint he must be *in extremis*. Let him buy for a shilling a copy of the London Building Act, and read it, and when he had read it, let him get a copy of the Liverpool Act, in which he would find the angle of $63\frac{1}{2}$ degrees doubled for building: then let him look at the Glasgow Act, and see how the matter was treated in London as compared with the great ports on the Mersey and the Clyde.

A few matters which the author had mentioned, had not been sufficiently answered by previous speakers. We were not, in London, building on ten-acre fields, but in thoroughfares of limited width, and close to the land of adjoining owners, and, therefore, there must be

certain regulations. He did not know whether it was suggested that the regulations ought to be made by the architect himself in each particular case; but that seemed to be hinted at as the only satisfactory procedure. The objection was made, not altogether that there were regulations, but that they were not regulations such as individuals liked. But how was that to be avoided? Acts of Parliament must contain some particular provisions, and nearly every Act of Parliament would be found too strong if there were no means of relaxing it to meet a particular case. People still came to the London County Council, although Mr. Woodward said its methods were "critical, hypercritical, and exhaustive." What the officials did was simply to look over the drawings and see if they were right or not, and whether they ought to be approved or not.

Specific objections were sometimes raised that drawings had been sent in and an application made to the Council, but that the officers of the Council did not limit themselves to the particular point upon which the application was made, but examined the whole drawings to see that no other Act of Parliament or section was infringed, and to see that the drawings complied in every possible way with the Building Act. But this was done for a particular reason. It was found that certain architects adopted this method—they sent in an elaborate set of drawings and made application for a most innocent thing, as to which the County Council would certainly at once give them leave. The drawings were approved and signed, and when the district surveyor got hold of them he at once found something wrong. They pleaded that they had got the signature of the London County Council. "I cannot help that," said the surveyor, and they were summoned before

the magistrate, and the magistrate told the district surveyor that the County Council were his superiors, and had signed the drawings, and he had no grounds to stand upon. He remembered a case where an apparently innocent name was written on part of a roof with respect to which no question arose. It turned out that the name was that of a highly combustible material, and of course action was taken by the district surveyor, and he believed the matter was got over, but it was a warning to the Council to be wary of such a practice in the future.

It was objected that the officials at Spring Gardens seemed to disregard the experience and position of the architects who came before them, but an architect of standing and experience would take care that the drawings sent in showed everything he wanted.

Then Mr. Collins spoke of the number of copies required. No copy was ever asked for that was not absolutely necessary. A copy must be sent to the district surveyor, and another to the borough council, and they might take it from him that no copy was ever demanded unless it was wanted to be kept. If the drawings sent in as part of the application were wrong, they must of course be supplemented by others.

The particular case of glass-covered shelters at the entrances of hotels, &c., had been mentioned by Mr. Woodward. They were convenient for one class of people, who were set down from carriages at the edge of the footway, and wanted to walk in comfort, in the dry, to a theatre or music hall and other places where many of the arrivals were in evening dress, and where ladies were likely to go in all weathers.

It was formerly the general rule—he did not know whether it was so now—not to give leave for one of

those glass-covered shelters, unless in the case of premises licensed for music. He thought that was a reasonable and understandable regulation enough. But directly they became common, every public-house wanted one to advertise itself, and not for the purpose of shelter at all. The London County Council naturally looked shy at them. Again, if they were designed to stand out with insufficient bracketing, they of course refused the application.

Another word he might add about this matter. No one was allowed to touch this work at the London County Council who might properly be called a "junior." He refused point blank to let anyone have to do with such matters except men who had the same professional education as the members present. He had often been complimented on the way in which members of his staff had passed the examinations of this Institution and other bodies. Many of them had had a hundred times more experience in these matters than fell to the lot of an architect or surveyor in private practice.

From the very first time the London County Council came into authority the Chairman of the Building Act Committee had always come down to his (the speaker's) room and had gone carefully through every case, and if he did not understand everything at the beginning he certainly came to do so by experience. It was not necessary that he should know the whole theory and practice of architecture, but he was certainly capable of fully understanding questions of frontage shown on plans and so on; and when it was remembered that the members on that Committee had been at the work four or five times as long as the period covered by the articles of most of those present, they would agree that they must know something about it.

It was suggested by Mr. Woodward that a tribunal of three or four architects should be set to work on a building to decide what might be done, but was the thing feasible? Where were they to be found? Were they to have five guineas or ten guineas a day, or how much, and who was to pay them? Depend upon it the better plan was to have such regulations as at present. In the first place everything was reported on to the Committee, and in his time no report was ever handed in without a recommendation.

Some four or five years ago the London Chamber of Commerce was moved to send a deputation to complain to the Building Act Committee of the hardship they were suffering under the Factory Act. He requested that they might be asked for a list of as many cases as they desired to complain about, so as not to have the kind of vague assertions of which there had been so many.

As case after case was mentioned, he laid his explanation before the Chairman of Committee and members, and was sure he satisfied everyone about it, and that was the only way to meet such complaints.

He would refer to another piece of evidence. It was now rather a long time since 1892, but in 1892 he was before a Committee of Parliament when the question of unnecessary and vexatious delay was brought forward. He prepared and put in a paper containing a list going back from 1892 to 1885, showing all the applications that had been made, and the time occupied before the applicant got his answer. The complaint was, in general terms, "We never can get an answer." It was not quite that, he thought, but that they did not like the answer when they got it. He did not think there was much to complain of if even three or

four weeks were occupied in sending in plans and getting them approved. It must take some time to get a proper survey and refer them to the Building Act Committee, which sat once a fortnight; so that it must be at least three weeks before the matter came to the Council, and another week before the applicant got a reply.

The first case was one of five months' delay, caused partly by the autumn recess. The application was sent in on the 23rd of July, while everybody knew that it was the habit of bodies of that kind to break up for the recess at the end of July. The delay was also, in a measure, owing to the inability of the applicant to improve several objectionable arrangements due, principally, to the unsuitability of the site.

Then there was a delay of $5\frac{1}{2}$ weeks, a fortnight of which was wholly occupied by the adjournment of the sub-committee for plans of the locality, which had not been sent in, and the rest by a question of the ownership of land and the proximity of the main sewer. He could give many other instances if time permitted.

He would now deal as briefly as possible with a few things that had been mentioned by previous speakers, who he thought mostly answered each other. He knew nothing whatever about Mr. Collins's reference to the one-eighth of an inch variation in drawings, and so far as he knew there was not the slightest foundation for the complaint. Mr. Collins had known him for many years, and at any time could have made such a complaint to him. It seemed to him that if he desired to make such a complaint here he should have brought a set of drawings showing his grounds for it.

Mr. E. W. HUDSON said he ventured to suggest that

the question was one of such importance and interest that it would well afford matter for another evening's discussion, and he therefore proposed to move, with the approval of the Meeting, that the discussion be adjourned.

The PRESIDENT said the Meeting was obliged to Mr. Hudson for his suggestion, but he thought the general feeling was that such a subject ought not to be worn threadbare, and that now both sides had so fully stated their views, and Mr. Blashill had replied to the main criticisms, no material good could come of an adjournment.

He hoped that the members of the London County Council would not suppose that The Institution wished to make reflections of any kind on them, either as a body or personally. It was as well sometimes that Members should ventilate their grievances and criticise the methods by which their reasonable freedom of action was restrained, but he was sure that no one wished to throw any doubt upon the absolute fairness and the business capability of the County Council and its officials.

After all, the subject dealt with in the Paper was such a wide and complicated one that it must necessarily appear in different lights to people who approached it from different points. The Paper had enumerated many of the troubles which embittered the lives of professional men, but he was glad to observe that the author was careful not to say that most of the experiences were his own, and it might be that he had "assumed" some hypothetical architect for the purposes of his "parable."

The discussion had been one of very great interest, though it showed (and properly so) some difference of

opinion between the speakers, and the members of the London County Council must be gratified to find that a Member of the Council of The Institution had proved so powerful a champion of their cause, that he had almost expected him to propose that there should be another meeting with a somewhat similar discussion on the other side of the question as to the work and difficulties thrust upon the London County Council by the architects, and the patience with which they bore the infliction.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously,

Mr. WOODWARD, in reply, said he was very gratified to feel that his Paper had elicited so good a discussion. He had sufficient experience of writing Papers to know that he could not expect to escape criticism, and he was glad to hear various opinions expressed in so kindly a manner by many whom he was proud to count among his personal friends.

It would seem to have escaped Mr. Blashill's notice that he said at the commencement of his Paper, "I wish it to be distinctly understood that in mentioning the names of bodies, as it is necessary to do to make my subject intelligible, I do so without the slightest personal feeling against either of them. My observations are addressed to *matters* and not to *men*."

He had invited critical comment on his Paper, and he was glad to know that whatever he might have said had left no bitter feeling in the minds of those whose opinions he valued.

The objections and complaints had been dealt with by Mr. Blashill in a manner which assured him that no per-

sonal ill-feeling had been created between them, and he was sure Mr. Collins would join him in saying that while it was true they might have hit Mr. Blashill, they certainly did not aim at him. He could assure those who had listened so indulgently to his Paper that it was not a work of fiction. He had personal experience of the matters referred to, and he did not speak on behalf of some poor architect who was too timid to come there to give his experience, and plead his cause.

He would not detain the Meeting longer, except to again express his most hearty thanks for the patience with which his remarks had been received. He felt sure the subject was one worth much careful thought, and he felt equally sure that, although he had attacked Spring Gardens (and some would say he had exaggerated his attack), Spring Gardens would be all the better for it.

The Meeting then adjourned.

REGULATIONS FOR PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

BY HENRY LOVEGROVE, FELLOW.

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION held on Monday, February 23, 1903.*

ARTHUR VERNON (President) in the Chair.

In such an enormous city as London the risk of loss and damage by fire must be evident, and the continued recurrence of devastating fires with frequent loss of life shows the necessity for stringent regulations, and a well-equipped fire brigade. Such a brigade was established by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and its efficiency has been greatly increased by the London County Council. Having attended many fires, I can bear witness to the skill and courage of the officers and men.

Before considering the requirements of the present day, it will be well to refer to the past. On the 2nd September, 1666, in a baker's shop in Pudding Lane, by Fish Street Hill, the great fire of London began, and continued until it reached Holborn Bridge and the outskirts of the Temple, finishing, as has been remarked, at Pie Corner, off Giltspur Street.

The summer had been very hot, and the well-dried wooden houses of the City were filled with combustible stock.

A conflagration so great and terrible showed the necessity for greater care in the construction of city buildings, and certain rules were made as to party-walls between the buildings.

Some attempt to regulate buildings was made as early as 1667, and also in 1774, but it was so late as 1844 that the first Metropolitan Building Act was passed, and it was eleven years later that a more complete Act, known as the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855, received the assent of Parliament. This Act created the Metropolitan Board of Works, and under it the regular and systematic supervision of all buildings was taken in hand. There were several amendments to this Act, and in August, 1894, a consolidation Bill was passed, and is now cited as the London Building Act, 1894. These two Acts were intended to control the construction of buildings so as to prevent the spread of fire and secure stability, to control frontage lines, and to regulate the rights of adjoining owners.

The model by-laws of the Local Government Board are based on the Building Act, but in some parts of the country the usual parapets or fire-walls are not compulsory, while, on the other hand, buildings adjacent to other buildings are required to have parapets on the external walls, in a position that would be exempt in London if only a few inches intervened between the buildings.

This being so, the existing conditions in London will be dealt with in this Paper, leaving provincial towns to their own peculiar requirements.

Really, the only Act of Parliament dealing specifically with the preservation of buildings from fire is the London Building Act, 1894, but the London County Council has very properly made use of its powers to

draw up some excellent regulations as regards the construction of theatres, and suitable rules have been framed for the construction of factories under the Factory Act. These various statutes and rules are commented on in the order above named: First, the London Building Act; next, the rules for theatres; and, lastly, those for factories.

The requirements of the fire insurance offices are generally covered by the above.

NOTES ON THE LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1894.

Generally, Part VI. deals with the construction of buildings, and starts with a reference to the enclosure by walls of all buildings, the area of openings in external walls, and recesses in party-walls.

The curiously worded Section 55 deals with timber, which must not, except as specified, be used in the outer face of external walls.

Section 56 deals with the proper bearing of the ends of all girders and bresummers, with the very necessary provision of an allowance for expansion at the ends of iron and steel girders, as it is well known that serious damage has been done to walls and piers by the buckling and expansion of metal girders. I have myself seen large masses of good stock brickwork torn away, and the stability of the building seriously affected.

In Section 59 an important provision is that all party-walls must be carried up, in the case of houses, to 15 inches above the roof, and, in the case of warehouses, to 3 feet above the roof. In this latter case the parapet must be 14 inches thick. The second part of the same section provides for carrying up party-walls, in

the case of turrets, dormers, or lantern lights within 4 feet of such party-walls, so as to prevent fire.

Several clauses follow, directing the proper construction of chimneys and flues, the insertion of chimney bars, and the construction of proper hearths. This portion of the Act is most important, as so many fires in London workshops are caused by the improper use of stoves and glue pots in close proximity to wooden floors. The old custom of building wooden beams in flues is prohibited by sections requiring that no woodwork shall be inserted within a foot of the inside of any flue or chimney opening, and that woodwork shall be kept at least two inches from any brickwork enclosing a flue.

Stoves, boilers, &c., are dealt with so as to regulate the construction, particularly of the apparatus in fried fish shops, which establishments have, in the past, been responsible for many fires. Arches and floors over passages or gateways leading to other premises, are required to be fire-resisting, and wooden cornices to shop fronts must have proper stone or cement trusses on the face of the party-wall to prevent the spread of fire.

Section 74 has caused much discussion. It provides for the separation of the domestic portion of buildings having an area of more than 1,000 superficial feet, from the trade portion, and is of great benefit in the case of large business premises. In large drapery and similar establishments, several cases of fires have occurred which caused loss of life in consequence of the employés having to attempt to escape through narrow passages and staircases, or possibly through a burning shop. For some months this section was enforced in the case of public-houses and beer-shops until an adverse decision was obtained in the King's Bench. It would appear necessary, from a common-sense point of view, that the family

of a publican, with the barmaids and others, should be provided with proper means of escape from a fire when the lower part of the building is filled with such highly inflammable materials.

In new buildings, compliance with the Act does not add much to the cost. Buildings exceeding 2,500 superficial feet in area and model dwellings, are required to have floors and staircases of fire-resisting material.

Section 75 provides that no building of the warehouse class shall exceed 250,000 cubic feet, without the consent of the London County Council, and when approved, it must not exceed 450,000 cubic feet and 60 feet in height.

Section 77 is extremely important, and is constantly evaded, after the buildings have been completed, by the owner letting off some of the floors of united buildings, as was the case in the recent fire in Queen Victoria Street. Provision is made for dividing very large buildings of the warehouse class into portions, each not exceeding 250,000 cubic feet, by party-walls, and it is provided that any openings made in such walls shall not exceed in width 7 feet, or in height 8 feet, and shall be fitted with two iron doors, one on each face of the wall. The doors must be of wrought iron, the panels to be of one quarter of an inch thick. Insurance companies prefer the formation of a lobby with the doors 5 or 6 feet apart. The so called armour-plated doors do not comply with the requirements of the Act, although allowed by the insurance offices.

The sections following refer to the construction of public buildings so as to secure all passages, landings and staircases of fire-resisting material: all doors to open outwards. Galleries and portions of the building at a higher level must have separate means of exit.

Another part of the Act refers to buildings of a temporary nature, constructed of wood and iron; a class of structure which should be very rarely licensed in large towns. The second schedule of the Act recites the materials which may be accepted as fire-resisting.

NOTES ON THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL REGULATIONS
FOR THE PROTECTION FROM FIRE OF THEATRES AND
OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT WITHIN THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON. July 30th,
1901.

The first portion relates to the method of applying to the Council for the necessary certificates, and gives directions as to the necessary plans. When regulations of this kind were first promulgated by the Metropolitan Board of Works, the managers were up in arms against them and, even now, though many grumble, they are ready to make their places of entertainment as safe as possible and there are many architects quite conversant with the legal requirements.

Section 2 requires that the site of a new theatre shall be isolated on at least two sides, and in any passage or way adjoining the theatre, if less than 20 feet wide, there shall be no doors or other openings of adjoining premises to overlook or communicate with such passage or way. This is an excellent regulation to prevent ordinary premises from carrying fire to a theatre or other similar building.

Section 3 requires that no theatre or similar building shall be erected above or below any other building.

Section 4 deals with openings in the theatre, providing proper area walls, if required; such openings facing openings in adjoining buildings.

Section 5 provides for the enclosure by walls of brick or stone, and is somewhat superfluous, as all public buildings must be in accordance with the London Building Act, 1894.

Section 6 describes the construction with fire-resisting materials of the floors, tiers, and roof of the auditorium.

Section 7 allows only three tiers above the level of the pit.

Several clauses following, relate to the drainage of the pit, the entrances and exits, the corridors, passages, and cloak rooms throughout the building.

Section 14 gives the rules for constructing staircases of solid square (as distinguished from spandrel), of York stone, or other approved fire-resisting material, with landings at least 6 inches thick. Winders are of course forbidden, and the handrails must be fixed on strong metal brackets, and the end of newel wall chased to allow the handrail to turn without projecting over the landing.

Section 15 gives careful directions as to the arrangement of doors, their fittings and fastenings.

The following sections refer to exits, gangways, and enclosures, also to the methods of spacing out the seats. Chairs, if used, must be fixed. The regulations as to seats and gangways are most important. No persons should be allowed to stand in the cross gangways, and there should be a limit to the number allowed to stand behind the seats. I remember seeing in one theatre the gangway to an exit blocked by a heap of overcoats, cloaks, &c. Too much care cannot be taken to keep every passage and gangway perfectly clear and free at all times.

Section 21 requires that a proscenium wall shall be 13 inches in thickness and carried up to at least

3 feet above the roof (such height being measured at right angles to the slope of the roof) and carried down below the stage to a solid foundation. Only three openings are allowed besides the proscenium opening, and each of these must not exceed 20 feet superficial in area, and must be closed with a wrought-iron door not less than a quarter of an inch thick in the panel, hung on a wrought-iron frame so as to close itself without a spring. The decorations round the proscenium must be constructed of fire-resisting materials.

All these regulations have been highly approved and found to work well.

Section 22 requires that the proscenium opening shall be fitted with a fire-resisting screen, to be used as a drop curtain, and with arrangements for pouring water upon the surface of the screen which is towards the stage, all to be approved by the Council. As most fires originate on the stage, every manager should insist on this curtain being kept in working order.

Section 23 provides for an ordinary roof over the stage with an opening equal to one-tenth of the area of the stage. The lantern over must be glazed with sheet glass and be capable of being opened to the extent of at least the superficial area of the base of the opening by the action of lowering the fire-resisting screen, or by the cutting or burning of a cord. The object of this is to allow the smoke to escape from the fire on the stage instead of passing into the auditorium and suffocating a panic-stricken audience.

Section 25 regulates the construction and arrangement of the dressing-rooms to secure isolation, proper ventilation, and modern sanitary arrangements; all in contrast to the miserable arrangements, so well known to many of us, in the theatres of years ago.

The clauses following regulate the proper isolation of workshops and limelight tanks, boilers, dynamos, and scene stores, the imbedding of all constructive iron-work in fire-resisting materials if considered necessary, and the proper arrangement of gas fittings, oil or candle lamps, and hydrants. Telephone connection must be established with the nearest fire station.

Very excellent regulations have been drawn up, and the arrangements carefully described, so as to secure adequate illumination without risk of damage by fire. Electricity not only prevents places of public assembly from becoming close and stuffy, but the old-fashioned and dangerous footlights of gas are abolished. This portion of the regulations has evidently been arranged with the advice of experts.

Speaking generally, these regulations for the construction of theatres, &c., leave nothing to be desired, and it may be hoped that their adoption will prevent any very serious loss of life in connection with fire or panic in a London theatre.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE FACTORY ACT.

The very excellent regulations under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, recently promulgated by the London County Council, should be embodied in the proposed Building Acts Amendment Act. The whole of the sections are admirable, and if they are objected to by property owners as adding considerably to the cost of buildings, it must be admitted, by anybody who cares to give them careful study, that everything possible has been done to prevent loss of life in case of fire or panic.

In all cases of construction designed to save life, the

most important consideration is to have floors, passages, and staircases sufficiently fire-resisting to enable the inmates to escape with ease and safety through wide staircases and spacious exits, as suffocation by smoke is the real danger, risk of death by fire being of secondary importance.

The regulations referred to, which are dated 22nd July, 1902, begin with the necessary rules as to submitting plans to the Council, and then follow a number of sections as to the number of staircases, alternative means of escape, and escape by the roof.

Internal staircases are fully treated of in Sections 8 to 18. They should be placed on an outer wall, should be well lighted and ventilated, and at the ground level, should discharge through a doorway of ample width, direct into the outer air into a public way or thoroughfare, or some large open space. The staircases must have newel walls and enclosing walls, the steps and landings of the same width, and under no circumstances are winders permitted.

The doorways to staircases must be fitted with doors of fire-resisting materials, such as solid oak or teak two inches thick, or other approved material, hung so as to open in the direction of exit, or to swing both ways clear of stops, and fitted with automatic bolts so that the doors open by pressure from the inside.

Sections 19 to 23 deal with external staircases, which should be carried by columns or stanchions, and not by cantilevers. The widths and outlets are to be as described for internal stairs, with the very wise provision that any windows or openings adjacent must be protected with kiln wire or glazed with a combination of glass and wire or other approved fire-resisting glazing.

The final clauses under the head of general are

exceedingly important. They relate to guard rails on the routes of escapes to roofs, clear of gangways and doors. It may be noticed that the blocking up of stairs, passages, &c., in factories by the storage of boxes, packages, &c., has been very usual and extremely dangerous. There should be a heavy penalty for this in the future. The matter of lifts is very carefully considered, with reference to their proper enclosure and distance from staircases.

Lastly, it is provided that all windows above the ground floor, facing the public way, must be made to open easily at sill level, to a sufficient height and width to allow a full-grown person to pass through in case of need. In connection with this clause, it must be admitted that nothing could be worse than the common practice of using in factories, iron casements with one small portion, often near the top of the window, hung on centres for ventilation; in case of fire in such buildings, escape by the windows would be impossible.

It is to be hoped that the regulations now in force will prevent the use of ordinary buildings as factories, often crowded with workers, two or more buildings being sometimes thrown into one, and in some instances all the staircases but one being removed or blocked up.

A case came under my notice of a fire which might have had disastrous consequences if the structure had been burnt down in the day during working hours instead of in the night, as was actually the case. In this building the workers had to go the whole length of a long building to descend the stairs, and then the length of the next floor to reach the main staircase. Fortunately the existing rules provide, not only a direct exit of fire-resisting construction, but more than one such exit.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Take the case of an ordinary building of the warehouse class, with proper walls and party-walls, with a roof of incombustible materials, in strict accordance with all the requirements in force. The front is on what may be called the pier and lintel system, with very large openings and piers of the minimum dimensions. In a fire the iron or steel lintels buckle and the piers crack. This sometimes occurs in both back and front walls.

The back wall is usually carried on girders, supported by iron columns or stanchions entirely unprotected, and in some cases, if the materials stored on the lower floors are very inflammable, the columns bend or break during the fire, and the building collapses. Behind this back wall, carried as described, there is an area from 10 to 20 feet deep covered with a glazed lean-to, through which the fire ascends and the burning timbers from above fall. This glazed area is often adjacent to two or more similar areas, and so the fire spreads. The roof is often largely formed of glazed skylights, and the lift forms a convenient shaft to carry the fire up the building.

Given these conditions, and each floor crammed with, say, furniture or other inflammable goods, and it cannot be surprising that very extensive fires occur, causing great destruction of buildings and stock.

It is impossible to widen the streets in the centres of business life, or to control the conduct of business, and it has been shown how a building, in strict accordance with all existing regulations, may yet be a structure which would be easily and quickly destroyed, should any portion ignite.

Fire-resisting floors must have been in use on the Continent for many years, as they are found in buildings of from thirty to forty years old, and it is strange that in this country more buildings for business purposes, such as factories, stores, and warehouses, are not constructed with floors formed of steel joists filled in solid with coke breeze concrete. Floor boards can be nailed down upon the concrete and the under side rendered.

The thickness is less (so that there is a saving in height) and the cost is no more than that of the usual fir joists, with often a match-boarded ceiling which is soon destroyed in a very ordinary fire. If the fir joists were pugged with coke breeze and cement concrete, they would offer some resistance.

Then again, how much valuable property would be saved if roofs were of fire-resisting material, or were protected by some such material. I inspected, not very long since, a floor of concrete beneath which a furious fire had raged with very little damage except the melting of the asphalte finish. In all cases the girders and supports must be protected, or the whole will collapse, as was the case with a fire-proof floor in one of the great fires in Tabernacle Street, Finsbury.

Nothing can be worse than the lining of walls with matchboarding, as in such a case the fire rapidly spreads over the rooms adjacent, and is easily and quickly conveyed to the floor above.

The regulations of the London County Council as to escape from roofs over 60 feet above the pavement are good, but if not complied with by the construction of a staircase to a fire-proof flat or landing, other means, such as iron steps and ladders, would be of very little use in case of fire. In the daylight a man in his ordinary clothing can ascend and descend with ease, and the

whole thing appears to be delightfully simple; but change the scene to a dark night, with rain or snow, and suddenly awakened and scantily clothed girls, women, or old people attempting to climb or descend an iron ladder. In any case the treads of the iron steps or ladder should be flat, and not, as is sometimes the case, ordinary iron bars.

Until the passing of the London Building Act, 1894, churches and many other buildings were allowed to be constructed as veritable death-traps. Churches and chapels (to consider that class of building for the moment) were frequently, previous to the date named, provided with only two doors, often rather narrow and opening inwards. It must have occurred to many taking part in the service in a crowded church, where perhaps even the passages were filled with forms and chairs, to wonder what would happen in the event of a fire or a panic; as, if the doors did get closed in the struggle, the narrow exits would soon be blocked with corpses. In this country we have fortunately been free from any great accident in a church, but on the Continent there have been many instances of serious loss of life.

Quite as dangerous, on a smaller scale, are the various public rooms and schoolrooms used for parochial entertainments. There is no kind of system in the arrangement of seats, which are often partly forms and partly chairs. If the entertainment is popular, the place is crowded at the back and sides with persons standing, and one thinks with horror of the two doors opening inwards.

The worst public building in this respect which has ever come under my notice is the circus at Scheveningen, Holland (a huge wooden structure, of which the main supports of both floors and roof are of bare wood),

generally crowded by an immense audience, the majority of the males smoking throughout the entire performance.

Booths, tents, &c., are rather beyond the scope of this Paper, but reference must be made to bazaars, where the rooms are filled with most inflammable materials, and the people frequently dressed in very light and easily ignited clothing. As if these elements of danger were not sufficient, paper lanterns are often hung in various positions.

At bazaars, and often in parochial rooms, some performance of a theatrical nature takes place, and the lighting of the stage, whether by gas or candles, is often a source of danger, these being generally very improperly fixed and insufficiently protected.

The terrible disaster in Paris a few years since caused a thrill of horror to pass throughout Europe, but many smaller accidents have happened in England under similar conditions, and there appears to be no sense of danger in the minds of those who manage such matters. Every precaution should be taken to avoid the presence of unnecessary articles of an inflammable nature in the entertainments referred to, and the legal regulations must be carried out, so as to insure that the building is fire-resisting, in order that the fire may be held in check while the persons assembled can escape through ample exits, instead of being suffocated and eventually burnt.

After the awful disaster at the Exeter Theatre in 1889, the public mind became aroused to the inadequacy of the provisions in the planning and construction of English theatres, many who wrote on the subject being ignorant of the fact that the late Metropolitan Board of Works had not only issued, but had enforced, regulations for the improvement of exits, &c., in theatres and public buildings. A well-devised plan by which, during panic, the audience may find an easy exit from any part

of the house, is of more importance than the consideration of the methods of fire-resisting construction. The architect must, in the first place, consider ample and direct means of exit, and, when these points have been secured, then fire-proof construction and appliances for the extinction of fire may be considered.

Before considering the building itself, a suitable site must be secured, with at least two sides fronting streets. Some of the old London theatres, and many of those on the Continent, are very badly placed, being entirely surrounded by closely built-up property. Such a site having been secured, it is now compulsory in London that every part of the house should have at least one entrance and one exit, and the rules of the London County Council as to landings, passages, and stairs must be strictly adhered to.

If possible, the exits should be at the end of the theatre opposite to the stage (where the fire generally originates), there being a tendency for the audience to rush in the opposite direction on an alarm of fire being given. Some of the best authorities on theatre planning consider that the dress circle should be nearly on the same level as the street, so that, in the event of panic, the people from the crowded pit would run less risk in ascending stairs than in descending, while the lower position of the ground floor or pit would enable the upper floor to be only a very short distance above the street level.

Here the regulation as to height, on the stage side of the proscenium wall, is good, as the smoke would ascend from the stage and pass through the lantern, instead of ascending to the roof of the auditorium and suffocating the unfortunate individuals in the gallery, as was the case at the Exeter Theatre fire.

While considering the safety of the audience, that of the actors must not be forgotten, and proper means of exit should be provided from the stage to the dressing rooms and from the dressing rooms to the street.

With regard to the very proper regulations for the construction of theatres, a meeting of the leading managers and proprietors has been held recently to ask for some sort of finality in the requirements of the Council. They ask that, when once they have satisfied the authorities, "they shall for a fair period be exempt" from the vexatious and possibly unreasonable demands "of a constantly changing body." The public may, to a certain extent, sympathise with the managers who have used this forcible language, but it is evident that, under the demands of the County Council, much has been done to reduce the risks in places of amusement.

Fire-resisting floors are generally considered to be the most important factor in preventing a spread of fire, and the best floor is that which combines conditions likely to produce satisfactory results with great lightness. Very many of the patent floors in the market are so heavy as to require a great increase in the strength of walls and other supports.

As time goes on and a fuller knowledge is obtained, not only from practical but from scientific tests, new materials and new combinations will be introduced, and a floor may be looked for of such excellence that no part of its construction will be buckled, broken, melted, or disturbed by the action of the fire, or, what is often equally destructive, the water used in extinguishing the fire.

Every system for use in the future must without doubt include complete protection of all ironwork. The patent systems are many, one of the best consisting of tubular terra-cotta lintels arranged diagonally, their own

diagonals being at right angles to the line of joists, so that the lower flanges of the joists are completely covered by the lintel; other floors are constructed of solid concrete, the lower flanges of the joists being covered with terra-cotta. There is also a floor of steel decking with concrete filling, and some years since a well-known firm introduced a special kind of concrete of gypsum, said to be thoroughly fire-resisting.

A complete list of the various patents would be beyond the scope of this Paper. But whatever may be the form of the floor used, the girders carrying the floor and the stanchions or columns supporting the same must be encased. For this purpose the iron or steel may be covered with expanded metal and plastered.

Many writers speak highly of the use of a floor made of solid wood beams or joists placed close together. An experiment was made in London not long since with a floor composed of beams 12 inches by 9 inches, laid so that the thickness was 9 inches. After a most severe test of fierce fire for an hour, at 2,000 degrees Fahr., the fire was extinguished by water, and the wood was found to be charred $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.

Another experiment was made on a floor of wood joists filled in with concrete, constructed with 9 inch by 3 inch fir joists placed $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches centre to centre, and the concrete composed of one part of Portland cement to six parts of coke breeze, properly mixed and allowed ample time to set. After being exposed for half an hour to 800 degrees, it was exposed for one hour to 2,500 degrees, followed by a stream of water. Five hours afterwards the floor collapsed, the joists having been burnt from 2 inches to 6 inches deep.

Some experiments were made with the ordinary form of iron door, which remained in position, but became red

hot, buckled, and warped, as did the frame. One upper corner bent over. Another door of wood covered with tinned steel plates was much buckled and bulged, the upper part bending inwards and admitting the flames, in one-fourth of the time taken to render the iron door useless.

SUGGESTIONS FOR NEW LEGISLATION.

In any amendment of the London Building Act, it should be made compulsory to remove and clear away every temporary wood or iron building, except fowl-houses and similar buildings not exceeding six feet in height, as in many districts in London the gardens are so covered with shanties of various kinds that if a fire occurred it would spread to an alarming extent. All such existing buildings should be removed within six months after the passing of the Act.

Section 84 of the London Building Act should be amended so as to very clearly define the wooden buildings to be licensed. The transfer of the powers under this section from the London Council to the Borough Councils was one of the most foolish things ever done by the legislature, for unless the Borough Councils are very careful, a portion of the Building Act will be a dead letter.

Section 74 of the London Building Act should be altered so as to include public-houses and beer-shops, and the nature of the enclosures to the passages and staircases should be clearly defined, and the decision of the magistrate at the Clerkenwell Police Court, confirmed by the Court of Appeal, should be entirely swept away; but the requirements should be confined to new buildings, *i.e.* such re-erections as are so defined under the Building Act.

It is somewhat surprising that, until the nineteenth century was well advanced, practically nothing was done to secure protection from fire. That legislation which was enforced has been dealt with in the preceding pages.

It is very desirable, in formulating any new legislation, to remember that very excessive requirements would have the effect of checking the erection of new buildings, and people would be driven to crowd the existing buildings as the increase of trade demanded new premises or increased space.

Since writing the above the new draft Bill of the London County Council has been issued, and comments on its provisions follow.

COMMENTS ON THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1903.

The Act will be cited as "The London Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1903."

It is divided into four parts.

Part 1. Preliminary.

Part 2. Means of escape in case of fire.

Part 3. Provisions for reducing risk of fire in buildings.

Part 4. Miscellaneous.

Section 5 gives definitions of "owner" and "high building," which latter means a building of which the upper surface of a floor or storey is more than 50 feet above the footway or ground adjoining.

Section 6 requires that means of escape shall be provided from new buildings after the passing of the Act.

Under Section 8, any alteration in the accommodation on the upper stories must be approved by the Council.

All appliances and means of escape must be kept in good condition to the satisfaction of the Council.

Section 9 deals with the construction of internal staircases. It would be possible so to alter this section as to state exactly how such staircases should be constructed, and thus avoid the delay necessary in obtaining the special approval of the Council, and greatly to decrease the work of the Committee and officials.

Section 10 requires that, after the 1st of January, 1905, owners of existing high buildings must present plans and descriptions of means of escape, and the approval of the Council must be obtained. Instead of going to arbitration in case of difference (Section 10 [5]) the matter could very well be referred to the existing Tribunal of Appeal, which does not get sufficient work.

Copies of all plans and schemes approved by the Council should be sent by the Council to the District Surveyor, as by Section 82 (5) of the London Building Act.

By Section 11, after the 1st of January, 1908, all existing buildings are placed on the same footing as new buildings, thus allowing three years for owners to make the required alterations. These sections will probably be strongly opposed by owners.

Section 12 applies to all buildings not occupied by one family, in which more than 30 persons sleep or are employed, and it would be well to insert a clause exempting public buildings.

Section 13 provides for an order of the Petty Sessional Court prohibiting the use of certain portions of buildings.

Section 14 requires the Council to keep a register of orders made under the last Section, but it is difficult to understand the necessity for the words after "reasonable times" (line 16, page 9). The Section, as it stands, might work against the intention of the Council in case of accidental omission.

Section 15 is not clear, and the procedure under the Dangerous Structure Sections of the London Building Act would be found to work better.

Section 17 (1) appears to require the alteration of a few words in places. In Sub-section 6, it might be better to settle the width of the passage as three feet, as the six inches more or less can make very little difference. Sub-section 8 provides for an additional staircase, if the frontage of the building exceeds forty feet, and it might be better to fix the area at twenty squares, otherwise a very large building with a narrow frontage would be very inadequately provided with staircases.

Sub-section 10 provides for pugging between joists, which is nearly certain to produce dry rot.

Section 18 is excellent, and a necessary requirement, but here again one width for the passage would be better.

Section 20 relates to the construction of lifts and their enclosures. The roof over the lift might have a glass lantern and ventilator to allow smoke to escape.

Sections 21 and 28, both inclusive, refer to notices and legal penalties, not of much interest, and not admitting of much discussion.

The First Schedule describes the method of arbitration, which may prove elaborate and expensive. If it is finally approved, the district surveyor could act as arbitrator for the Council, but it would probably be better to refer each case to the Tribunal of Appeal. This of course is a legal question, not of much interest to the general public.

The Second Schedule refers to the fees of district surveyors under the Act, and when the matter is explained, the Council may be relied on to see that the

fees are adequate, having regard to the responsibility and work involved. The laudable intention of the Bill is to provide proper protection for the public, but care must be taken not to press too heavily, or the result may be a migration of factories, &c., from the county of London, and a consequent loss of rates.

VIEWS OF PROPERTY OWNERS AND THE CITY CORPORATION.

Directly the Bill was proposed, the City of London took an adverse view of it, and will probably try to obtain an entire exemption from its principal clauses. There is no portion of London where the risks are greater, as the buildings are crowded on every available foot of ground, and are often crowded with workers whose only means of escape in case of fire would be by a narrow staircase. Some of the factory and warehouse buildings, both in the City and adjacent, have many partitions with doors opening inwards, adding to the difficulty of escaping in haste from a burning building.

The erection of new buildings in accordance with the Bill would not present such serious difficulties as are likely to arise under the retrospective clauses, which would, without doubt, seriously affect the interests of property owners, mortgagees, and others.

At a recent meeting of the Common Council some strong views were taken, and a hope expressed that the officers of that body might carry out the provisions of the Bill within the City area.

It must be admitted that, as experience has proved, many City buildings offer very little resistance to the flames, while their position in crowded streets and courts renders them veritable death-traps. It would, therefore,

be better for the City to carefully consider the provisions of the Bill, and, if possible, to get some of the more drastic ones modified, thus avoiding what the City Fathers most dread, a great expense to owners, a disastrous effect upon trade, and the driving from the City of many traders, with the result of a serious decrease in the rateable value of property.

In many cases a large outlay would be required for new stairs, &c., and unless the tenant could be made to pay more rent, the loss must fall on the owner or mortgagee, while if they refused to carry out the requirements of the County Council, the upper floors more than fifty feet above the pavement would remain empty and a still greater loss be thereby sustained.

I am sure that a staircase of the usual type required by the Factory Act is most beneficial, as so many of the other escapes to roofs and flats would be of very little use. I would suggest a strict regulation requiring shavings and rubbish to be frequently removed, and glue-pots and stoves used only on a proper hearth. I have, before now, discovered stoves standing on a tray on a boarded floor, the surrounding floor being several inches deep in shavings, while each of the alien workmen was smoking a cigarette.

The clauses of the Bill are being carefully considered by the district surveyors of London, whose opinions, the result of practical experience, will, I am sure, be courteously received by the London County Council, and as many as possible of the suggestions adopted.

The subject is one of great difficulty, and everyone must be anxious that the effect of any legislation should be to secure the safety of those employed or assembled in high buildings, without unduly pressing upon owners, and so increasing the number of those who are removing

their factories to some distance out of London, in order to secure freedom from restriction, lower rents, and reduced taxation.

I have purposely made my comments on the new Bill brief, with the object of giving many, who have honoured me by their attendance, an opportunity of expressing their views.

Mr. ALEXANDER PAYNE (Fellow) said he was glad to have the privilege of proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Lovegrove for his valuable Paper, and of expressing his almost entire agreement with most of the conclusions at which he arrived.

The Building Act of 1894 was, as Mr. Lovegrove had pointed out, a very important measure, aimed at reducing fires in London, but he could never clearly understand why that Act of 1894 should be, in some respects, what he considered retrograde legislation. For instance, for many years it was the rule which was maintained in the Metropolitan Building Act of 1855, that all exterior window and door frames should be kept back in reveals. In order to keep fire from spreading, wood must be kept away from the face of a building, and the more it was set back the less chance there would be of fire going from one building to another: there was also a risk where the frames were not set in reveals of their falling into the street during a fire. Danger also arose in the same way from wooden cornices and barge boards. It happened, however, to be unfortunately the fashion, when the Act of 1894 was under discussion, to follow the style in vogue 150 years ago, when window and door frames were usually brought to the front of the wall, and some architects who liked to revert to this fashion made strong representations with a view to getting the

newer regulations done away with and ultimately succeeded in attaining their object. Window frames might now be brought out flush with the face of the wall. He had seen fires in which the flames spread across the road on to the opposite buildings, which were saved owing to the very small amount of wood about their exteriors.

It was a most important question, and one affecting the whole of London. If such things were allowed at all they might well be kept to the suburbs and not allowed in the narrow streets of London. It was just the same with regard to wooden barge boards and cornices.

Another important point referred to in the Paper was the question of party-walls. He happened to be present at the Parliamentary Committee when the point was argued, in 1894, at the time of the passing of the Act, and had much to do with the Bill, and he well remembered that a strong effort was made by some architects to get rid of party-walls above roofs. It was said that, in the case of a long row of buildings, party-walls above the roof were very unsightly, but the evidence was so strong as to the utility of party-walls above the roof that the Committee did not venture to take the responsibility of recommending their abolition. So, fortunately, in the Act of 1894 the party-wall provisions were maintained.

But although they were still required by the Act, the modern system of building had resulted, in a great measure, in doing away with party-walls. In the past, it was generally the custom to build rows of small houses, with party-walls between them, for the working classes, &c. There was seldom a serious fire in houses built with party-walls, or if there were, it did not extend beyond the one house in which it originated. But now-

a-days a dozen houses would be built in one, as flats, without any party-wall.

If a fire occurred in such a building, it would probably gut the whole place, and it was very dangerous to adjoining property.

He thought the legislation on the subject introduced in the new Bill deserved success.

It was important that houses in flats should have proper fireproof exits, and that buildings undivided by party-walls should be limited in size. Another source of danger was the custom of combining dwelling flats with shops. Buildings often now consisted of dwellings above and shops below, and the risk of fire in the case of shops was, of course, greater than that in dwelling-houses, while some trades involved greater risk than others. He thought that if shops were constructed in such positions they should be kept entirely distinct from the dwelling flats and separated from each other by party-walls as separate buildings under the Act.

He did not propose to follow Mr. Lovegrove in his very interesting remarks on theatres and factories, because he thought the provisions affecting them had really worked successfully, and no fresh legislation was at present contemplated about them. He was sure all present would agree that Mr. Lovegrove's admirable and concise abstract of the various clauses dealing with the subject would form a most valuable addition to the *Transactions* of The Institution.

There was one other point to which he specially desired to draw attention—the way in which the question of wooden buildings was dealt with. He thought that one of the worst mistakes in modern legislation, as far as the prevention of fire was concerned, was the transfer of control of wooden structures from the London

County Council to the Borough Councils. He did not wish to say anything against Borough Councils as authorities, but the question of wooden buildings was quite outside their province and intimately connected with the provisions of the Building Act carried out by district surveyors.

The result of this unwise provision was much irritation and litigation. It had been decided, in the Law Courts that although the Borough Councils were the licensing authorities in regard to wooden buildings, still the district surveyor, under the London Building Act, was the proper person to see to the law being carried out; but it frequently happened that the Borough Council would grant licences without informing the district surveyor, who might take proceedings in the police court under the Act against a wooden building and then be confronted by a licence from the Borough Council, of which he was not aware. When the London County Council licensed a building they always sent plans and particulars to the district surveyor to see that the work agreed with their licence. Moreover, they granted very few licences as compared with those being granted by the Borough Councils.

It was probably thought that this licensing would only apply to sheds and small things of that sort, but the Borough Councils assumed that they had power to license a church, house, or any considerable building in wood, the result being a great increase of wooden buildings, which were dangerous in the metropolis, from causing the spread of fire, and if allowed on a large scale it was quite clear that precautions against fire in the Building Act would be rendered nugatory. It must have been intended also that licences should be so granted only to buildings that did not come within the

purview of other parts of the Act, and he did not think the matter would ever rest on a sound basis until the whole power was vested again in one authority, and that authority should be the London County Council, which has the control of the Building Act generally. He happened to know a case which well showed the danger. Application was made to the County Council for a licence for wooden buildings, covered over with corrugated iron. The Council thought it was not a proper case in which to grant a licence, and refused it. What did the applicant then do? He removed the iron and left the wooden buildings unprotected, and then got his licence from the Borough Council. If things could be carried through in that way and buildings erected, of which the late sad experience of the Colney Hatch fire had taught us the danger, legislation would be practically useless.

The principal points of the proposed new Bill were clearly set out by Mr. Lovegrove, and due attention had been called to the difficulties that might arise in the working of such a measure. The owners of property were all up in arms against it, but similar objections were raised when the regulations were made regarding theatres and factories. Every one must admit that the prevention of fires was in the end an economical thing for the owners of property as well as for everyone else, and an object to be attained by all reasonable means. He therefore hoped that owners, instead of opposing the Act *in toto*, would combine with the public authorities in endeavouring to remove the objections to the measure as it stood, and to produce a really useful and workable Act.

Mr. C. F. HAYWARD, F.S.A. (Visitor) said he had much

pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Lovegrove, with whom he could sympathise in most of his remarks. He would, indeed, go even further on one or two of the points raised. He thought legislative action might be carried much further in certain directions than at present. Everyone must be thankful that the County Council had put forward their views, with the object, as set forth in the proposed Bill, of providing "*means of escape from fire,*" and "*reducing risk of fire*" in buildings. He should have put reduction of risk first and escape second, as prevention should be first, and the cure should only be called into action when prevention had failed.

The loss of life, to say nothing of property, for the want of certain precautions that might well be taken, was so appalling as really to warrant the most drastic legislation. Just to take one point by way of illustration—the protection of ironwork, such as columns and girders. No provision was made, even in this new Amendment Bill, for any covering over iron columns supporting a building. He had frequently found that whenever he advised going beyond the requirements of the Act, as it seemed desirable sometimes to do in this direction, building owners had been very willing to meet his views when he had pointed out the necessity. But even then the work was not always done properly. On his way to that meeting he had passed a place where some columns were being protected from fire with wire put round them to receive the covering, but he found the wire was nailed to wood blocks placed between the flanges of the wrought-iron composite columns. If during the progress of a fire, some of the plaster were knocked off, the flames would be able to get between the flanges of the wrought iron, and would find plenty of wood between the flanges of the columns themselves, although

outside they were apparently protected. There was no provision in the Amendment Bill, so far as he could see, for properly protecting ironwork from fire, but there certainly ought to be.

Another point upon which he felt almost more strongly than any other, was the construction of staircases. There was only one section in the Act, viz. No. 68, having reference to very large buildings, by which staircases were required to "be of fire-resisting material" and carried by supports of a fire-resisting material."

He thought this provision ought to be very widely extended and should apply to almost every staircase which was made of fire-resisting material, such as stone or concrete, and his experience strongly supported him in that view.

His attention had been called to cases where staircases had fallen and crushed down from the effects of a fire by which wooden staircases would probably not have been destroyed. He would not go into full particulars, but he could mention several cases, and one in particular he might allude to, as loss of life was involved.

In a building in Woburn Place there was an ordinary staircase, apparently, he believed, as good as thousands of others, supported by being built into the wall on the one side. When he went to see it after the fire, all the staircase had apparently crushed down into a heap. When this was cleared away, it was found that all were broken except a few of the lower steps, which were supported by an ordinary two-inch framing, which filled in the spandrils between that and the stairs that went down into the basement in the ordinary way. The stairs themselves that were saved were supported on those two-inch wooden supports, while those above, that were only exposed to a slight licking of the fire, were all lost

or crushed down. From that he deduced the theory that every stair of every stone or concrete staircase ought to be supported on the outer side.

He was happy to say that he had been enabled to get that plan carried out in a large number of very important cases, where, unless the building owner had adopted his view of the matter, he could not have enforced it. He wished that in some way a provision of this kind could be embodied in, and enforced under, the proposed Amendment Act.

Mr. J. DOUGLASS MATHEWS (Fellow) said the tendency of the discussion seemed to be to advocate not the curtailment of the requirements of the proposed measure, but rather to enlarge them, and he would even "go one better," and express his regret that while so many and such earnest attempts were being made to prevent loss of life by fire, the Bill had not gone further. Besides dealing with the case of high houses and factories, he would have it provide some simple arrangements for securing ordinary dwelling-houses. It appeared to him that ordinary dwelling-houses were as much in need of preventive means against fire and of means of escape as were other and larger buildings. He thought that staircases might be shut off from the main part of the house and enclosed so as to resist fire, at all events for a time, and the woodwork of doors of a substantial thickness. It need not be an expensive matter, and he thought the point was one deserving attention.

Mr. A. R. STENNING (Fellow) said he should like to add his tribute of thanks to the author of the Paper for having compiled what he thought would be very useful for reference on all the clauses relating to the prevention

of fire in the principal Building Acts; but he did not quite agree with him that the 1894 Act was the first to embody the idea of the protection of buildings from fire, for he thought the Act of 1855 was passed with the avowed object of preventing fires.

He thought a good many of the existing regulations were extremely good and had worked very well, and he feared that the proposed measure was to some extent fostered by a scare, arising out of the fire which took place in Queen Victoria Street. The County Council seemed rather afraid that their arrangements for putting out fires were not very adequate, and had consequently put forward this very far-reaching Bill. He could not say much about the provisions of the measure, as he was at the present time on the committee of The Institution appointed to consider all its details, with a view of making practical suggestions, if necessary, for its improvement. The Bill was now *sub judice*, but he heard that in the City considerable alarm was felt concerning it; in fact the Lord Mayor had called a public meeting, to be held shortly in the Guildhall, for the purpose of discussing the Bill. He thought the London County Council would have done well to wait, and rely more on enforcing the powers which they had under the Factories Act of 1891 against the utilisation of buildings originally constructed for warehouses as factories, and thus rendering impossible the recurrence of such disastrous cases as that in Queen Victoria Street.

The subject was, of course, a very large one, and required a great deal of very careful consideration before it was possible to say exactly how far fires might be prevented, or under what conditions they were most likely to arise.

Reference had been made by Mr. Payne to sash frames flush with the exterior face of the brickwork

and without any reveal, but he (Mr. Stenning) had never seen a fire which would have been worse if such an arrangement had existed, nor did he think that the amount of flame arising from sash frames would be sufficient to spread across the street and cause an extension of the fire to a building opposite. Then as to the question of fires occurring in flats. He was assured by Sir Richard Farrant, who had had, he thought, as large an experience in building flats for the artizan class as any man of the present day (and his own experience confirmed the statement), that the fires which had occurred among a very large number of artizan buildings of all classes had been extremely few. With the amount of furniture or other combustible material in a single room he did not think, in the case of buildings properly constructed with concrete floors and iron joists, that there would be sufficient heat in any one room ever to cause a fire to extend beyond that one room.

A little experience of his own some years ago, in Scotland, confirmed this view. He and his wife arrived at a large hotel, and in the middle of the night were awakened by all sorts of strange sounds. He opened the door into the corridor, and found it full of smoke. There was, he found, fire in a room on the second floor—his own room being on the fourth. Some materials in the middle of the room had caught alight—from what cause he never heard—but the whole damage was confined to that one room. The floors throughout were of wood, and the building was not in any way exceptionally well constructed, but, as he said, the fire did no harm beyond the room in which it broke out, except to slightly injure the wooden cradling of the coned ceiling of the dining-room below. The inmates certainly got out in all sorts of *déshabille*, but no one was injured. He thought this showed that the very small

quantity of combustible material that existed in an ordinary flat was not likely to cause a fire to spread widely.

He believed that, as a matter of fact, very few fires occurred in dwelling-houses, and that the present alarm was principally caused by the County Council, as he had said, becoming frightened by recent occurrences. If the present Acts were fully carried out and properly and judicially enforced he thought that the new Bill would be quite unnecessary. Requirements were too often forced on unwilling lessees and owners of property, who were made to carry out what were sometimes absurd requirements of the County Council. Fire was, of course, a very alarming thing, and one would always wish to protect those who had to work in buildings where escape was, perhaps, not so easy as it should be ; but it was very difficult in London to provide every possible means of escape, and he thought surveyors could do much by always advising their clients to be very careful that buildings, after they were erected, were not turned to any other use than that for which they were designed.

If that were the rule, he thought it would be the means of preventing many fires. Fires would always happen of course, and he agreed with Mr. Payne that party-walls had the effect of stopping many fires from spreading from house to house. One house would be found to be gutted, but the next one not affected in the slightest. All would agree that, on the whole, the London Fire Brigade was excellently managed, and that fires, when they occurred, were almost always quickly put out.

Mr. T. BLASHILL (Fellow) said he had listened with a great deal of interest to the Paper in which Mr. Lovegrove very usefully summarised many of the present

regulations, and commented on regulations in prospect. He was quite sure that the Bill, after it had perhaps undergone some modifications to meet the views of the different bodies who had it under consideration, would be received with respect by the members of The Institution, who, while opposing certain portions of it, would do their best to make it a better and more workable measure than they at present thought it to be.

It was not, he thought, quite fair for surveyors to put themselves in the position of property owners anxious not to spend more money than they could help. It was the habit of surveyors to take impartial and calm views, and he hoped that in this instance this very desirable attitude would be maintained so far as was possible. When reference was made, in the public press and elsewhere, to "panic legislation," it must be remembered that no one had really *learned* anything from the great fires which had occurred. As he had said some years ago before The Institution, even the great Paris fire was absolutely useless in that respect. It taught absolutely nothing that was not known before. None of those fires, so far as he was aware, had taught anything to practical men. They knew beforehand that if fire were applied to combustible materials they would burn, and when newspaper reports spoke of the "marvellous" way in which the fire had spread they forgot that there was nothing marvellous in anything of the kind.

Anyone who had ever seen the process of lighting an ordinary kitchen fire had learned exactly all that a conflagration could teach him. If combustible materials were set fire to, such a fire as that at Colney Hatch would be the natural consequence and by no means the "marvel" which the newspapers represented it to be. It was beside the point to say that such fires very seldom hap-

pened. What had to be done was to take care that it would be possible for the people on the premises to get out when occasion did arise.

He could not quite agree with Mr. Lovegrove in what he said about pugging. Pugging was a very valuable and ordinary operation which he hoped all who were concerned in building had many times carried out. Everybody knew that if a lot of damp material were put in and closed down with boards before it was dry, dry-rot was very likely to occur; but if it were allowed to get thoroughly dry before the boards were laid, there was no danger whatever of dry-rot or other mischief of the sort.

He had a good deal of experience of artizans' dwellings and with dwellings built by the London County Council, in which there was not a single floor constructed otherwise than of steel and concrete. It was admirably adapted for the purpose, and he would advise those who were hesitating, to have the courage to adopt this principle in all such work, for these floors were not more expensive than properly constructed wooden floors. Safety was secured, with practically no extra cost.

He agreed with what had been said about the rarity of fires in small flats spreading from one tenement to another. But it was in the case of several people being cooped up in factories, churches, and theatres, with no means of escape whatever, that the great danger arose, and loss of life ensued.

With regard to the question of retrospective legislation, in which surveyors were naturally interested, deeming it their duty to protect the owners of property as far as might be against unfair requirements being put upon them, he did not see how it was possible to justify the enforcement of regulations against fire in new buildings, when any number of old buildings were

allowed to exist without any precautions whatever. It must come sooner or later; whether five years or longer were the proper time he did not care to argue; but he thought all must admit that there would inevitably come some time when the matter of old buildings must be dealt with.

There were so many good fire-proof materials now available that there need be no hesitation in making use of one or the other. Asbestos in the form of "Asbestic" or "Uralite," or some similar preparation, was not half as much used as it should be.

Door and window frames set out to the front of brickwork had been found to be exceedingly dangerous. It must not be forgotten that the old-fashioned wooden frames, used in the time of, say, Queen Anne or William III., were solid frames, with just a chase cut in them for a sash-weight to fall in, and they did not easily take fire; but the modern deal-cased frames were very combustible, and if they came out to the face of the wall, opposite to a burning building would probably catch fire from the heat, and perhaps fall on those who were working at the fire. That was not a matter of theory, but of real danger, which should be properly guarded against.

A good deal has been said of "absurd requirements," and he had listened with great respect to Mr. Stenning's remarks on the point, but he did not know the cases to which he referred. He did not question for a moment that they were honestly suspected, but he might mention that the requirements adopted were largely founded on the reports of the chief officer of the Fire Brigade, Sir E. M. Shaw, who was for many years chief officer, and wrote very valuable reports on the subject, and he did not think that any one in that room would venture to say that he knew as much about the matter as did a

man in Captain Shaw's important position. It was well, therefore, to hesitate before stigmatising certain regulations as absurd, because one did not happen to have practical experience of their origin and working, whereas the men who suggested them had that necessary practical experience.

The hope had been expressed that all surveyors would advise their clients to take great care in the management of their premises in view of the avoidance of the risk of fire. Experience taught him it was absolutely hopeless to expect owners and occupiers to do anything of the kind. It was no use suggesting to an occupier directions in which he might take more care, for he would only reply that, as he managed things, there was no danger of fire.

He had seen, over and over again, in City warehouses, good and sufficient staircases filled up by stacks of goods, boxes, and papers against the wall, so that there was not room for two persons to pass, and when he drew attention to the matter, he was told that there could not possibly be a fire, for care was taken that it should not occur, and so things were left to go on just the same.

As to theatres, it was absurd to suppose it possible to get anybody who had the option of taking care, or not taking care, to invariably do the former. The prospect of a fire seemed always so very remote.

One of his great struggles in years gone by was to get the rule made compulsory that doors should open outwards with self-acting bolts. He could mention the case of one theatre, a good many years since, where a leading theatre architect took the matter up. He introduced many new things, but one thing he was defeated in. The client said: "I must not have those 'panic' bolts; or, if I do, I must have the means of locking them so that they can be opened immediately before

"the performance takes place, then everything will surely be all right." As it happened, the Council thought they had not power to insist on more than that, and they gave way, and permitted the architect, who did not like it, but was pressed by his client, to put locks on those doors which were fitted with the panic bolts he had referred to.

He could not help feeling very anxious about the matter, and he went there at nine o'clock one night and found, as he expected, every one of those doors locked. He went into the box office and saw the gentleman in charge, and asked him if he knew that all the panic doors were locked. "Oh, yes," he replied, "I have the key in my pocket. I shall go and open them five minutes before the performance is over. It is all right."

He was bound to say that things were different now, and the Council were more careful to see that there were no locks whatever.

He had himself found the cellars under the stages of two or three important theatres packed up with old scenery, lying flat on the ground, and stacked right up to the joists. Exit staircases were, perhaps, properly constructed, with panic doors and bolts all right, but he had found a dog chained up on one staircase, and another was a favourite place for storing bicycles. He was reminded by an old sketch which he came across the other day, of one place where he found a bench with two beer casks on it, entirely blocking up the passage way. He should advise everyone interested in the safety of a property not to rely on what the occupiers would do. They were too apt to forget both the regulations and their responsibility, and therefore the Council had to lay down rules which might in some cases be thought unreasonable, but which must be provided in view of the fact that it was impossible in every case to place reliance

on the care supposed to be taken by some occupiers in the management of buildings under their control.

Mr. E. B. B. NEWTON (Fellow) said that while, as stated by Mr. Lovegrove, the County Council regulations worked no doubt very well as a rule in regard to theatres, in the case of some buildings, used for similar purposes, requiring music or dancing licences, though not originally constructed to be used as places of entertainment, the rules were not at all fairly applicable as they stood. He was concerned at one time in a building for which it was necessary to obtain a music and dancing licence, and although its construction was such as to render a fire almost impossible, the requirements of the County Council which were first insisted on, were impossible to fulfil, and a compromise had to be arrived at with the authorities, who asked for at least a *quid pro quo*, and obtained more than that eventually, with the result, to instance one point only, that at the present time there were no less than 30 feet in width of exit doors from a hall of some 40 squares in area, accommodating about 600 people.

That struck him as being a somewhat arbitrary and excessive requirement. He thought the regulations might well be amended to suit the special cases of some buildings which were not actually built for theatres.

He was very pleased to hear Mr. Lovegrove refer to the advantages, under certain conditions, of wood as a fire-resisting material, and it was interesting to notice that in the new Building Bill of 1903, the use of wood as a fire-resisting material, was expressly limited, in, he thought, at least two cases, while by the employment of the word "incombustible" in two other places, the use of wood was further restricted. Wood was perfectly suitable under certain conditions and proper regulations,

and he thought the Act required some little modification in that respect.

Another point which Mr. Lovegrove had alluded to and characterised as folly, was the partial transfer of the control of wooden structures from the London County Council to the Borough Councils.

There seemed no reason why the Borough Councils should not exercise quite as good judgment and discretion as the London County Council, and they had a better knowledge of local conditions. The folly, if there was any, lay in the fact that the power was not entirely transferred. The power to license was given to the borough, while the power of the district surveyor to look after the buildings and receive fees was not taken away, which was an important point. It was still, he believed, also left to the County Council to deal with the wooden structure in certain cases as a projection beyond the general line of buildings. The fact that wooden structures were under the control of the Borough Councils would be a decided advantage in many respects, if only they had the whole control, for no body would be better qualified to judge of local circumstances than a locally elected council. A previous speaker alluded to the fact that even a church might under this arrangement be built of wood. But what harm was there in building a church of wood under proper conditions, and in fact any structure of wood if it were suitable for the purpose for which it was intended to be used?

The present system of allowing the district surveyor to supervise and to obtain a fee in the case of such wooden structures operated very unjustly in many cases. He had an instance brought under his notice a few weeks ago where a builder had constructed some eighty wooden huts, duly licensed by the Borough Council, and the district surveyor claimed fees amounting in all to

about £60 on the huts, which were facsimiles one of the other, and probably did not cost much more than £120 to put up. That was surely unfair, and could never have been the intention of the legislature.

Mr. E. DRU DRURY (Fellow) said that a fire occurred some years since at the building known as Hankey's Mansions, Westminster, in one of the flats, and in that case the fire was confined to the flat in which it occurred.

There was also a fire last year at the factory of the Welsbach Incandescent Gaslight Company. In this case collodion and other combustible materials were used. This factory was divided by party-walls, as required by the London Building Act, and the openings in the party-walls were closed by double iron doors. The fire occurred in the middle of the day when there were something like 120 girls at work in the factory. The forewoman had the presence of mind to close the iron doors of communication and by means of three or four separate exits everyone got clear of the building easily and safely.

The London Building Act and the Factories Act appeared from these instances to answer their purposes very well.

Under the proposed Amendment Bill, for every new building 50 feet in height, drawings must be prepared and lodged which would certainly afford a considerable amount of professional practice. In addition to this, by the retrospective clauses of the Bill, existing buildings exceeding a certain height would require alterations and new staircases and fire escapes.

The district surveyors would also have a busy time, for one section of the Bill provided that they should under certain circumstances, make a return of all buildings in their respective districts to which the requirements of the Bill applied.

One excellent provision in the Bill had not been referred to, viz. : That lift shafts should be enclosed and constructed to the satisfaction of the district surveyor with fire-resisting materials (other than wood) not less than three inches thick.

Lift shafts often acted as funnels for carrying fire from the lower part of the building to the upper.

Of course there was never a Bill which could not be improved in some way ; but he hoped this Bill, or something very like it, would be passed sooner or later, and that all would do their best to make it workable.

MR. ALFRED KING (Fellow) said that the high tribute of praise which the author paid to the London Fire Brigade was certainly well deserved by a body of men who did their duty and of whom London had good reason to be proud.

Standing amidst the débris and ruins of some large fire he had come to the conclusion that there were many defects in the construction of modern buildings which could be remedied. For instance, iron and steel were largely used, but unless protected, everyone knew what disastrous results might be expected if fire ever broke out.

Another source of danger to which he would call attention was what he might term the open floor of joists and herring-bone strutting. The under side of the joists was not ceiled or protected in any way, and when a fire took place the joists quickly became ignited, and the flames spread through the floor-boards and so upwards to floor after floor, finally laying hold of the roof and causing one of those "magnificent" spectacles recorded in the newspapers "when the roof fell in"

A disastrous fire was not to be wondered at in the

case of buildings of the warehouse class constructed in that manner.

He thought the 1894 Act had been rather hardly dealt with by some of the previous speakers ; but no Act was perfect, and he would rather have to work under an Act with a certain amount of give-and-take in it than one drawn on absolutely rigid lines.

In formulating new regulations there could be no question that great care should be taken in respect of existing buildings. He could not regard with any degree of approval the movement for bringing old buildings under the new provisions of the Act, with which at the present time they did not comply. There was no doubt that, in many cases, such a measure would entail considerable hardship on owners. What was necessary was to study the welfare of the community at large, but not at the expense of any individual body of its members.

The question of additional staircases to City property was undoubtedly a very important one, but he did not agree with Mr. Lovegrove, who would like to see additional staircases in the case of frontages of even less than 40 feet. In the case of a frontage of 20 feet with the depth of 150 or 200 feet, the width of two staircases taken out of that frontage would leave nothing but a shop-front of 12 feet in width, which, for all practical purposes, would be useless.

He had considerable experience of large fires, including that in Wood Street, where the damage was something like a million of money; the Whitfield Street fire, Finsbury, with a loss of £350,000 ; Thorley's Food Factory at King's Cross, and others ; and he had come to the conclusion that any provisions which would tend to minimise the danger arising from fire deserved to meet with the careful consideration and hearty support of the whole community.

Mr. LOVEGROVE in reply said that at that late hour he would not attempt to go in detail into all the matters that had been referred to, or to do more than express his hearty thanks for the kind way in which his Paper had been received and dealt with.

He thought Mr. King rather misunderstood the point about staircases. It was much better to regulate the requirements in this respect, as the district surveyors suggested, by the area than by the width of frontage. One exceptional case might occur, among many thousands, of a 20-foot frontage with sufficient area to demand two staircases, but that would certainly not be found to be the rule.

As to the licensing of wooden buildings by Borough Councils, he might mention that more such buildings had been licensed since the London Government Act came into force than previously during the whole existence of the London County Council, and his belief was that the clause was intended to be limited strictly to structures such as hoardings, &c., which were not really buildings at all under the Building Act.

He appreciated very much the kind way in which his Paper had been listened to. It had simply been prepared as a summary of the various regulations and was designed to elicit the views of practical surveyors as to the course of legislation in the future. He was sure all would agree that professional men should do their best to assist the London County Council to make the new Bill a valuable measure, adapted to the special needs of the vast and daily increasing county of London.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously the Meeting then adjourned.

VALUATION FOR RATING IN IRELAND.

BY SIR JOHN G. BARTON, C.B. (FELLOW), M.INST.C.E.,
COMMISSIONER OF VALUATION FOR IRELAND.

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION, held on Monday, 9th March, 1903.*

ARTHUR VERNON (President) in the Chair.

EARLY HISTORY OF IRISH VALUATION.

During the earlier portion of the last century rating assessments were made in a very haphazard and unsatisfactory manner. In some parts of the country townlands, in others civil divisions of ploughlands, were adopted as the unit of assessment, but as these divisions, though assessed to the same amount in each rating area, differed largely both in size and in value the result was not satisfactory, and naturally caused a considerable feeling of injustice.

The applotment of Grand Jury Cess, the only tax collected during this period, is graphically described by Sir Thomas Spring Rice, M.P., in evidence given by him to a Committee of the House of Commons in the year 1824. He says that after each assizes the county treasurer applotted the sum chargeable to his entire county amongst the respective baronies it contained, in accordance with a table in which were set out the respective

areas in each. This table was compiled from old lists of areas handed down from each Grand Jury Secretary to his successor in office. In many cases, the areas given in these lists differed largely from those shown on the Down Survey—the only official one then in existence. A warrant was then issued to each barony—the high constable to raise the sum, so assessed, on the barony he represented. Each of these officers had a list of parishes and townlands in his barony with their reputed contents in acres, and from this he calculated the amount to be raised in each of these divisions. He then selected any individual he chose in the several districts, and gave him the necessary authority to raise the sum for which he considered the division he represented was liable. This person received no remuneration and was wholly irresponsible, there being no check on the amount he raised from each individual. In default of the sum being raised the barony constable was bound to pay it himself. It need hardly be pointed out that this system of levying the local rates led to constant friction, and resulted in frequent petitions from the ratepayers, asking for redress and accusing the collectors of dishonesty.

Before passing to the steps taken to redress this unsatisfactory state of affairs, it would be well to enumerate briefly the several rating areas at that time in force in Ireland, and to name and describe the surveys then in use.

The unit of taxation was the townland, of which division there are in Ireland some 60,644. Next to these came the parishes, of which there are no less than three descriptions, viz. the civil parish, the parish of the Protestant, and that of the Catholic Church. In some cases these coincide, in others not. For rating purposes the civil parish was used. A group of parishes formed a

barony, and each county was divided into a certain number of these. The total number of baronies in Ireland is 327. The parish has now ceased to exist as a rating area, as has also the barony; consequently in 1889 an Order in Council was passed under which parish boundaries ceased to be shown on the Ordnance maps, except in towns. Under the Poor Law Act of 1839 new rating areas were created. These were the electoral divisions, consisting of a group of townlands, and the union, which embraced a number of these electoral divisions. These unions, of which there are some 159 in Ireland, often lie in two counties and in some cases in three. Their boundaries do not in any way coincide with either the parish or barony boundaries. Under the Local Government Act of 1897 the unions for rating purposes became rural districts, those situate in two or three counties being divided into the same number of these denominations.

The surveys in force at the commencement of the last century were not by any means satisfactory. They consisted of the Strafford and the Down. The former, made under Lord Strafford's direction in 1636, was confined almost entirely to the province of Connaught, and was more in the character of a terrier or catalogue of property than a survey proper. The latter, the Down Survey, so called because it was laid down on paper, was made by Sir William Pettie. It was begun in 1654, and was confined to the provinces of Ulster, Leinster, and Munster. On it are shown the boundaries of the townlands, the parishes, and the baronies, the names of proprietors who had forfeited and those who had gained lands. It was drawn to a scale of in either 160 or 320 perches to the inch.

In the year 1824 a Select Committee of the House of

Commons investigated the system of valuation and the surveys then in force in Ireland, and, as a result of their labours, a Bill was introduced in 1824 to give effect to their recommendations. These consisted of certain improvements in the mode of assessment and the making of a new survey. This Bill never became law, and in the same year another Parliamentary Committee was appointed, which, after further investigation, reported in favour of a new valuation of all rateable hereditaments being made on a fixed and uniform principle. This valuation was to be carried out by a central authority, who were, as far as was feasible, to use local assistance for the acquiring of local information and the protection of private rights. The Committee further recommended that a survey of the whole country should be made by the Ordnance Survey Department. This survey, which was to show all the townlands, but not the fields, was to be laid down to the scale of 6 inches to the mile in the country and 12 inches in the towns. Consequent on the report of this Committee the Valuation Act of 1826 was passed, and under it and the subsequent amending Acts of 1831, 1832, 1834, and 1836, the first Government valuation of Ireland for rating purposes, known as the Townland Valuation, was carried out.

In this valuation, which is described in these Acts "as being for the more equal levying of Grand Jury "Cess and rates," the townland is made the unit of value. In regard to land, the valuation was to be based on a scale of prices of agricultural produce which was set out in the first-named Act. This scale represented the average prices of the several items of produce named, in the principal maritime markets of Ireland, during the three preceding years. As regards the valuation of houses, the net annual value, less one-third,

was to be taken as representing their rateable value. No house of less value than £5 was to be entered in the valuation lists. In valuing mills and factories, only the water power actually used was to be taken into account, and all property of a public or charitable nature was to be exempted from rating.

This townland valuation, which was commenced in 1830, was stopped in 1846, by which time the whole of Ireland, with the exception of six counties in the south, had been valued. This stoppage of the work arose from the necessity, which was becoming more apparent each year, of having a separate valuation of each tenement, a necessity largely due to the effect of the Poor Law Act, which came into force in 1838.

When this Act came into force, the various Boards of Guardians appointed local valuers to divide up the townland valuation among the several occupiers in each, but this course proved most unsatisfactory, there being no professional surveyors available, and the local men employed being in many instances influenced improperly by local circumstances: consequently, in the year 1846, Lord Clarendon, the then Lord-Lieutenant, directed Sir R. Griffith to value the remaining six counties in tenements, and for this purpose a Valuation Act was passed that year, in which the principles of valuation in regard to land were entirely changed. Instead of being based on a scale of prices of agricultural produce, it was to be valued on the same principle as were houses, viz. the annual letting value. Strangely enough, while this new tenement valuation was being carried out, the old townland one was to be completed, so that there would be a valuation of land in these six counties made on both principles, one being used for the collection of poor rate, the other for that of county cess.

It is hardly to be wondered at that this anomaly proved both unsatisfactory and most expensive, and consequently, in 1852, both valuations were suspended.

It had now become apparent that a tenement valuation of the whole of Ireland was necessary, and as it was desirable that the work that had been done in making the townland valuation should not be altogether lost, it was settled that, in making this new valuation, land should be valued on the basis of a scale of prices of agricultural produce and houses, &c., on their net annual letting value. This tenement valuation was to be used for all local rates and for certain Imperial taxes, such as the Income Tax (Schedules A and B), licence duties, and probate duties. It is also used for the collection of tithes and quit rents and for the repayment of many Government advances to local bodies and private individuals. It forms an important factor in the working of the several Land Acts, and was the basis used for fixing the amount of and the apportionment of the agricultural grant under the Local Government Act of 1898, a grant which amounts to £726,000 per annum. It is worthy of note that the Commissioner of Valuation, having the tenement valuation before him, was able with his staff to complete the very numerous and intricate calculations necessary for fixing this amount and apportioning it between all the rating bodies in a period of five months.

The tenement valuation, commonly known as "Griffith's Valuation," was carried out under 15 and 16 Vic., cap. 63, which defines the basis of valuation as follows:—

In regard to land, it is to be "an estimate of the net
" annual value, having regard to the average prices of
" the following articles of agricultural produce, all
" peculiar local circumstances in each case being taken
" into consideration, and all rates, taxes, and public

“ charges, if any, except tithe rent-charge being paid by
“ the tenant.”

The scale of prices were :—

Wheat	average price	7s. 6d.	per cwt.
Oats	„	4s. 10d.	„ „
Barley	„	5s. 6d.	„ „
Flax	„	49s. 0d.	„ „
Butter	„	65s. 4d.	„ „
Beef	„	36s. 6d.	„ „
Mutton	„	41s. 0d.	„ „
Pork	„	32s. 0d.	„ „

“ The valuation of houses and buildings were to be
“ made on an estimate of the net annual value, *i.e.* the
“ rent for which, one year with another, the same might
“ in its actual state be reasonably expected to let from
“ year to year, the probable average annual cost of
“ repairs, insurance, and other expenses, if any, necessary
“ to maintain the hereditament in its actual state, and all
“ rates, taxes and public charges, if any, except the tithe
“ rent-charge, being paid by the tenant.” The following
hereditaments were declared to be rateable:—“ Lands,
“ buildings, and open mines, commons and rights of
“ common, profits taken out of land, rights of fishery,
“ canal navigation and rights of navigation, railways and
“ tramways, rights of way and other rights and ease-
“ ments over land, tolls levied in respect of such ease-
“ ments and all other tolls, bridges, gas and waterworks.
“ and the half annual rent derived out of property ex-
“ empted from rating as being used for public, scientific,
“ or charitable purposes.” In valuing these several classes
of property, the following modifications and exemptions
were to be made. No turf bog was to be rated, unless
a rent or other valuable consideration was payable out

of it. Mines were to be free till open seven years, no increase in the value of land from drainage or reclamation was to be taxed for seven years, and for this period farm buildings put up under Land Improvement Act loans were to be exempt.

The provision in the Valuation Acts as to the total exemption from rating of public and other property is much wider than in England. It includes all property of a public nature, or which is used for the purposes of charity, science, literature, or the fine arts. That this definition was read in a liberal spirit by the Irish Law Courts is apparent when it is stated that Harbour Commissioners' property, some colleges, and the residences of teachers engaged in charitable work, are not rated. All churches, chapels, public hospitals, asylums, national schools, training colleges, and most convents are exempt from rates.

The tenement valuation was carried out by Sir Richard Griffith, the first Commissioner of Valuation, a man singularly qualified for the duty, he being not only an able administrator and agriculturist, but also the leading geologist in Ireland. He had a most intimate knowledge of every portion of the country, its resources and its soils. So general was his knowledge of Ireland that he is said to have been at one time or other in every one of the 60,000 townlands of which the country is made up. Under him was employed a large staff of experienced valuers, a considerable number of whom he personally trained and instructed in the field, they in turn instructing their brother valuers. By this means he ensured, as far as it was feasible, that all the valuations were made on similar lines—the secret of a successful rating valuation. After some practice these men so thoroughly acquired his method of valuing that, when working on

the same land, they seldom differed by more than a few pence per acre in the net value. General instructions were issued to the valuers to value the land on a liberal scale as if let to tenants on lease of, say, 21 years. The soil and subsoil were in every case to be examined. They were to take into consideration the net value of the produce per acre, according to the system of agriculture prevailing in the district. Land of the same quality in the same locality, though badly farmed, was to be valued at the same rate as similar land well farmed and clean. All permanent improvements, such as drains, fences, roads, &c., were to be taken into consideration, so that the industrious farmer who tilled his land well was not to be more highly taxed than his indolent neighbour, similarly circumstanced, who did not take advantage of his opportunities. In permanent pasture, the value was to be based on the number of cattle, sheep, &c., it was capable of grazing. Allowances were to be made for local circumstances, such as altitude, lie of the land, access to quarries, facilities for getting lime and seaweed, vicinity to towns, markets, and fairs.

Superfluous roads were to be considered and valued as waste. All houses were to be valued at their letting value, and, when not subject to a rent, this was to be calculated on a percentage of the cost, having due regard to local circumstances, such as the rents paid for adjoining houses, suitability for the requirements of the district, &c. In every case full measurements were to be taken of each building, and the materials of which it was composed noted. Though houses and lands were to be valued separately in each farm, it was always to be borne in mind that the total value of the lands and buildings, excluding taxes, should not exceed its fair letting value to a solvent tenant. Plantations and

woods were to be assessed according to their agricultural value, and moorland, used as pasture, was to be valued as such. As regards fisheries, the net proceeds were to be taken as the value, and in the cases of railways, canals, gasworks, &c., due allowances were to be made for interest and profits on tenant's capital, and for renewal of the landlord's property.

In carrying out the valuation, the method adopted was as follows: Each district was in charge of a valuer, whose first duty was to ascertain the boundaries of every tenement in it. This he did by perambulating the fences between the farms in company with the occupiers interested, and marking the ascertained boundaries on the Ordnance Survey Map, from which the area of the holding was afterwards calculated. He also recorded the name of the occupier and immediate lessor; how the farm was held and the rent paid: a description of each tenement, showing how far it was suitable for tillage or pasturage, was also entered in his field book. Then the area of every holding in a townland was calculated and checked, and the total of the sum was compared with the total area of the townland, and in each case where they did not agree the work was redone. The valuer also entered up particulars of the buildings on each tenement.

A second valuer divided up the area of each townland into lots of equal land value, which are known as quality lots, and on each of these he placed an acreable value, and from them the value of each farm was ascertained by calculating how much land of the several qualities it contained and pricing these at the rateable value per acre. The valuer's work was checked by a senior officer, who valued a belt across each district and compared it with the work done by the district valuer.

If they did not agree within a very small percentage, the whole district was revalued.

All these note books are kept in the Record Department of the Valuation Office, and, with the two sets of Ordnance Maps on which are shown (a) the holdings and (b) the quality lots, form a valuable register of the condition of every farm in Ireland fifty years ago. In them will be found descriptions of the soil and subsoil, how the land was used, and the tenure under which it was held. They also show the name of the occupier and immediate lessor, the area of each holding, and a description of the several buildings erected on it.

When each townland was valued, the total was compared with the value placed on it under the townland valuation, and if there was any serious discrepancy a careful investigation was made with a view to localising it. When this was ascertained, revaluation of the portion where the difference existed was made.

As soon as the valuation of each rating area was completed in the field, the Commissioner prepared, and issued to the rating authorities, lists showing the valuation of every rateable hereditament in the district, and these lists were then made public by the rating body. Either the ratepayers or the rating authority could appeal in any case in which they were dissatisfied. The appeals in the first instance were heard by the Commissioner of Valuation, and from him there was a further appeal to the Judge of Quarter Sessions, but only on points of law could the appeal be taken to a higher court. After all the appeals were settled, adjusted valuation lists were furnished to the several rating authorities, and on those the rates were struck. The form of these lists is fixed by statute, the information given being as follows:—Description of rating area.

Townland and name of occupier of each holding. Immediate lessor. Description of tenement. Area of holding. Value of (a) land ; (b) buildings. Total value. A column showing valuation of railways, canals, half-rents, &c., has been added, and a reference number to identify the holding on the Ordnance Map is given in every case.

This tenement valuation, which was begun in 1846, was completed in 1865, but a very large portion of it was in use long before that date, as the valuation of each county was issued to the rating authorities when completed, and as soon as the appeals were heard was used for rating purposes.

The total cost of the tenement valuation, including the work done under the Act of 1846, was £325,133. This was met by the Grand Juries of the several counties in Ireland, they refunding to the Treasury the sums which had been advanced from the Exchequer during its progress.

Some years before the tenement valuation was commenced, a survey of Ireland on the 6-inch scale was begun by the Ordnance Department, and this was carried on just ahead of the valuation. On this not only the townland, but every field and house are shown. The Valuation Acts require that the last revised survey shall be adopted by the Valuation Department, and in carrying out the work of the tenement valuation, this 6-inch survey was used for identification of holdings and the calculation of the areas.

Before passing to the annual revision it might be well to say a few words in the way of analysis of this well-known valuation, which has been so intimately associated with the name of Sir R. Griffith.

The valuation was commenced in the south of Ireland

shortly after the famine of 1847, when agriculture was greatly neglected, and the letting value of land largely depreciated. It was completed in 1865, in Ulster, when the country was prosperous, when prices of agricultural produce had largely increased, when farming had improved, and considerable sums had been spent on drainage and farm buildings. In the south and west of Ireland lie the principal portion of the grass lands, which, in many districts, are 70 to 80 per cent. of the whole area, while, in the north, tillage largely predominates. The scale of prices of agricultural produce given in the valuation of 1852 specially favoured grass lands, beef, mutton, and butter, being priced low, compared with oats, wheat, and barley. Further, the rates ruling in the south of Ireland were very high when the valuation was begun, in some places being 10s. in the £, whilst in Ulster they seldom exceeded 3s. These various considerations account for the fact that the valuation of land in Ulster approaches much more closely to the rents ruling in 1881 than it does in other portions of Ireland. Naturally the valuation of house property more or less followed in the same lines, as it is essential that, in every rating area, the valuation of all classes of property should be relative. So long as the valuation was only to be used for the purposes of local taxation, as was originally intended, this difference between the relative value in the north and in the south did not cause any serious injustice: as the inequality was spread over so many rating areas that it was hardly appreciable in any one of them. Later on, however, when the valuation came to be used for Imperial taxation, the effect of this difference was to throw a heavier burden on the north than on the south.

Whilst no doubt there are some defects in this tenement valuation, still, I have no hesitation in saying,

that seldom has a work of this magnitude, which involved the valuing of nearly twenty million acres of land, and about a million houses, been carried out in a more thorough and efficient manner. The valuable and minute instructions issued by Sir Richard Griffith to his staff formed the foundation stone on which the work was built up, and the immense amount of care and research showed in the varied information given in the books now lodged in the Valuation Office, which information was compiled for the purpose of the tenement's valuation, conclusively proved that no trouble or expense was spared in making it an almost unique record of the rateable value of every holding in Ireland.

THE ANNUAL REVISION OF THE VALUATION.

Each year a partial revision of this general valuation is made under the provisions of an Act, passed in 1854, which lays down that in the case of tenements or hereditaments the limits of which have become altered, and also of those in which the annual value is liable to frequent alteration, such as railways, canals, &c., a revision of the rateable valuation is to be made by the Commissioner of Valuation under the following method of procedure :—

On or before a certain date each year (now fixed as June 15th) every collector of poor rates is to make out, on forms supplied by the Commissioner of Valuation, lists of all the rateable tenements or hereditaments in his district, the valuation of which requires revision either on account of alteration in limits or changes in annual value owing to improvement, deterioration, or other causes, and shall deliver same to the secretary or

clerk of the rating authority he collects for. Further, any ratepayer in the district may, at any time before the date named, deliver to the said secretary or clerk a list of any cases which, in his opinion, require a revision of valuation. All these lists are open for public inspection at the offices of the rating authority for a period of ten days, and are then transmitted to the Commissioner of Valuation. When sending them in, the rating body are supposed to forward their opinion as to whether revision is necessary, but this they rarely do.

A revision of the valuation of all cases thus brought before him is made each year by the Commissioner, who is the head of a large Government department, consisting of some forty professional surveyors and valuers and a clerical staff of about the same number. Before being appointed the valuers have to pass a Civil Service examination which is arranged to be as far as practicable similar to that for the election of Fellow in the Surveyors' Institution. The revision is carried out in the following manner. The county is divided up into districts, these being usually a county, half a county, or a group of counties, and to each of them a valuer, and in some cases an assistant as well, is sent. These men visit every house or farm in respect to which a revision has been asked for, and inspect any additions or other alterations which have been made since the property was last valued. In the case of a building they measure it up, and after noting the materials it is built of, they estimate its capital and annual value. In the official note-books they enter the name of the owner and occupier, describe the property, give the full rent, the ground rent, the cost of construction, the price if purchased, and the expenditure by occupier; they note how the property is held and, if on lease, give terms, fine paid, &c., and they ascer-

tain who is liable for the repairs and by whom the taxes are paid. In the cases where a land revision is required, a survey of the holdings effected is made, and the new boundaries are laid down on the office maps. These show the boundaries of every holding in Ireland. This revision work, which occupies about seven months in each year, is carried out under general instructions issued by the Commissioner, to insure that all the valuations shall be made on a uniform basis.

It might be well at this point to enumerate a few of the most important of these. When valuing buildings, the fair rent (as defined in an earlier part of this Paper) is to form the basis of valuation, and in every case, whether a rent is paid or not, the valuation is to be checked by comparison with a rent ascertained by taking a percentage of the capital value of the premises. This is to be set out in detail in the office note-books, in which a plan of the building, with its dimensions, is to be shown. A deduction for repairs, varying from one-sixth in new houses to one-fourth in old, is to be made when these are not carried out by the occupier. Unless alterations are of a very minor character, a valuation of the whole premises is to be made. Unfinished buildings are not to be valued, except when there is a reasonable prospect of their being completed in six months. The valuation of railways, canals, waterworks, gas works, &c., and all questions of exemptions, with one or two exceptions, are to be referred, with full particulars in each case, to the head office.

In valuing mills, creameries, and other buildings where machinery is used, the motive power, including shafting, and not the machinery generally, is to be valued.

Advertisement hoardings are not to be valued separately when attached to houses or erected on rateable land, but the value of the tenement is to be increased by the amount of the rateable value of the hoarding. All alterations in the boundaries of holdings, and every new house that is valued must be correctly shown on the office maps and marked with the reference number which identifies it in the valuation lists.

Care is to be taken to ascertain particulars of all changes in Government property in regard to which a contribution in lieu of rates is made by the Treasury. This is based on a return which is furnished annually by the Valuation Department.

The revising valuer is each year, when in his district, to enter in the official note-book full details of the local rates levied in it during the preceding year, and in urban districts he is to ascertain and note particulars as to the water supply and the drainage system. When premises are let on lease, and there has been an expenditure on improvements by the occupier, a percentage on the cost of them, in so far as it adds to the letting value, is to be added to the rent when fixing the valuation.

Generally speaking, when valuing business premises and houses in towns in regard to which there is not a rent paid, the rateable valuation is to be estimated by taking 4 per cent. on the cost of the building and adding this to the annual value of the site. In the case of country houses, public buildings, and similar institutions, 3 per cent. is, as a general rule, to be taken. The percentage is based on the assumption that the occupier does the repairs and pays all rates.

All property exempted from rates is to be valued in exactly the same manner as rateable property, and is to be entered in the valuation lists among the property

exempt from rates, but wherever a rent is paid out of such property, half of it is to be entered as a rateable hereditament, the person to whom it is paid being entered as occupier.

In valuing premises in towns, more especially those used for business purposes, the revising valuer is to note their suitability for the purpose for which they are being used, and is to take into account their proximity to business centres, market places, and railway stations. The character of the town, whether improving or depreciating, and the demand for the particular class of house which is being valued, are also elements to be taken into consideration in arriving at their rateable value. It is to be borne in mind, however, that in such cases trade profits are not rateable.

To give some idea of the scope of this annual revision it may be well here to state the number of cases dealt with at the last annual revision, as classified in the office returns.

New buildings, 7,602.

Buildings improved, 2,430

Buildings deteriorated, 3,196.

Buildings thrown down, 7,619 (above average).

Changes in areas of farms and divisions of tenement
15,205 (above average).

Railways, gas works, tramways, &c., 362 (below average).

Cases examined but no change made, 7,891.

Total, 44,307.

A figure which is rather above the average of the past eight years.

In addition to these, from 50,000 to 100,000 names are changed each year in the valuation list.

The field work of this annual revision usually

occupies about seven months. As the work in each sub-division of his district is completed, the valuer returns to the office the valuation lists for that area, corrected so as to show all the revisions he has made. These are set out in a different coloured ink to the revision made in the immediately preceding years. He also forwards the official note-book, in which are given the details of the valuations and revisions he has made, as well as the list of the cases requiring revision, furnished by the rating authority. All these documents are gone through carefully by the head valuer and the senior officers in the clerical department, so as to see, first, that the work has been done strictly in accordance with the instructions issued by the Commissioner, and, secondly, that no case where revision has been asked for has not been attended to. Changes in names, as certified by the rating authorities, are then carried out in the office lists, and a complete copy of the lists is made for issue to the county and urban district councils.

At a fixed date (now March 1st) complete lists showing the valuation of every rateable hereditament (whether revised or not) in each county, county borough, or urban district, are issued to the county councils, the borough councils, and the urban district councils, at whose offices they lie open for public inspection and for the making of extracts for a period of 21 days. During that period, and for seven additional days, any ratepayer who is aggrieved by any revision made by the department may appeal through the secretary or clerk of the rating body, and in such case he is to state the grounds of his grievance. All appeals are duly forwarded to the Commissioner of Valuation. The rating body, if dissatisfied, has a similar right of appeal. It should be mentioned here that when the rating authorities receive

the valuation lists as revised, they are required to make the fact public throughout the rating area by posting notices on the several churches, chapels, and meeting-houses in the district.

The first appeal is to the Commissioner of Valuation, who, on receiving the cases from the rating bodies, sends out one or two of the senior valuers to inspect and report to him on each. Only officers who have not been employed in making the original valuations are sent. With this report and that of the officers who made the original valuation before him, and having considered the views of the aggrieved party, the Commissioner has not much difficulty, in ordinary cases, in arriving at a decision as to whether any modification of the valuation can be made, and, if so, to what extent. In some instances he himself inspects the property, and if the appeal is a very important one, he personally hears the views of the parties interested before deciding it. As soon as the appeals in each county are settled, the Commissioner issues, to the county council and the urban district councils interested, appeal lists showing what action he has taken in each case. These appeal lists are made public in exactly the same manner as is prescribed in the case of the valuation lists already described.

Within twenty-one days after the appeal lists are received by the rating authorities it is open to any of those who appealed to the Commissioner to take the case on to the Court of Quarter Sessions, but before it can be heard there, recognizances must be duly lodged. This having been done, it is dealt with at the next sittings of the County Court Judge, occurring forty days after the Commission appeals are issued. Local Magistrates have the power of acting with the Judge

when these valuation appeals are being heard. The decision of the court is final as regards value, but on a point of law either party in the case may take it to the Court of King's Bench and the High Court of Appeal, and this is done through a case stated by the County Court Judge. The decision of the High Court of Appeal is final, except when a certiorari is applied for, when the issue may come before the House of Lords for decision. The number of appeals during the past eight years average as follows :

To the Commissioner, 350 ; about 1 per cent.

From the Commissioner to Quarter Sessions, 11.

From Quarter Sessions to the Higher Courts, 2.

The cost of this revision, including all the appeals and the certificates of valuation issued to the department, amounts to about £22,000 per annum, which is met (*a*) by a fixed charge levied from each county, amounting to £8,000 a year in the aggregate, (*b*) by fees charged for certificates of valuation, and for maps of estates and farms in respect of which the certificates are issued, and (*c*) by a vote of Parliament.

As in making this annual revision the powers of the Commissioner are limited to dealing with those cases only which are brought before him through the rating bodies, the revision is of a somewhat partial nature, and it is not at all unusual for the valuers in the country to notice instances where revision should be made, but where it has not been asked for. The applications for revision sent in by the rate collectors are confined generally to cases of new buildings or structural changes in old ones, but constant revision of railways, canals, fisheries, &c., are also applied for. In the case of house property, an increase in rent value where there is no structural change has not been considered by the rating

bodies, in the past, as sufficient ground for a valuation revision, the wording of the Irish Valuation Acts being somewhat obscure on this point. The applications from the ratepayers are confined to divisions of their holdings, or cases where the value has decreased. From this it will be seen that the tendency generally has been to lower the rateable value, generally below the statutory standard, and, as a consequence, in making all new valuations, a percentage to make these relative to those of the remainder of the rateable property in the district, has to be taken off the statutory valuation. This varies in different parts of Ireland from 5 per cent. to 30 per cent., the higher percentage being in the south and west of Ireland. Nevertheless, the rateable value of property other than land has increased, since the tenement valuation was issued, by about 50 per cent., the average increase during the past few years being about £100,000.

The total rateable value of the country in 1867, on completion of the tenement valuation, was £12,975,000, of which £9,100,000 was on land. The valuation in 1901 was as follows:—

	£
Land	9,066,018
Houses	5,163,320
Railways, canals, half-rents, &c.	704,185
Total	£14,933,523

Government property on which a contribution in lieu of rates is paid	140,203
Total	£15,073,726

Before dealing with the valuation of special properties, such as railways, canals, half-rents, &c., it might be as

well to mention that a complete record of the work of the office is kept in the Record Department, and its value is, in the opinion of the author, one of the strongest arguments in favour of a central valuation office.

Earlier in this Paper the field books, maps, and the original valuation lists used in the making of the town-land and tenement valuations were described. Since their completion, every change in the value or area of every rateable hereditament, made through the Valuation Department, had been recorded in our books and shown on the office maps. With these documents it is possible to trace all the changes through which a farm or estate has passed during the last 60 or 70 years, and not the least important part of the work of the department is the issuing to the Law Courts, the Government department, and the public, certificates in which these changes are set out.

It is, I understand, generally acknowledged that the valuation of railways for rating purposes in force in England is unsatisfactory; a fact that is borne out by the Report of the Commission on Local Taxation issued in 1901. This is partly owing to the fact that they are not valued as a whole, but the assessment committee of each district, in the first instance, fixes the value of the portion of the line lying in the area it acts for, more or less irrespective of the value of the rest of the system. In Scotland there is a central authority which deals with the valuation of the railways as a whole, and then divides it (after deducting the valuation of the buildings) amongst the several rating areas through which it runs, in proportion to the length of each. This division can hardly be considered as an equitable one, as a mile of line near Glasgow over which there is a large traffic (say 50 trains per day) may be valued at the same sum

as one in the Highlands, where there are only two or three trains per diem. The author of the Paper, after carefully considering these two methods of valuation, and consulting some of the leading experts on the subject, came to the conclusion that if, instead of the number of miles of line in each district, the number of train miles run were taken as the basis of the division, a fairly equitable allocation of the valuation of the railway amongst the several rating areas through which the line passes might be made. After hearing the views of the leading railway managers in Ireland on this subject, he laid down the following as the system on which all railways in Ireland were to be valued, a system which has been approved by the courts, and has been recommended by the Local Taxation Commission as the most equitable method of valuation for railways, and that which, in their opinion, should be adopted in England.

Briefly described it is as follows. The gross earnings of the railway, consisting of tolls, traffic receipts, transfer fees and rents, in so far as they are not valued elsewhere, for either the preceding year or a series of three years, are first ascertained, and from these are taken the expenditure as set out in the revenue account for a like period. This consists of locomotive and carriage expenses, traffic expenses, and general charges, maintenance of permanent way, compensation for accidents, losses, and personal injury, demurrage, Parliamentary and law costs. Though, in accordance with the decision of the English Courts, I have felt bound to take the preceding year's net earnings as the foundation of my valuation, when asked to do so, I am of the opinion that it is more satisfactory for all parties to take an average of three years, a course which conduces to a more permanent valuation.

Having thus arrived at what may be considered the net profits, were no rates to be deducted, an allowance for the reproduction of the permanent way and the fixed machinery is made, as also a deduction for profits, interest, and contingencies on the existing capital value of the rolling stock, movable plant, and stores. This allowance is, generally speaking, $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A further deduction for trade profits and interest on the floating capital necessary to work the line in the most profitable manner is given, and from the balance the rates calculated on the new valuation are taken, and the sum remaining represents the rateable valuation of the railway.

A separate valuation is made of every station and building on the line, based on a percentage of their cost, presumably equal to their annual letting value, and these buildings are then valued to the rating area in which they are situate.

Having taken their total value from the valuation of the whole system, the balance is divided among the several rating areas through which the railway runs, in the following manner :—

The main line and the branches are divided up into sections or zones, in each of which it is assumed that the traffic is fairly uniform throughout. This is done after consultation with the officials of the railway company, and, so far, there has not been any difficulty in fixing these sections or zones. They usually begin and end at the large towns and junctions. The next step is to ascertain from the company the number of train miles, both goods and passenger, run over each of these sections during two months of typical traffic in the preceding year, one generally being in summer and the other in winter. This information, which the companies

have found no difficulty in supplying, is closely analysed, and if it is found that, owing to any unusual circumstances, the figures for any section do not fairly represent the average traffic of that particular portion of the line, an adjustment is made.

Having fixed the average number of train miles chargeable to each of the sections, the valuation of the whole line, less the deduction for stations and buildings, is divided up amongst these sections in proportion to the number of train miles allotted to each. The valuation of the particular section having been thus determined it is divided by the number of yards it contains, and a rate per lineal yard is fixed. The number of lineal yards of each section of line situated in each rating area is then ascertained, and with this information and the rate per yard, there is no difficulty in arriving at what proportion of the valuation of the whole railway is to be allotted to each rating area.

In some cases a rating district contains only one portion of a section, while in others it may contain four or five portions of different sections, each at a different rate per yard. The variations in the rateable value of the several portions of a railway system are very considerable, as will be seen when it is mentioned that on the Great Northern Railway of Ireland the rateable value per mile varies from £809 to £113, and on the Great Southern and Western Railway from £639 to £69.

Though it cannot be claimed that this system of allocation is perfect, still I am of opinion that, when a careful adjustment of the train mileage is made, it gives a fair and equitable division of the valuation of a railway between the several rating areas through which it passes. In making the adjustment of the train mileage, the earning capacity of the trains in each zone

can be to some extent taken into account. Allowance may be made on branch lines where it is necessary to run a greater number of trains than the traffic would warrant, and where, owing to the trend of the traffic in one direction return empties are frequent, due provision for them can be made.

In fixing the valuation of tramway systems, the same method of arriving at the total valuation of the whole system is adopted. As these hereditaments are generally situate in only one or two rating areas, and as the cars generally run through from end to end of each line, a modification of the system adopted for railways, for dividing the valuation between the rating areas, has been used by the author. The net valuation of the tramway having been ascertained, the value of the depôts and other buildings are deducted and allocated to the rating areas in which they are situate, and the balance is divided up and apportioned to each line of traffic in proportion to the receipts arising out of each.

These divisions are then subdivided by the number of lineal yards in each line of traffic, and a rate per yard for each is thus ascertained.

The number of lineal yards of each of these lines of traffic in each rating area being known, there is no difficulty in apportioning the valuation among the several rating areas through which the tramway system passes. The effect of a division made in this way is to give to districts into which the several lines of traffic converge and run over the one line of metals, the highest valuation each lineal yard, each of these lines of tramway being valued two or more times according to the number of lines of traffic which pass over them; and, further, in the outlying district, from which the heaviest traffic is drawn,

the valuation per lineal yard of tramway is higher than in that in which there is less traffic.

The valuation of telegraphy and telephone has been, to a large extent, fixed upon agreements made by His Majesty's Treasury.

When the Government took over the telegraph system from the railway companies in 1886, they arranged to pay rates on the wires then taken over by them, on the valuations as they then stood. The valuation of these telegraph lines, therefore, now stands at the same sum as they did when they were taken over.

In 1897 the Government acquired the trunk lines of the telephone system, and it was then agreed that a contribution in lieu of rates was to be paid by them in regard to these lines, on the basis of the assessment on which the Telephone Company had paid rates prior to the transfer. The remaining telephone wires in Ireland are rated at about 8*s.* 6*d* per mile per wire.

The method of ascertaining the rateable value of fisheries is similar to that in vogue in England. From the gross earnings for the previous year, or a series of years, the outgoings are deducted, and a fair allowance is made for the renewal of boats, nets, fish-passes, &c.

Gas works and electric lighting installations are valued in the following manner:—

The net receipts for the preceding year having been ascertained from the Revenue Account, deductions are made for renewal and reproduction of the buildings, the fixed and movable machinery, and the pipes, wires, and standards. Tenant's profits and interest, with a sum for contingencies, are also allowed on the moveable plant, stores, and working capital, the balance being the valuation after the deduction of the rates calculated on it. From this total valuation the rateable value of the

buildings, including the engine power, is taken, and the balance is placed on the pipes or wires. Should these run into two or three rating areas, the division is made according to the number of lineal yards situate in each.

Canals are valued on the same system as railways, and the valuation is apportioned among the rating areas through which they pass, according to the number of lineal yards in each. In Ireland the traffic on the canals is small, and there are hardly any branches: the division by lineal yards had therefore been adopted, but were the traffic heavy and branch feeders more general, a system of allocation of the valuation, on lines somewhat similar to that adopted in the case of railways, would be more satisfactory.

A very considerable amount of property in Ireland was, and is, exempted from the payment of local rates. From a return made in 1871 it amounted in value to £424,208, and it is now probably double this amount. Of this sum, about £160,000 represents the valuation of Government property, while the balance is made up of the value of churches, chapels, national schools, training colleges for teachers in these schools, hospitals, lunatic asylums, county buildings, such as court-houses and workhouses, Sunday schools, literary and scientific institutions, convents, &c. The list of exemptions is widening every year, chiefly owing to the action of the several courts before which the rating cases are heard, who are inclined to take a very broad view of the wording of the exemption clause.

Government property is valued in Ireland by the Valuation Department in exactly the same manner as if it were rateable property, and each year a return is sent to the Treasury, showing the valuation of all the property they own in each rating district, revised up to

date. On this return they made a contribution in lieu of rates equal to the local rates on this valuation, less the rates due on account of the half-rents.

This payment of local rates on half the rent arising out of exempted property is, the author believes, only in existence in Ireland. It is an equitable and just provision. Under it, whenever a rent is received out of property which appears in the valuation lists, as exempt from rates, the person receiving the rent becomes liable for certain local rates on half the rent he receives, and this half rent appears in the valuation lists as a rateable hereditament, the person receiving it being entered as occupier. The annual value of these half-rents is very considerable.

REVALUATION OF COUNTY BOROUGHES.

Under the Irish Local Government Act of 1898, provision is made for a revaluation of the six county boroughs in Ireland. On the application of the borough council, the Lord Lieutenant may order a revaluation of any of these cities to be made by the Commissioner of Valuation, and in such a case the cost of making the valuation is to be borne by the council and the Treasury, the contribution of the latter body being not less than half. An application for revaluation has been made both by Belfast and by Dublin, and, in the case of the former city, a revaluation has been made and the new valuation lists have been issued to the rating authorities. Owing, however, to very strong opposition, chiefly by the licensed houses, these lists have, under a clause in a Valuation Act passed last Session, been held over till April, 1903.

The effect of this revaluation was, roughly speaking,

to raise the rateable value of the city about 20 per cent. above the annual increase due to revision, which latter averages about 5 per cent. A large staff of temporary surveyors and valuers was employed, but all the important valuing was done by permanent officers in the Valuation Department, who had had large experience in this kind of work. The number of rateable hereditaments valued was 86,000, and the number of appeals sent in amount to 7,000, which include practically all the licensed houses in the city.

There are also a large number of very trivial cases. This latter is due to the fact that, as a rule, the first appeal, which is to the Commissioner of Valuation, does not cost the parties appealing anything. The appeals of the licensed houses are largely due to the fact that licenses are, for the first time in Ireland, valued for rating.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Speaking generally, the system of valuation in force in Ireland has many advantages. In the first place, in the carrying out of the work by a central department with no interest in making the individual valuation dealt with high or low, and are in no way influenced either by the rating authorities on the one hand, or the ratepayers on the other. In the second place, in having the work carried out through a staff of professional valuers and surveyors who enter the service after passing through a surveyor's, architect's, or engineer's office, and who are all trained in the department on similar lines, and act under the same code of regulations. In the third place, in insuring, through a central authority controlling and regulating all the work done by the

valuers, that all the valuations made throughout the country each year shall be relative in the several rating areas, and that valuations which run into several rating areas, such as railways, tramways, &c., shall be valued as a whole, and a division made proportionate to their rateable value in each. (To some extent this uniformity of valuation has been secured in London through the assessment conferences.) In the fourth place, in having available for the use of the public and the courts a record in the Valuation Department, of the history of the changes in area and valuation of practically every holding in the country, and an account, from an agricultural point of view, of its soil and subsoil, and how it was tilled when the original valuation was made.

The blot on the system, in my own opinion, is that proper provision was not made for periodical revaluation, which, in cities, should be carried out every 10 years or 20 years according to the percentage of increase, and, in the country, every 30 years. Had this been done, and the annual revisions been more effectually made, Ireland would, I believe, be the most equitably valued portion of the United Kingdom.

Mr. ROBERT VIGERS (Past President) said he rose with very great pleasure to welcome Sir John Barton, and to propose a hearty vote of thanks to him for his Paper. He would, however, venture to make a few remarks on the part of the Paper which dealt with the way, he understood the author to say, the railway property in Ireland was valued. He thought that all who were acquainted with the work of railway valuation, would agree with Sir John that the way in which it was done in this country was often very unfair to the railway companies.

A railway was now valued in sections, and a rent was fixed which a man might be supposed to be willing to give for it, when it was obvious that no man would give anything at all in the way of rent for the section in question, taken by itself, or could work it in any way as a separate property.

There could, in his opinion, be no better way than to value the whole of the railway as one going concern, as in the case of valuing a house or factory as one concern, although it might be situated in one, two, or three parishes. Cases were by no means rare in England of factories and houses situated partly in three or four parishes, and where this was so it was not the practice to value each section by itself, but the whole was valued and a proportion allotted to each of the various parishes, which he thought was the only fair way.

In the case of railways, the rating surveyor valued in the best way he could the section he had to deal with, and railway valuers were obliged, in many cases, to advise their clients to pay more for some one section in order to avoid the cost of fighting, and if the whole of any one great railway were considered, it would be found that very large sums were really given away in order to avoid litigation. But if, for instance, the London and North Western Railway were valued as a whole going concern, it would be found possible to arrive at its proper value, and on the basis of the train mileage to get the fair value for each part, and settle the matter by fighting once, instead of twenty times, for the different parishes it might pass through. It could not, he thought, for a moment be supposed that to value such property as railways, canals, or tramways in any other way was fair and equitable.

A tramway must, of course, be taken as a whole, which

could not be cut into mileage lengths, for there was no record kept; but a railway company kept a record, and it was possible to ascertain what every mile earned over the length of a line. From the Clearing House and by means of the books of a railway company the exact value of every train mile was known, and there could be no difficulty in allocating it. If that were fairly done the company would be fairly rated, and when the railway company gave all the information from their books each parish should be content to get its own fair proportion. Where there was a station, it was, of course, valued in its own parish.

There were many points in Sir John Barton's very carefully prepared Paper which would be most interesting and valuable for future reference. It stated clearly the origin and principle of that very clever valuation known as "Griffith's Valuation." If any of the Members present had not studied that valuation, he should advise them by all means to lose no opportunity of doing so.

He had not himself known of its existence until he had occasion to go to Ireland, but when he discovered it he had read it carefully with the greatest satisfaction, and had found it most useful.

He desired, as he had said, to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to Sir John Barton, and to assure him of the cordiality with which the Members in England welcomed among them one of their distinguished brother Members from Ireland.

Mr. DANIEL WATNEY (Past President) said it gave him peculiar pleasure to second the vote of thanks to Sir John Barton, because he might claim him as an old friend. He knew Sir John's father as a railway engineer

of great eminence in Ireland, and it was at Dundalk, his headquarters, that he first met the author of the Paper many years ago.

His first experience in Ireland was in 1852, and he well remembered the way in which "Griffith's Valuation" was carried out. He could only repeat what Mr. Vigers had said, that anyone studying the rules laid down in the book of *Instructions to Valuers* by Sir Richard Griffith would find there the most elaborate directions for valuing land. There was a copy in The Institution Library. Anyone who could digest that book and could faithfully carry out the minute details of the method there given for valuing land, would have in him the making of a valuer pure and simple, and a very good valuer too.

The Paper was a very able exposition, as far as his (Mr. Watney's) somewhat limited knowledge permitted him to judge, of the law and practice of valuation for rating in Ireland. No one in Ireland was better qualified than Sir John Barton to write such a Paper, for, as Commissioner of Valuation for Ireland, all the valuations set forth in the Paper passed through his hands. It could not therefore fail to be of the very greatest use in the *Transactions*, for it clearly showed the history of the valuation of land in Ireland, for rating purposes, during the last century.

In some respects it seemed to him that valuation in Ireland was far better carried out than in this country, for as Mr. Vigers had said, there could not be a better system of valuation of railways and tramways than that described in the Paper. In England, the system was most imperfect, and he would go farther and say, most inequitable in a great many cases.

Mr. W. PERCY PAYNE (Professional Associate) said

he thought the provisions in Ireland as to the time for making a valuation were very good, as was also the valuable record kept in the departments, but with some of the details he was not so fully satisfied. The valuation of stations, for instance, was stated to be calculated upon the cost of the buildings. In some cases that might be very fair, but in others it would, he thought, be very unfair. He did not know what percentage was applied to the cost, whether $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 or 4 per cent.

There were many instances of stations, built prospectively, much larger than was required for the present traffic, and in his opinion it would be very unfair to value such a station by taking a percentage on the original cost. So far as the cost was concerned, some railway companies were richer than others, or perhaps more extravagant. A goods shed which a poor railway would build with 9-inch walls might, by a rich company, be constructed with 18-inch walls. Was the cost in each case to be taken as the basis of value? Again, it might be that the building was in such a situation that it was necessary to go down six, ten, or twelve feet for a foundation. Was the extra cost of this to be taken into account?

He cordially agreed with the author of the Paper that the Scotch system was bad and inequitable as between one parish and another, and he did not think for one moment that it would ever be adopted in England, where, with the parish as the rating unit, the method of arriving at the parochial value worked perhaps better than would either the Scotch or Irish systems.

He quite agreed that we suffered, as Mr. Vigers had said, from our system of cutting the railway up into pieces, and having it valued by different valuers on

different principles. We also suffered from the different views which Assessment Committees and Quarter Sessions took in judging cases. The one thing wanted in England (he did not know whether it existed in Ireland, but he hoped it did) was a competent tribunal, and he hoped that any future legislation would embrace the establishment of an efficient and impartial tribunal.

An appellant against assessment had to go to the Assessment Committee and state his case, and after he had done so was turned out of the room while the surveyor who had made the valuation for the parish was heard, and he supposed that it was very often upon that gentleman's evidence that the Assessment Committee came to a conclusion. That he had always contended was a most unfair and un-English way of dealing with appeals.

Then, again, those who had experience in such matters knew that it was always a very costly matter to go to Quarter Sessions, especially for a railway company, and what was wanted was, in short, some cheap method of getting a final decision with regard to the value of property.

In a recent case a railway company had fought an appeal in respect of property which did not cover a very large area, but it had cost nearly £40,000 to contest it. It was finally referred to an arbitrator by the Court of Quarter Sessions, but it seemed a monstrous thing that a railway company could only get its rights at such a vast expense. The £40,000 included the costs of both sides—he did not wish to be misunderstood—but the railway company had to pay a very large proportion of it.

Whether a railway company lost or won, it generally, as the largest ratepayer in the parish, had to

pay, not only its own costs, but a large proportion of the parish costs. He did not, of course, wish to be thought in any way personal, but he was afraid the present system sometimes encouraged those who were responsible for valuations to go on with them and fight them out, because the longer the case lasted the longer they were employed in it, and the more they received.

He had not yet made up his mind whether the valuation of railways as a whole would be the best system for England. There were, he thought, arguments for and against it, but he certainly agreed with taking an average of three years' receipts and expenditure as being much fairer than taking the preceding year, as one was now obliged to do in England, and he hoped that in any legislation with regard to the rating of railways, the three years' average would be adopted.

As he understood it, the custom in Ireland was to take the train miles for two average months, one in the winter and one in the summer. His experience of some 33 years of valuation (of railways especially) was that it would be very difficult indeed to say which two months in the year it would be fair to take. Two months—say May and October—might be very fair over a part of a railway near London, but the same two months might be a very unfair basis near, say, Manchester, Liverpool, or Carlisle, and he was afraid the plan could not be adopted in every case. He understood that in arriving at the rateable value the cost of the permanent way was taken from the half-yearly account, but, if it were so, it was a sum common to every mile throughout the system. Then what was done where there were two, three, four, or even six lines passing through a parish or district?

He should further like to have some information as

to how the fund for the reproduction of the permanent way was arrived at, and also with regard to the fixed machinery.

The capital value of rolling stock was taken, he supposed, from the half-yearly accounts. That might be fair to some companies, but very unfair to others, and he thought, speaking from his own experience, that a valuation of the rolling stock would be a much fairer way of dealing with it than taking it from the half-yearly accounts. He knew of cases where it would be in favour of the rating authority and of others where it would tell very much the other way.

Then engines, carriages, and other things renewed out of revenue would not appear in the capital account half-yearly, and would be, as it were, lost.

The allowance of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. mentioned was, he thought, little enough, but it might, perhaps, be about fair in most cases.

It was stated that the rates were then taken from the balance. If, as he presumed, that was the local parochial rate, he did not quite understand how it was done.

But the most difficult part in the whole system, in his opinion, was the allocation of the rateable value as between the different districts, or rating areas, or parishes. The author said that the line of railway was divided into zones, but he did not quite understand how that was done. He supposed that on the railway he knew best, namely the Midland Railway, one zone, say, would embrace the line from London to Luton, and another from Luton to Bedford, and so on; but he thought it would be rather difficult to get at the fair relative value as between one zone and the other.

Another great difficulty, to his mind, was that of

getting at the train miles. To work out the train miles for even two months over a large system of railway, would take at least six, or perhaps nine, months, which would involve great difficulty supposing the railway were to be revalued, even in parts, every twelve months. He thought that the only way to apply the zone system to the rating of a railway would be to get at the actual earnings and train miles in every parish throughout the whole system, and of course to suggest that this should be done in twelve months would be to ask for an impossibility. He thought the way it should and could be dealt with more easily would be to do the whole system within five or six years, taking a portion of it every year.

He quite agreed with the author of the Paper that any system should ensure a valuation being made by an entirely independent and impartial body or individual, who would have no object in making the valuation either high or low, and who would value the whole property—say a railway—on some definite principle.

Again, he must disclaim any intention of being at all personal, but he was not singular in thinking that the system under which payment for the valuation of railway and other public companies' property was made was a most pernicious one—*i.e.* the payment of a percentage on the amount of the valuation, or, worse still, a percentage upon the increased value put upon the property. He felt perfectly sure that a large proportion of the costly litigation in these cases was directly brought about by the unsound principle of payment by results, from which, as he understood the author, the Irish system was happily free.

Mr. H. TRUSTRAM EVE (Fellow) said he was sure

that all present would agree with him in characterising the Paper as a very exhaustive and complete record of a splendid piece of work, but he thought that perhaps its chief value lay in the opportunity it afforded of comparing the system adopted in Ireland with that with which English rating surveyors were familiar. Personally, having gone carefully through the Paper, he thought the Irish system as there sketched out was, with one or two exceptions, not so good as that in England, though he felt that perhaps he stood alone in taking that view. The Paper dealt with the three great divisions of valuation—land, houses, and special properties.

With regard to land, it seemed to him that the great difference between the practice in Ireland and in England was that, in Ireland, the valuer was bound by the Act of 1855 to take into account that wheat was worth 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. (or 32*s.* per quarter), and other specified kinds of produce were each worth a stated amount, which seemed very much like the old tithe system, that when once the value of the land was arrived at it was fixed, and so remained. True there was a provision by which the valuation could be revised every 14 years, but it seemed to him that the object of the Irish system was to arrive at a fixed rate per acre. There was nothing in the English Act corresponding to that 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., but land had to be valued at what it would let at from year to year, which value varied over a series of years.

He thought the intricate instructions given by Sir Richard Griffith would rather tend to make a red-tape valuer than one who would bring his daily experience into exercise in arriving at his conclusions.

He knew that it was formerly the practice to rely very much on the cubical contents of a building, and he believed this was done to day ; but any one who tried

by that means to arrive at the annual value of an old building would soon be led into grave error.

With regard to special properties, he thought Sir John Barton would admit that he valued his own special properties, such as railways, canals, &c., on two or three different systems.

He was a little surprised to find that the discussion had tended to drift into a recital of the grievances of the railway companies, and he thought it was time that someone this evening should endeavour to show that there was another side to the question. In England, valuers were still bound, by the provisions of the 1836 Act, to consider what a property was worth to let from year to year, and it was not the train or the line which had to be valued for rating, but the special value given to the land by what was found upon it, whether it were a gas pipe or a railway line, and valuers were bound by the principle that the parish was to be the unit of rating, as he hoped it would always be. It was a question of ascertaining how much the land was enhanced in value by the fact that a railway of a certain class ran over it, and the only way of determining the extent of that enhancement was by finding out the gross receipts per mile.

It was possible thus to arrive at the true rateable value of each mile of railway in a parish or union, and the inhabitants of that rating area were entitled to the benefit of the full rateable value, and were not called upon to give part of it away to a district perhaps a hundred miles down the line.

There were several cases where the gross receipts of a line of railway in a district would be £5,000, £6,000, or £7,000 more than the average of the whole system. Why should the inhabitants of that district give away

any portion of the rates justly due to them? The adoption of the train-mile system would simply mean that the railway which ran the fewest trains would get off with the lightest rate. The Irish system did not seem to take into account whether goods trains or passenger trains were run, or what was the value of the different trains. It simply regarded each as a train which affected the rating in the same way, whether it was long or short, or was drawn by two engines or one. That was surely not the system to which English valuers might look in the hope of removing the existing difficulties and discrepancies of railway rating. He noticed that Mr. Vigers appeared to be very keen on having the train-mile as a basis, and yet said that railways kept an exact record of their earnings in each zone. The latter was exactly what was wanted.

Railway rating surveyors varied very much in their methods. Some would give the gross receipts per mile, while others would not. He did not think Assessment Committees objected to the present methods of valuing, but they felt that the present rating was much below what it should be. He had no hesitation in saying that, on the best main lines within a hundred miles of London, there was not a single mile of railway rated up to the hilt.

Mr. H. B. HANS HAMILTON (Associate) said it gave him very great pleasure, as an Irishman, to join in the welcome to the author of the Paper, which must have involved an enormous amount of painstaking labour in its preparation, and well showed the completeness of the system adopted in Ireland to arrive at a just and equitable valuation of property. Though that system might be criticised in England, and might be differentiated from that on which English valuers worked, it at all

events appeared to give satisfaction to a people who were not, as a rule, very easily satisfied.

On page 272 it was stated that "the tenement valuation, commonly known as 'Griffith's Valuation,' was "carried out under 15 and 16 Vic. cap. 63, which defines "the basis of valuation" in terms which, taking into consideration what one knew of the Irish people and Irish property, seemed to him most reasonable and generous, viz. :

"In regard to land it was to be an estimate of the "net annual value, having regard to the average "prices of the following articles of agricultural produce." (He thought the last speaker made the mistake of taking as the "average price" at the present time the scale prices as they *were* and not as they *are*.) "All peculiar "local circumstances in each case being taken into "consideration, and all rates, taxes, and public charges, "if any, except tithe rent-charge, being paid by the "tenant."

The difficulty of determining what were the true average prices of produce rather reminded him of the now well-known story of a former Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. John Morley, who when in a distant part of Ireland visited a farm where he saw some magnificent ducks. He remarked on them to the tenant, and asked what price they would fetch in the nearest market. "About $7\frac{1}{2}d.$, your honour," said the tenant. "But," said the Chief Secretary, "if you only brought them into the "London market you would get 3s. 6d. each for them." "May be," said Pat, "but what would be the value of this "bucket of water in the best market? In Hades it would "be worth a guinea a drop."

It was very difficult to take the average price of an article in a district, for, in the case of many of the small

farms, the corn and other produce took a long time to get to market, and when it was got there at considerable cost the market was not perhaps favourable. And in that connection he might express a conviction in which he was sure the writer of the Paper would join, that the more the railway system in Ireland was extended by means of light railways or in similar ways, either by the Government or by private individuals, the more valuable the produce of farms would be.

Mr. W. P. RYAN (Fellow) who apologised for intervening at such a late hour said that, although an Irishman, he was sorry to say he did not know much about Irish rating, but the Paper was especially interesting to him as a Union Valuer. He thought that substantial justice was done to railways at present, which could not be so if the Irish system were adopted in England. It would be absolutely impossible, he thought, to apply the zone system of valuation in this country, where the rates so largely varied in different parishes. In one parish they might be 10s. 2d. in the £, and immediately afterwards the line might run into a parish where they were 7s. 4d., and then perhaps 9s. 6d., and so on, and each of those parishes must have the train mileage system adjusted to suit the varying rates. He feared, therefore, that the Irish system could not possibly work well here, and he came to that conclusion after some considerable experience in valuing railways throughout the country.

THE PRESIDENT said he did not think that the writer of the Paper wished by any means to suggest the application of Irish methods to England, but there was nothing more desired in this country than a fair and equitable rating system on one common basis ; for,

whatever might be the case in Ireland, the subject of rating was, in England, full of bitter grievances. It was believed that Parliament was about shortly to introduce some great scheme for redressing those grievances and equalising rates to the greater satisfaction of the community, and he hoped that, if this were the case, three great points would receive prominent consideration. First, valuation for assessment should be mainly in the hands of men who had no personal interest whatever in the incidence of the rates or taxation. That was the first principle he hoped to see adopted in regard to rating. It should be emancipated from personal interest and prejudice.

The next point, which was even more important still, he thought, was that all rating throughout England must sooner or later—he hoped sooner—be put on the same basis, instead of resting, as now, on many and widely differing bases. Lastly, there should be an easy, prompt, and cheap method of appeal. If these three things were obtained, a long step would have been taken towards solving the present difficulties. He was sure all present would join in according to Sir John Barton hearty thanks for having explained so clearly the system under which Ireland, with all her troubles, seemed to be perfectly satisfied with the incidence of rating.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously,

Sir JOHN BARTON, in reply, desired to acknowledge very gratefully the kind way in which the vote of thanks had been proposed and received. It had given him great pleasure to be present and to hear his Paper discussed, and he was only sorry that shortness of time

did not permit of more of the indulgent criticism to which it had been subjected.

He wished to point out, in the first instance, that he had purposely made the Paper as general in its terms as possible, and he thought many points had been raised by the different speakers owing to the fact that he had not gone into details. It was the first Paper on the subject that had been read before The Institution, and he had, therefore, endeavoured to make it as rudimentary as possible, so as merely to give briefly a general idea of the system which was adopted in Ireland.

One speaker referred to the method of station valuation, but it must be remembered that the valuation of stations was only for the purpose of allocation, and whether that in itself were high or low it did not affect the principle. Extra cost for such matters as foundations was taken into account.

The percentage taken might be, perhaps, 4 per cent., or even 2 or 3 per cent. in the case of old buildings, and it was in fixing this that the skill of the valuer came into play. Fair letting value was regarded as the fundamental principle of all true rating value. Similarly, in the case of houses, it had been said that there was a tendency to adopt a cast-iron system of valuing houses on cost. He had always endeavoured to prevent that being done, for he regarded it merely as a useful check. The measure of the skill of the valuer was the accuracy with which he could determine the true letting value of the house as the basis of valuation, and the cost should only come in, in a secondary way, to check his calculations.

A question had been asked as to rolling stock. That was not taken from the returns in the railway accounts. The railway companies furnished full details of the

capital value of rolling stock at the time of making the valuation, and the valuations were gone through and checked on that basis. and deductions and allowances made for rolling stock in the same way as for landlords' capital and tenants' fixtures.

He might mention that the areas into which the valuations were divided were even smaller than in England, for the townlands, which were taken as the unit were, he thought, smaller than any English parish. He had valued all the principal railways in Ireland but one, and he had experienced no difficulty in carrying out the system, while the railway companies had co-operated most heartily. He thought he could say that the whole of the valuations he had carried out in ten years had not cost the companies £100 in law costs.

Though there would be a good deal more difficulty in adopting the system in England, he believed that something of the sort would be possible, and would be agreeable to both the railway companies and the rating authorities. With regard to train miles, it was not the practice to take the number of train miles run in each district in two months, or three or four months, without analysing them, and the railway companies had always been ready to give details, as, for instance, whether in certain districts there were heavy or light trains, and whether a great number of empties were run. He then made adjustments accordingly, and that, he believed, to be a fair way of dealing with the matter.

The Meeting then adjourned.

THE RATING OF BRICKFIELDS.

BY J. L. CROUCH (PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION on Monday, March 23rd, 1903.*

ARTHUR VERNON (President) in the Chair.

The properties which are the subject of special rating are not numerous, and in the remarks which I am privileged to make to-night, I shall attempt the task of showing that the clay working properties comprised in the compendious expression "brickfields" should be included among them. The few cases of brickfield rating which have been the subject of litigation in the High Court, assist a settlement of the question to a limited extent only. It is a matter for some surprise that their number is so small, the industries being distributed over nearly the whole of the United Kingdom, and carried on in nearly every county. The brickmakers alone number some five thousand or thereabouts, giving employment to an army of labour, numbering many times five thousand, and including many highly skilled artisans. The industries of brickmaking, tilemaking of all descriptions, sanitary pipe and other pipe making are, moreover, increasing, and it is probable that a still greater development awaits them in the future, despite the active and growing competition of foreign countries

in more than one of the many branches. The use of brick and terra-cotta, both for construction and ornament, is better appreciated to-day than has formerly been the case, and manufacturers are striving more and more, and with an ever increasing measure of success, to fulfil the demands of architects for the erection of fine buildings, to the beautifying of our streets. The extent of the purely brickmaking department in this country can, in some measure, be estimated from the fact that Peterborough alone has an output of some 500,000,000 bricks a year, the trade being the growth of the last 15 years at the most, and being confined almost exclusively to the manufacture of bricks for inside work.

As a general rule—though not an invariable one—brickfields throughout the country are let upon lease, and frequently for seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, at an annual surface rent, with a royalty in addition. It will, I think, be found that the rent is usually calculated at the rate of accommodation land for so much of the land as is actually occupied by the works themselves, such as the clay pit, drying ground, and the sites of the buildings, including machine houses, as well as the kilns or clamps, as the case may be, and for any land not occupied by the works, at a fair rent for the purpose for which it is used, which, more often than not, is for agricultural purposes. The royalty is calculated upon the business done by the brickmaker. This is open to the remark that the tenant is purchasing the freehold bit by bit, but the courts have held that the royalty is of the same nature as rent. Were it otherwise, and the royalty admittedly paid for the clay, it would be open to the fatal objection that as clay once taken out of the pit becomes a chattel, it would escape rating, as chattels are by statute exempted from contributing to the parochial

exchequer. Rent of land is considered to be the difference between the expenses and gross receipts, and royalties must obviously be regarded in the same light. In the case, however, of rent, as distinct from royalty, it can be calculated beforehand, while the royalty can only be calculated retrospectively when the end of the brick-makers' season has been reached. To be strictly consistent, royalties should be based on a percentage of the selling price of the goods in the yard. It is, however, within my experience at least, much more usually fixed at a definite sum, say 1s. 6d. per thousand bricks. There is usually also a rebate, made by the landlord to the tenant for wasted bricks, of about 10 per cent., which would be inconsistent with the theory that the royalty is paid upon the clay consumed, as it can make no difference to the owner of the soil whether the clay is turned into a marketable commodity or into a brick which is unsaleable.

Brickfields are not subject to any special rating Act, being included in the Act of 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 96, s. 1, which enacts that the rateable value is "the rent at which the hereditament might reasonably be expected to let from year to year free of all usual tenant's rates and taxes, and tithe commutation rent-charge, if any, and deducting therefrom the probable average annual cost of repairs, insurances, and other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain them in a state to command such rent." The difficulty of fixing this rent is greater than at first sight appears to be the case, by reason of the words limiting it to the rent "from year to year." The meaning has been defined by Lord Esher in the case of *The Queen v. South Staffordshire Waterworks Company* 10 Q.B., 359. He says: "They have to rate property which, in fact, is not let, and the Legislature has said

“ that, in that case, the property is said to be rated as if
“ it were let to a tenant from year to year ; it has not
“ said ‘ as if it were let to a tenant for a year,’ but to a
“ tenant ‘ from year to year.’ In endeavouring to rate
“ a property as if it were to let everything is necessarily
“ imaginary and unreal. A tenant from year to year is
“ not a tenant for one, two, three, or four years, but he
“ is considered as a tenant capable of enjoying the pro-
“ perty for an indefinite time, having a tenancy which it
“ is expected will continue for more than a year, and
“ which is liable to be put an end to by notice.” Accord-
ing to the present state of the law, the rent, including
royalty, forms the basis of the assessment. It is clear,
however, that it is not the fact itself, but merely evidence
of what the fair rent would be. On such a tenancy
one would anticipate a rising and falling rent, according
to the state of the market, and however much this may
be another way of saying the same thing, the applica-
tion of the principle laid down is a matter of difficulty,
brickfields never being let to a tenant from year to
year.

In *Regina v. Westbrook* the Court held “ that the
“ ultimate question is that propounded by the statute,
“ and therefore the amount which has been paid, or which
“ it is reasonable to infer will be paid, is only evidence,
“ not the fact itself to be ascertained. When, there-
“ fore, the case came to the sessions it was open to the
“ appellants to prove such uncertainty in the market,
“ or such circumstances affecting the process of making,
“ as showed that the parish officers had done wrong
“ in concluding from such a quantity made, or expected
“ to be made, that the land might be reasonably ex-
“ pected to let from year to year, at a rent measured
“ by that quantity ; such evidence would have raised

“ a question of fact for the sessions, and they would
“ have had, upon the whole, to sustain or reduce the
“ amount of the assessment. It may be that, although
“ at the end of the year the lessee had made so many
“ bricks that he can afford to pay £150 in royalty to
“ his landlord, he could not prudently, at the beginning
“ of the year contract at all events to pay more than
“ £100, and if so, the latter, rather than the former, will
“ be the sum at which the land may be reasonably
“ expected to let from year to year. And this is what
“ we understand the sessions to mean in Westbrook’s
“ Case by their special finding. The parish officers
“ estimate the rent at a supposed amount of bricks
“ actually made, and the royalty then payable on such
“ an amount; from this they make such deductions as
“ reduce the rateable value to £159 10s.; but the
“ sessions say that, placing the tenant exactly on the
“ same footing as to the incidents of his occupation, but
“ calling on him to say beforehand what rent he would
“ pay per acre for it, he could not be expected to give
“ more than £10 per acre, which, on the whole, would
“ amount to little more than £100. This latter appears
“ to be the true criterion rather than the former, and
“ the rate must be amended accordingly.”

“ A case was supposed ” (I am now quoting the
judgment in *Regina v. Everist*) “ of a brickfield worked
“ out in less than a year to meet the demand of
“ some enormous contract for a public work; the con-
“ sequence would be that the land would have a very
“ much increased value for the year, and it would
“ be only reasonable that it should bear an increased
“ rate for that year. In the following year, its value
“ might sink almost to nothing, and the rate ought to
“ fall proportionately, even to nothing, if, the brickearth

“ being exhausted, the land, like an exhausted coal mine,
“ should become entirely unproductive. If this were
“ not so, an obvious injustice would be done to other
“ ratepayers. Suppose two brickfields of the same size,
“ which, if worked so as to be consumed in ten years,
“ and by equal working in each year would produce
“ £1,000 each, on which the rate would be £10; in ten
“ years each will contribute £100 to the parochial busi-
“ ness. Let one be exhausted in the first year, the
“ produce will have been £10,000, but the rate only £10
“ for that year according to the appellant’s argument,
“ and it may be nothing afterwards; but whatever it
“ may be afterwards, it is clear that there will have
“ been a valuable occupation in one year escaping as to
“ nine-tenths of the rate entirely. But no injustice
“ would be done if, in every year, the occupier would be
“ assessed according to the value in that year, and it is
“ the duty of the overseers to arrive as nearly at this as
“ they can.”

Mr. Castle, in his book on rating, classifies mines, quarries, brickfields, and cemeteries together under one heading, the reason for this general classification being that, in their peculiar case, the value of the occupation is only created by the destruction of the property. “The
“ tenant goes in to do the very thing he is not allowed
“ to do in the ordinary cases; he goes in to exhaust the
“ landlord’s property, so that it will soon command no
“ rent, but be useless and worked out. In mines, quarries,
“ and brickfields the tenant actually digs and carts away
“ the landlord’s freehold; in fact commits what the
“ lawyers call ‘waste.’” The expression “*will* soon com-
“ mand no rent,” might perhaps be qualified into “*may*
“ soon command no rent,” for it frequently happens that
worked-out brickfields are as valuable for agricultural

purposes as they were before the vandal brickmaker had commenced his depredations upon the fair face of the country. Indeed, a great many of the leases, within my experience at least, provide for the levelling of the site and the restoration of the top soil when the brick earth has been worked out, and it is common knowledge that streets upon streets of houses occupy the sites of what were once the scenes of active brickmaking. There are many such instances around the Metropolis, Highgate, Southall, and many other places bearing their testimony to this; though the other side of the picture will not be forgotten—a picture of ponds and rubbish heaps, a general hunting-ground for bird-snarers, the scene of winter skating and other entertainments, bequeathed to the public by the brickmaker.

No deduction is to be made on account of anything which has been added to the clay to make it suitable for manufacturing into bricks, such as breeze or sand, as that expense would have been taken into consideration when the parties negotiated the tenancy and fixed the rent and royalty.

In considering the rent and royalty as reserved under a lease, as evidence of the rateable value, it must be remembered that the brickfields are seldom let except when the business is flourishing and the prices of brick-yard goods are high, and when the brickmaker would doubtless be prepared to give a higher royalty than he would when things were not in the same satisfactory condition. In the neighbourhood of London, the amount of the royalty is about 5 per cent. on the selling price of the bricks in the yard at the time when the tenancy is negotiated. It is not, of course, a hard and fast rule, but I think it will more often than not be found to prevail. The brickmaker pays this royalty

throughout the tenancy, through good years and bad years alike, and it is not an easy thing to bring home to the minds of the rating authorities that this royalty is not conclusive evidence that it is correct value. The result is that when the trade is bad and the price of the goods in the yard is low, the assessment will frequently be found to be based upon a royalty which is excessive. To carry out the law, however, as laid down in the cases quoted, not only the amount of the royalties, but the amount at which they should be calculated, must be taken into consideration in each year.

It is true of quarries, coal mines, and pits, such as gravel, ballast, and sand, as it is of clay pits, that the corpus of the property is being constantly diminished; there is, however, an essential difference between them. With the exception of clay, all these minerals have a commercial utility in their natural state, and the only process to which they are subjected is that of digging. With clay, however, the case is evidently different. Except for very special purposes, and to an inappreciable extent only, there is no use for clay in its raw state. Cricket pitches are made into a batsman's heaven by the application and rolling in of marl; china clay is used in the manufacture of process papers, but the use of clay in its natural state is limited. It may be doubted if there is a pit to be found which supplies clay exclusively, or even to any considerable extent, for such purposes. Before it becomes of much value, it has to undergo the process of manufacture into some article of domestic or commercial utility.

Brickfields are generally regarded by most people as enemies to any neighbourhood—particularly the yards which turn out the London stock, and which are, it must be admitted, generally unsavoury things. From

the amount of the rates which they pay, however, they are without doubt among the very best friends of the ratepayers, for it frequently happens that the royalties paid in any one year will amount to the full fee simple value of the land as agricultural land only. Perhaps with this in view, local authorities would not be so anxious, as is sometimes the case, to assess brickworks to the extreme limit.

BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY.

There is not, so far as I have been able to discover, any case decided by the courts which specifically lays down the extent to which machinery and kilns in a brickyard are to be rated, and one is not unconscious of the fact that in dealing with the question, one is treading on thorny ground.

It is only possible to draw one's conclusions from analogous cases heard and decided by the Courts, on machinery in general. Judgment was given by Lord Esher, M.R., in the Tyne Boiler Case. Quoting the case of *The Queen v. The Inhabitants of Lee*, he said: "Here Mr. Justice Blackburn delivered himself as follows: " 'There the rule laid down for the guidance of sessions " 'was this: The articles may be divided into three classes. " 'First, things moveable, such as office and station " 'furniture. It is clear these are not to be included. " 'Secondly, things so attached to the freehold as to " 'become part of it. It is clear, on the principle of all " 'the cases, that no deduction is to be made for them, " 'and they are to be considered as part of what is let. " 'Thirdly, things which, though capable of being moved, " 'were yet so far attached that they were intended " 'to remain permanently connected with the railway or

“ ‘premises used with it, and to remain permanent
“ ‘appendages to it, as essential to its working.’

“ Now, does the word ‘attached’ there mean attached
“ by some physical fastening, such as screws or bolts ?
“ If it does, a thing weighing tons, which cannot be and
“ never was intended to be lifted, would not be taken
“ into account, if not fastened to some part of the build-
“ ing ; whereas, if it were fastened, it would. That, as
“ it seems to my mind, would be a monstrous consequence.
“ I do not think the word ‘attached’ there does mean
“ ‘physically fastened’ so as to determine whether the
“ thing is to be taken into account or not. The test now
“ laid down, which will leave out the words ‘attached’
“ and ‘fixed.’ may, I think, be put thus : Things which
“ are on the premises for the purpose of making, and
“ which in fact make those premises fit, as premises,
“ for the particular purpose for which they are used,
“ ought to be taken into account in order to ascertain
“ the rateable value of the premises.”

In “Boyle and Davies” on rating, the question is summarised as follows :

“ 1st. That machinery which has been made physi-
“ cally part of the freehold, or which it would be
“ reasonable to suppose would be provided by the
“ hypothetical landlord, is rateable as an integral part
“ of it.

“ 2nd. That chattels which it is reasonable to expect
“ that the hypothetical tenant would provide, and which
“ are, like the furniture of a dwelling-house, not essential
“ to complete the premises so as to be fit for occupation
“ by the tenant, for the purpose for which the premises
“ were constructed, are neither rateable *per se* nor to be
“ taken into consideration.

“ And 3rd. That certain things that cannot fairly be

“ included in either of the former classes, but which may
“ by their presence, be evidence of some special value of
“ the premises, which might not otherwise be taken into
“ account, are, though not rateable *per se*, to be taken
“ into consideration as enhancing the value of the
“ freehold.”

Since the Tyne Boiler Case was heard, the case of *Crockett and Jones v. The Northampton Union Assessment Committee* has been decided. In giving judgment, Lord Alvestone said: “ The appellants adopted the true
“ view when they said that the suitability of the premises
“ for the machinery, and the fact that it was to be found
“ on them, ought to be taken into account. The con-
“ tention was substantially in conformity with the Tyne
“ Boiler Case. On the other side, it was said that there
“ was to be a separate valuation of the machinery, and a
“ percentage was to be added to the rateable value of the
“ buildings. This was adopting a principle inconsistent
“ with the Tyne Boiler Case. The valuation of the
“ machinery ought not to be separate in its ultimate
“ result.” It will, I think, be conceded that the greater
part of brickfield plant will come within the scope of
these decisions. Upon this, it might be urged with great
plausibility, that, the royalties being earned to a great
extent by the machinery and kilns, they include the
rateable value of them. The value of machinery and
kilns is represented by the rent they will earn. Different
clays require different treatment, and the plant which
would turn out good bricks from one clay, might be so
much scrap iron in another yard. Any valuation based
upon the cost price, therefore, might be entirely fal-
lacious. The special condition of its surroundings must
be the guide, a remark which applies to the plant
throughout. Ask a brick machine, be it a pug-mill,

a mixer, press, or cutting-off table, ask a drying floor or kiln—if any of these could speak—what its value is to its owner. It would, if it be not too egotistical, declare that much depends upon the other members of the family. The kiln might destroy the insufficiently dried brick, perhaps; or the press might be blamed for the faults of the kiln, and the kiln in turn might have reasonable grounds for complaint against the press, or all together might sing a chorus against the clay, or they might modestly refer the inquirer to the brick-maker. He, in his turn, would say that the surest guide to the value of his plant, is the success of his yard, and the royalties he pays to his landlord, would be the best barometer he could produce in support of his contention. The plant would undoubtedly increase the rental value as represented by the royalties, and consequently, the rateable value of the premises, and it would therefore appear that this increased rent includes the rateable value of the machinery.

I do not think the argument would be valid. The test would appear to be clear in a suppositious case of two brickfields alike in all other respects, except that the one is fully equipped and the other is not. The letting value would be in favour of the former, and would be rateable accordingly. It seems to me, however, that it is a case where the incidence of the rate is singularly onerous, for it has the effect of rating the machinery twice over.

STATUTABLE DEDUCTIONS.

To arrive at the rateable value of his premises, the brickmaker is entitled to deduct from the hypothetical rent, “the cost of repairs, insurance and other expenses,

“ if any, necessary to maintain the premises in a state to
“ command such rent.” No deduction is allowable for a
fund to replace capital spent in equipping the works, nor
can it be successfully argued that the royalties are, in
effect, the purchase of the freehold, and in consequence
the interest thereon alone must be rated. In the case
of *R. v. Attwood and others*, Abbott, C.J., said that
the owner and occupier of a coal mine should be rated at
such a sum as it would be let for, and of the other points
raised in the case, the first was, “ that the rate should
“ not be imposed upon the coal produced because it
“ was part of the realty The argument in sup-
“ port of it is wholly untenable. The legislature has
“ expressly made coal mines rateable, and they must
“ be rated for what they produce, namely, coals.
“ Slate quarries and brick-earth are also exhausted
“ in a few years, but nevertheless the rate is always
“ imposed upon that which is produced.” And as
regards equipment: “ If the tenant of a mine spends
“ money in making it more productive, that is the same
“ as spending money in improving a farm or a house,
“ in which cases the tenant is rateable for the improved
“ value.”

In many leases the lessee covenants to level the
surface of the brickfield when it is worked out, or at the
termination of his tenancy. He would provide for this
by an annual sum set aside for the purpose, but I pre-
sume he would not be entitled to deduct it as a “ statu-
table.” An owner who also occupied the property, and
who made provision for levelling up, would presumably
be entitled to regard such fund as a “ statutable.” A
rebate for spoilt bricks, &c., would also be allowed. The
repairs to the kilns and buildings generally, which would
come to a considerable sum in many yards, and fire

insurance, complete, I believe, the total list of statutable deductions.

At the present time, various methods of assessing brickworks are adopted in various unions, and altogether there does not appear to be a unanimous agreement on the subject. In some unions for example, the stock brickyards are assessed at so much per stool, say £35 per annum. This is at once open to the objection that no matter how much clay is worked, the royalty and rents are averaged, and remain the same. However convenient this may be to the assessment committee and to the valuers advising them, it is distinctly illegal, and is in complete opposition to the cases cited, and the tenant who works double the number of stools for half the season would have the doubtful privilege of contributing double his proper proportion of rates. In such a case, an appeal against the assessment might be made and the appellant would very probably prove successful, he would show the way to every brickmaker in the district assessed on similar lines, and a heavy bill of costs might be thrown upon the shoulders of the ratepayers. On the other hand, it may of course, be argued that when the brickmaker was working more per stool than was contemplated at the time of making the assessment, he would have the pull, and no doubt he would. In this event there would not perhaps be the same likelihood of an appeal being lodged, so that the inequity of the method of assessment is visited upon one party or another, and is therefore unsatisfactory after all, and inconvenient in addition to being illegal. In other districts, the assessments are based upon an estimate of the probable rental and royalty, to which is added a percentage on the buildings, &c. The estimates are not always accurate,

judged by results, and it would be in the interest of all parties, I believe, if these properties were rated in a similar way to railways, tramways, gas or water works, or any other special property which is rated with special regard to its receipts and expenditure.

Some time ago, Mr. Edward Boyle, K.C., went very fully into the rating of coalfields in a paper read at this Institution, and came to the conclusion that they should be rated in like manner. And if coalfields should be rated in this manner, why, it may be asked, should not brickfields, quarries, and the like? Do not the rent they can command, and the royalty they will realize, depend upon the profits which they can yield? It is, I believe, impossible to doubt the theoretical perfection of Mr. Boyle's method of making the valuations. "I would suggest," he says, "that any rating authority desiring to arrive at the true gross and rateable value of a colliery, should take in consideration all circumstances in connection with the premises, including the cost and value of the shaft and rateable machinery, the age of the mine, the quality and quantity of the coal, the rent paid under the lease, the rents recently obtained for similar coal under similar circumstances, the output, the prices obtained for the coal, and the expenses of producing and realizing it." It can, I think, be said that these factors, or some of them, are the very factors that an intending tenant would take into consideration when negotiating for a colliery. In fact, there is not one among the list which a tenant could afford to ignore; and if they had been properly considered, understood and applied, the rent and royalty paid would be a fair guide to the guardians in arriving at the correct rateable value. What applies to collieries in this respect, applies very much to brick-

fields. If the rent and royalty be fair, and they would not, generally speaking, be paid if they were not, then the difficulty of assessing the property is greatly diminished, and the path of all parties is made easy. If, however, it becomes necessary to demonstrate the correct value, recourse must be had to the method suggested by Mr. Boyle; and I should for my own part, advocate that brickfields should be specially rated having regard to their profits, taking into consideration all circumstances in connection with the yard, including the cost of equipment, removal of over-burden, rateable machinery, kilns and dryers, the age of the works, quality and quantity of the clay, the rent and royalty paid under the lease, the business done, the prices obtained, and the expenses of production and realisation.

The subject is a limited one; interest in it cannot extend to many members of The Surveyors' Institution; yet it possesses, I think, sufficient general importance to justify its being raised to-night.

In the House of Commons, last Friday, the Rating of Machinery Bill, to amend the law relating to the rating of hereditaments containing machinery, was read a second time. By its provisions it is sought to exclude unfixed or moveable machinery for the purpose of any valuation lists or ~~the~~ poor or other local rate, but not to exclude plant or machinery for producing or transmitting first motive power, or for heating or lighting the hereditaments. This would appear, to laymen, to materially alter the law relating to this matter, as interpreted in the Tyne Boiler case, and Mr. Cripps, in speaking against the amendment to read the Bill that day six months, expressed the opinion that it would, if passed, to a certain extent alter the English law. Mr. Lawson Walton did not agree that the Bill altered the

law, but that it made the problem simpler and the law clearer. With this difference of opinion between two eminent lawyers, the hope expressed by Sir John Rolleston, in supporting the second reading, that the Bill would prevent litigation, would appear to be forlorn. The general opinion of the speakers, both for and against the Bill, however, was that it would have the effect of shifting the payment of rates from one set of shoulders to another, and would therefore bring about a change in the law.

In opposing the Bill, Mr. D. A. Thomas said that if his anticipations were realised, the Bill would have the effect of increasing the rates of other classes of property in some unions by 3*d.* to 10*d.* in the £. How far this estimate is correct I do not venture to question, but it is, I should say, improbable that brickmakers could derive any benefit whatever from the passing of the Act. The rateable value of their machinery bears a comparatively small proportion to the total value of the hereditament including rents and royalties, and even upon the estimate of 6*d.* in the £ the brickmaker would be, I think, a loser. Take the case of a stock brickmaker, for example, whose occupation is rated at £500 a year, exclusive of the rateable machinery: the burden thrown upon him would be £12 10*s.* at 6*d.* in the £. To obtain relief under this Bill, the rateable machinery would, therefore have to amount to £62 10*s.* per annum, calculating the rates to be 4*s.* in the £ to produce £12 10*s.* An estimate for machinery affected by the Bill, of 12 per cent. on the rateable value of rents and royalties, is, I should say, altogether excessive. There cannot be much machinery yielding greater revenue to the parochial business than brickmaking plant, and to increase the rates to the extent anticipated might be to

rate the yard out of existence, to the heavy loss of all other ratepayers. The passing of the Act would be an additional reason for rating brickworks with a special reference to their receipts and expenditure.

The Bill touches the fringe of a large subject, and it may be doubted whether an equitable distribution among other ratepayers, of the load sought to be taken off machinery users, would result. If I might express an opinion, I should join with those who consider that the subject should be comprehensively dealt with, but who regard this Bill in the light of a tentative instalment, and the object of it as desirable.

Mr. JOSEPH H. SABIN (Professional Associate of Council) said it gave him great pleasure to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Crouch for his very interesting Paper.

There were few matters, he thought, having any association with land—whether in its natural state or in a cultivated condition—that did not come, more or less, under the observation of the surveyor, and a good example was afforded of the wide view which a surveyor was called upon to take by a comparison between the Paper discussed at the last Meeting and that which Mr. Crouch had just read. On the last occasion a very wide question was dealt with, while the subject now under discussion was one which certainly had its limits.

But he did not find that the author had raised any specific question on the rating of brickyards, except to suggest that a definite method should be adopted, and, he supposed, imposed on local authorities all over the country. He was not quite sure that such an alteration was wanted, for among the persons with whom he had come in contact who had not grumbled at their rating

he had frequently found those who owned brickyards, and this, he thought, for the obvious reason that they had very little to complain of. They felt the best thing they could do was to hold their tongues and leave the assessment authorities in happy ignorance of the extent of their business, the cost of production, and the final results in the shape of profits.

He thought that if brickmakers were to agitate for a general method of rating they might find they were hardly furthering their own interests. Very large profits had been made, particularly of late years, as Mr. Crouch had instanced, in the neighbourhood of Peterborough, and he did not remember that any of the proprietors had found it necessary or desirable to take their assessments to appeal. He could only assume, therefore, that those happy owners were assessed at something less than they ought to be. At any rate he would suggest that they would be wise to let well alone.

The author said that brickyards were not, as a rule, let from year to year, but his experience was that small fields were almost invariably so let. Large brickyards, which required the erection of extensive plant, were let for long terms.

He could not quite agree that there was no similar case where material taken out of the land was not used at once in the same form. Iron ore or ironstone was extracted from the earth, and was not used in that form, but was sometimes taken a considerable distance, and yet the mine was assessed as the source of the ironstone.

The subject with which Mr. Crouch had dealt was an interesting one, and he was sure he was expressing the feeling of all present when he proposed to offer him a hearty vote of thanks for his admirable summary of the

difficult questions surrounding the rating of such properties.

Mr. W. P. RYAN (Fellow) said he had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Crouch, who had so ably dealt with a subject of considerable interest to an important section of the Members of The Institution, and one which was well worth discussion, particularly on the point whether brickfields should be rated on a different system from that at present in use.

He agreed with the last speaker that the infrequency of appeals against the rating of brickfields was probably due to the fact that brickowners had very little to complain of.

The present rating must be regarded as fair, for up to the present he had not met, in his own practice, with a single case of litigation.

Near the beginning of his Paper the author said that rent was "considered to be the difference between the "expenses and gross receipts." He could not quite follow that, for he thought there must be some factor to be considered besides the actual working expenses and the gross receipts before arriving at the rent of the land. A tenant in occupation expected to get something more for his labour than his mere expenses.

He could not agree with Mr. Crouch that "royalties "should be based on a percentage of the selling price "of the goods in the yard." It was obvious that two adjacent brickfields with the same quality and depth of clay might be worked, one in a proper way and the other in a very slipshod manner. The one might command 15s. selling price and the other 25s.; the freeholder would get a different royalty according to the

skill of the brickmaker. The author said that in his experience the royalty came to something like 5 per cent. on the value of the bricks sold in the yard, but he scarcely thought that figure could be taken as a guide. He had known different brickyards lying in one neighbourhood where the royalty would vary from 2s., 1s. 9d., or 1s. 6d. to as low as 1s. 4d. It depended on the depth of the clay (though the quality might be exactly the same) and on the facilities for working. He did not know a case where the royalty was actually a percentage on the selling price. He agreed with the last speaker that small brickfields were generally let from year to year, and not for a term of years. He thought the difficulty in applying the expression, "tenant from year to year," could be overcome by considering the tenancy as a continuing one. The rent would be revised yearly, or according to circumstances, as anything might happen to increase or decrease the value; but in adopting the expression, "tenant from year to year," it was advisable to follow the rule of the Metropolitan Valuation Act, and "take "one year with another." That was often a great help, and seemed to him to be only fair.

He thought the decision in *Reg. v. Westbrook* was simply to the effect that it was impossible for overseers to properly rate on the maximum capacity for output per stool, and that the system of estimating the royalty on the capacity for output, instead of upon the actual output in the past year, corrected by consideration of the probable state of trade in the rated year, was wrong. Any one who was familiar with the case would see that the court held that a man could not, at the beginning of a year, say definitely that he would be able to work his brickfields at their full capacity. It was

not logical to calculate on that full capacity, but it was better to take the previous year as the basis, and to correct this by a knowledge of the times, *i.e.* whether the brick trade was likely to be flourishing or whether there would be what was commonly called a *slump* in the market.

He did not agree with Mr. Crouch that brickfields were seldom let except when the business was flourishing. That could hardly apply as a general rule, although it might be true that when business was brisk men more readily invested in the brick trade, with the prospect of making money rapidly; but the trade went on year in and year out, and it was obvious that all the contracts for letting brickfields could not be made in the bright years, but in the dull ones as well.

He did not think that rating authorities always assessed properties of that kind at "the extreme limit." There should be no "extreme limit" as a matter of fact. In the case of a house rented at £100 a year there was no extreme limit. If the landlord repaired, the assessment was at a lower figure, but if a tenant paid £100 a year on a repairing lease, he ought to be assessed on that amount.

As to the rating of machinery and buildings, he did not see how brickfields could be rated without them. A brickfield without machinery was simply a field of brick-earth. When machinery was put in for making the bricks, then it became a brickworks, and, as long as the machinery was there for the purpose of making the premises fit for the trade, it ought to be taken into consideration. It was distinctly laid down in the Tyne Boiler case that the machinery was there to make the premises fit for the particular purpose for which they were intended. That would be, undoubtedly, considered

as between landlord and tenant. If a landlord had a brickfield on his hands, and fitted it up with the necessary appliances for brickmaking, he would naturally insist on, and could get, a higher rent than for a bare field.

With regard to *Crockett and Jones v. The Northampton Union Assessment Committee*, he thought there was a general misconception as to the meaning of that decision. It did not in the least alter the decision in the Tyne Boiler case. The question raised in *Crockett and Jones* was practically whether machinery should be separately assessed in the valuation list. The court was asked to separate the machinery—to put a valuation on the rest of the property in the valuation list, and then to add a separate item in the list for the machinery. Lord Alverstone said there was to be no separate valuation of the machinery; but it would be observed that Lord Alverstone did not say anything about hypothetical enhancement—an idea that because a building had some machinery, such as a spinning mill or a loom, in it, it was itself made more valuable, and was to be valued separately. But Lord Alverstone spoke distinctly of the valuation of machinery, and he evidently intended there should be a valuation, for he said, “the valuation of the machinery ought not to be separate in its ultimate result.”

There was another point he would ask Mr. Crouch to explain. In one part of his Paper he said, with reference to the inclusion of the rateable value of the machinery in the rent, “It seems to me, however, that it is a case where the incidence of the rate is singularly onerous, for it has the effect of rating the machinery twice over.” He did not see how that could be.

With regard to statutable deductions, he thought

something ought to be allowed on capital spent in equipping works. In most cases a sum was allowed for a sinking fund for replacing buildings and machinery when worn out. Allowance for resoiling was a working expense considered in royalty, but it was not an "expense necessary to maintain the hereditament in a state to command the rent." It was incurred only after the rent of a brickfield, *qua* brickfield, ceased to be paid, and the land was restored to another state.

The rule-of-thumb system, adopted in some districts, of assessing brickworks by the stool, though perhaps somewhat slipshod, worked fairly well, but of course was not legal. In the long run he did not think it did any great injustice to the brickmakers, but that the ratepayers were more likely to be the sufferers.

Then as to whether brickfields should be rated on receipts and expenditure—whether they should be treated in the same way as railways, &c. It must be remembered that railways, gas and water works, electric light works, and concerns of that type, were all monopolies, and from time to time published their balance sheets for all the world to see. There was no inquisitorial investigation, for everybody was entitled to see them.

In *Reg. v. North Aylesford Union* the decision of Mr. Justice Blackburn dealt with that principle. It was a question of a chalk pit, which was practically the same as a brickfield, and the judge said, "Rental value is the value which a tenant would be expected to give. That value involves two elements: first, what would a tenant make of it and what would he get equally good clay in the neighbourhood for? No tenant gives all he can afford to give." Of course a tenant, in agreeing to a rent, would consider what he would make. Then he went

on to say, "And the true test is not what he could afford to give, but what a tenant would be likely to give from year to year. It is not the profits a man makes that make the difference, for whether he gains or loses in his trade, the rental value is the same." He thought that was obvious, and it was certainly confirmed by his own experience.

He agreed with Mr. Boyle that collieries might very well be rated on receipts, and he had been under the impression that probably colliery owners would be very pleased to be so rated; but when he afterwards interviewed some of those gentlemen, and pointed out the beauty of the system, they demurred at once, and he did not know of a single case where a colliery owner had elected to be rated on his receipts.

Mr. J. JOPLING (Fellow) said the Paper was an extremely interesting one. He quite agreed that the present arrangement was not altogether satisfactory, but whether it was possible or advisable to adopt any of the remedies suggested he was not prepared to say. Everyone must loyally abide by the law as it stood, and the law said that the royalty should be rated.

He agreed with previous speakers that brickmakers had not been very badly treated. He had to do with a large number of them, and his opinion was that, as a rule, the brickmakers had rather the best of it. By way of illustration; a man took a brickfield at a certain fixed rent, and a royalty per thousand, and the next thing was to agree the minimum amount of the royalty that he should pay. If the fixed rent were £100, and the minimum royalty £100, that was the basis of his assessment.

But a man taking such a field might think, in his

own mind, that his average annual output would be, say, five millions. That did not mean that his minimum royalty would be on five millions. Probably he would not agree to its being fixed on more than two millions, and on that he was rated, while the other three millions probably escaped rating altogether. If it was proposed to rate the whole rent and royalty, the only plan he could conceive was to ascertain what had been made, and the amount of the royalty paid at the end of the brick-making year, and to charge accordingly. He did not see how it could be done otherwise, except in the present slipshod way.

He could not agree with Mr. Crouch that profits might be taken as the basis of assessment for rating. Sometimes there were no profits, and then under that system there would be no rates paid at all. The property might be in the hands of a bad manager who would not produce any profits; but why should the ratepayers suffer for that?

Going back to the question of whether royalties should be rated or not, a freeholder in occupation who paid the rates himself was actually paying rates for consuming his own property, but he could not see how that was to be got away from. Then, again, royalties varied in his experience from 4*d.* to 4*s.* Some fields would be much cheaper at 4*s.* than others at 4*d.*

It was said by Mr. Crouch that the tenant went in purposely to consume or destroy the property; but it was not so in all cases. Of course he knew that a brickfield could be so worked as to render it afterwards not only useless but also very ugly; but sometimes—say, for instance, where a mound of earth above the ordinary level was worked—the value of the property might be actually increased for building purposes. In

such a case, although a royalty had been paid for the mound, the value of the site had been increased and not destroyed.

Then royalties, as a rule, paid handsomely. A fair price for freehold land suitable for brickmaking was £200 an acre. But every single yard in depth would, at a royalty of 2s., produce £200 per acre, or say £800 an acre, for twelve feet (not an unusual depth), and still there was something of the land left.

He thought it was very important that the amount of royalty should be carefully considered before a contract was entered into. A lessee was apt to think that the end of his lease was a long way off, and to enter unwisely into covenants, such as providing for replacement of the property. He did not see the good of providing such a sinking fund for this purpose, for he could not replace it unless he was prepared to expend as much as his whole profits amounted to. If a field of twenty acres were worked to six yards in depth, where was the material to be found to fill that hole up again? Of course everything of the kind was physically possible, but it was not commercially possible.

He knew of one case where a tenant had agreed to leave the land at the same level as when he took possession and to put it down to grass. The lawyers asked him (the speaker) what was to be done under the circumstances. He told them, "You cannot do anything. The covenant is obviously ridiculous and impracticable. The tenant has bought that earth, and this clause says that, having bought it and taken it away, he is to bring it back again." But, nevertheless, there was some difficulty over the matter.

It had been mentioned that in some districts it was customary to take, as the basis of rating, the number of

stools. That was a very unsatisfactory method, though he thought, as a rule, it was to the benefit of the brick-makers. It was a common thing for each stool to turn out a million bricks per season; 1s. 6d. per thousand was £75, and if a brickmaker could get off by paying a lump sum of £35, as mentioned, he would be fortunate; but he did not think the system was fair to the one side or the other.

There was not only the possibility of his not making a million per stool, but he might even make none at all if there were a "slump" in the trade. He had known of fields being closed up for a year, the whole concern lying idle. If rent and royalty were to be fairly assessed to the parochial rates, the actual amount paid for rent and royalty for the year must be ascertained, and that should, in his opinion, be the basis.

A man might, it was true, be assessed on an average of a certain number of past years, and that would be the system he should advocate; but whether it would be possible or legal he could not say. At any rate he did not think the suggested plan of basing the assessment on profits would do at all.

The case of mines, where, but for the shaft, the surface remained the same, was different. Brick earth was taken from a shallow pit and not mined, and the working destroyed the surface, besides consuming the property: that, in his opinion, was quite another thing.

He did not think Peterborough could be fairly quoted as a typical case, although it was turning out an enormous number of bricks and had become a very important district. The bricks were mostly very common, or rather very low priced, the works mostly freeholds, and no doubt rated on a sound basis.

But he should like to see something more definite than at present as to the attitude that rating authorities were likely to take up. He had to do with a field of 30 or 40 acres situate in two parishes, and the proceedings in the one parish and in the other were so at variance that it answered the brickmaker's purpose to remove a large portion of the work from one parish into the other, and to leave about one-half of the field as agricultural land. It was laid down to grass and hay was cut, while all the brickmaking operations were conducted in the other parish.

In the one parish the rates in the £ were higher than in the other. One was practically within a borough and the other in a rural district, and not only that, but the former were very keen on rating everything in the place, including every item of machinery. Much of this had of course to be rated, but it was very difficult to know where to draw the line.

For instance, an iron wash mill of seven or eight tons' weight was not fixed, but was merely placed in the ground. It had been urged, however, that it was heavy plant, and attached to the freehold.

To shortly summarise his views, he felt that things were not now very definite, and he for one would be very glad to see the system made clearer and more uniform. Whether he should live to see that he did not know, but his point was that if rent and royalties were to be rated, then a more satisfactory manner of arriving at the amount of the rent and royalty actually paid should be adopted.

Mr. H. TRUSTRAM EVE (Fellow) said it seemed to be the usual thing in all brickyard cases to turn to the

case of *Reg. v. Westbrook*, and to say that it must be the law; but he thought it was advisable to move with the times, and if *Reg. v. Westbrook* did not fit the times he thought one was entitled to neglect it somewhat and to go to those cases that afforded more enlightenment.

It seemed to him that some previous speakers had rather missed the point by assuming a tenant who took a bare piece of land and erected the buildings and machinery himself. But supposing a landlord had suitable land, with suitable clay in it, and erected the buildings and machinery, the question would then be what would the landlord want as rent to recoup him, with fair interest, for his outlay? When once it was assumed that the landlord had erected the buildings the question became, he thought, very much simpler.

He agreed with some of the previous speakers that brickyards should certainly be assessed every year, the same as tithes and everything that had a movable value. A house did not alter in value from twelvemonth to twelvemonth. After a time, a certain street might go down and become unpopular, and the rents of the houses in it would go down accordingly, but otherwise house rents were fairly constant; but a brickyard might make two millions one year and five or seven millions another, and if the authorities were quite wide awake they would assess large brickyards each year.

He was sorry that Mr. Crouch had not gone more into cases which certainly, to some extent, did away with *Reg. v. Westbrook*, and brought matters more up to date. He referred to the "Farnham" and "Sculcoats" cases.

He should like to ask those acquainted with the subject what royalty really was. Persons who had done a good deal of rating were apt to get a certain figure

in their mind; but royalty had to be arrived at somehow, and that could only be done in one way. A tenant would consider, on looking at a piece of land, what the receipts and expenses would be, what amount of capital he must put into it, and what interest he would require. The balance would be the rent to the landlord. He did not see any difference between rating a brickfield, a farm, or a public-house. A farm might be worth 15s. an acre, but its value could only be arrived at by a similar process of reckoning.

He did not see how it was possible to get away from the Denaby Colliery case, which, in his opinion, entirely superseded *Reg. v. Westbrook*.

The question had not been touched upon of rating large kilns, ten or twenty of which might represent a capital expenditure of £20,000 or £30,000, and in which bricks were produced at a very small cost. It seemed to him that, in such cases, the royalty was no guide, but rating must be based on receipts and expenses.

With regard to *Crockett and Jones v. The Northampton Union Assessment Committee*, he agreed with Mr. Ryan that too much had been made of it, though he did not think with him that it turned on the question whether machinery was to be separately assessed in the valuation list. The judge said that the practice which had grown up was wrong. The machinery and buildings were not to be given as two separate amounts, even in evidence.

In regard to what the last speaker said as to rating machinery, he would ask what were bricksheds erected for, except to protect the brickmaking machines from the weather, and whether it was more important to have the brick covering or the brickmaking machinery.

A tenant who erected brickmaking machinery built a covering shed round it to protect it and the workmen.

He was rather sorry that The Institution had not taken some definite steps in resisting the Rating of Machinery Bill, which was being promoted by an important organisation, while very few were opposing it. There was a tendency to ignore it and to trust to its never passing; but he was afraid that if some day it slipped through and became law great injustice would be done to occupiers of houses and lands.

One word as to "statutables." He generally found that too much was allowed for "statutables" in brick-yards. Overseers had got into the habit of taking a percentage without considering the actual amount required. The exhaustion of the corpus required no "statutables," but the surface works only.

Mr. JOPLING asked permission to explain that what he intended to convey was that all buildings and erections and heavy machinery, and plant of all kinds necessary for the work of the place, should be rated, and were rated; but that there were certain small items—loose plant and tackle and tools—which could not be rated.

If everything necessary to put the property into a condition to earn the rent and royalty was to be rated, then the one thing contradicted the other. Those small items which, as chattels, could not be rated, were really as necessary for that purpose as the larger and rateable ones.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously,

Mr. CROUCH, in reply, expressed his gratitude to the Meeting for according him a vote of thanks for a Paper which he honestly felt was unworthy of it.

There seemed to be a general consensus of opinion, as expressed by those who had taken part in the discussion, that the rating of brickfields was not altogether in a satisfactory condition. Apart from the methods usually adopted, he did not know what other system was possible, except something on the lines which he had suggested.

It often happened, in his experience, that a brick-maker was rated too highly. He had a case in his office a few days ago which strongly pointed to this.

A yard was taken when the business was good, and high royalties were paid, but he found the rating authorities had for some time been receiving too much. On the present working the tenant could not afford to pay the royalties or rates, and yet the rating authority had the benefit.

It was suggested by Mr. Sabin that brickmakers' profits were very large, and that they did not appeal because, as a rule, their assessment was too low. There was a general impression that brickmakers' profits were considerable, but he did not share that view. He was himself a brickmaker, and could consequently claim to know something about the matter, and experience told him that profits which were estimated by pounds very often came out at shillings only, and anticipated shillings resolved themselves too frequently into pence.

It was quite erroneous to suppose that brickmaking was an exceptionally profitable trade. It was nothing of the sort, and many brickmakers ventured much capital and worked hard and anxiously to earn a mere hand-to-mouth income.

It was true, as Mr. Eve had said, that at Peterborough the bricks were made cheaply, but he did not think that the apparent contentment of the proprietors with their rating was due either to their excessive profits or to the smallness of the assessment.

The almost complete absence of litigation on the subject did not necessarily prove that the assessment of brickfields was under the correct amount, but rather that the assessment was the correct amount, for if it were too low overseers, who were generally pretty smart people, ready to take advantage of any possible source of rating, would soon have raised it in most cases.

A question asked by Mr. Ryan had been answered by Mr. Eve so much better than he could hope to do that he would not venture to attempt to improve on that speaker's words.

As to *Crockett and Jones*, he did not mention the case as in any way altering the decision in the Tyne Boiler case. It seemed to him rather to support it, and he quite agreed with Mr. Eve that the words used by the Lord Chief Justice as to separate valuation did not refer to separate items in the rate book, but to separate items in the valuation.

He did not think there was any other particular point that he need mention. He believed that in many cases brickmakers were over assessed—in fact he was sure, from inspection of many accounts, that such was

the case. At the same time brickmakers had no wish to take an unfair advantage, and if the thing most to be desired in the interests of all concerned were a fair assessment, he knew of no other way of arriving at it than that which he had suggested in his Paper.

The PRESIDENT said he was sure he would not find himself alone in expressing an opinion that Mr. Crouch's Paper would form a very interesting and valuable contribution to the *Transactions* of The Institution. The question of rating brickyards did not arise every day; but when a surveyor, in his practice, was brought face to face with it, it was most useful to be able to refer to such a Paper, prepared by an expert in the matter, and to have the views of those who took part in its discussion. The author of the Paper referred to brickmakers being over-assessed and paying rates even in times of adversity and loss; but it must be remembered that shopkeepers also were called upon to pay rates even when they were not making profits.

He was rather struck by the way in which everyone seemed to avoid complaining too much. Three out of five speakers had apparently been content to go on the principle which, in the words of Shakespeare, "makes us rather bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of."

He thought it ought to be easy to determine generally what the rating of a brickyard should be, and, where there was any question, the parties concerned could not do better than avail themselves of the skilled assistance of a member of The Institution to determine

the rateable value of the holding, and to arrive at a proper solution of the difficulty. In the meantime, it was at all events reassuring to know that, in this troublous world, brickmakers were not, by their own admission, the worst sufferers in the matter of rating.

The Meeting then adjourned.

MODERN METHODS OF VALUATION OF MANURIAL RESIDUES.

By H. TRUSTRAM EVE (FELLOW).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION on Monday, 20th April, 1903.*

ARTHUR VERNON (President) in the Chair.

Some apology is due to The Institution for again bringing this dry subject before the Members, and the only possible excuse is that other bodies are considering the question from new points of view, and it is necessary therefore that The Surveyors' Institution should give attention to the various views and opinions which have of late been freely expressed by valuers and farmers as to the best method of arriving at the approximate value in money of the manurial residues left by the outgoing tenant for the benefit of the landlord or incoming tenant.

HISTORICAL.

The three principal *manurial* constituents of foods and fertilisers are of course nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, and in the old days of farming these constituents were never brought on to a farm in the form of purchased

feeding stuffs or manures (except town dung), for such did not exist for the farmer to buy. He consumed the produce of the farm, and the three constituents referred to occupied a kind of circulating existence, but were not increased except by the action of nature. A farmer who in those days sold off hay and straw was a very bad tenant, for he thereby reduced the amount of the manurial constituents which properly belonged to the farm. In course of time fertilisers were discovered and feeding stuffs brought into use, such as guano and cakes, which were found on analysis to contain much that was valuable in the way of manurial constituents, and if these or something similar had been used on a farm in the last year of the tenancy, it was felt that the outgoer was making a present of a certain amount of manurial constituents to his landlord. It was in Lincolnshire, it is believed, that the custom first obtained of allowing the outgoer a certain proportion of the outlay as compensation for manurial residues left behind. In Bedfordshire one estate agreement, at any rate, provided for this at least 50 years ago. This then was the origin of the *cost basis* which has lived until the present day, although to all appearance we shall soon be called upon to attend its funeral in the light of the scientific age in which we live. In times gone by, it would seem reasonable that a *cost basis* should be used in compensation, for there really were no other data available, and in the good times incoming tenants were only too thankful to get into a farm without inquiring too deeply into the why and wherefore of the details of the valuations. Bad times came, however, and in the present day of accuracy, every item of a valuation is, in many districts, strictly gone into, and the more enlightened valuer has for some time grumbled at the absurdity of

the cost basis, which five minutes' study shows to be wrong. Whether any other basis is equally or more wrong is a matter for argument, but I have never heard of a single valuer who was able to state that the cost basis was right, because it is apparent that the *feeding* value of a feeding stuff has no relation to its *manurial* value, as will be shown later.

The late Sir J. B. Lawes started a crusade, over 40 years ago, against the basis of cost, and hammered at it down to 1897, but with apparently little effect until the last two or three years. He consistently condemned it as wrong, and every well-known agricultural chemist joined in the protest. In 1875 he gave his first compensation tables founded on a manurial basis, and these were revised in 1885 and again in 1897. Dr. Voelcker, the consulting chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, and Mr. A. D. Hall, the new Principal of Rothamsted, have made a further revision in the R. A. S. E. Journal for 1902.

There are practically no other tables in existence than these, but they have been, except in a few instances, consistently neglected by valuers for various reasons, the chief of which certainly is that they never took the trouble to master, or in some cases even to read, them.

The Central Chamber of Agriculture, to its lasting credit, decided last year that the nettle must be grasped, and appointed a committee to consider the matter of valuation of unexhausted improvements, and to draw up a scale of compensation for consideration, and report by the local chambers, which are spread like a network all over the country.

It is proposed to deal in this Paper with this report, and the article by Voelcker and Hall in the 1902 Journal of the R. A. S. E.

COST BASIS *v.* MANURIAL BASIS.*Feeding and Manurial Values compared.*

It will be necessary, before passing to the consideration of the Report of the Valuation Committee, and Voelcker and Hall's article, to show that the *feeding* values of cakes, corn, and feeding stuffs are widely different from the *manurial* values in each food.

To do this the "food units" must be ascertained, and these are calculated by chemists on the assumption that the oil and albumenoids are of equal value, and are both two-and-a-half times as valuable as the starch and carbo-hydrates. This method gives a certain credit for the manurial values as well as for the feeding values of foods, and if this were neglected perhaps one-and-a-half times instead of two-and-a-half times would be nearer the mark. The former rule, however, is adopted in the following table, which gives (1) an assumed market value of each food, (2) the food units found in average samples, and (3) (for information only) the price per food unit in each food. The foods are placed in descending order of the number of food units they contain, and in reading the table the cost *basis* of compensation must be kept well in mind, which really depends not on the number of food units, but on the money value of the food, which of course would cause the foods to be placed in descending order of money value instead of that of food units.

TABLE I.

Showing approximate market value of certain feeding stuffs, the food units contained in them, and value per food unit.

Order	Feeding Stuff.	Approximate average market value per ton over a number of years.			Average Food Units per ton.	Cost of each Food Unit.		
		£	s.	d.		s.	d.	
1	Decorticated Cotton Cake...	6	10	0	161	0	9	$\frac{3}{4}$
2	Linseed Cake	7	10	0	140	1	1	
3	Rape Cake	4	15	0	138	0	8	$\frac{1}{4}$
4	Beans	6	10	0	121	1	1	
5	Malt Culms... ..	4	0	0	114	0	8	$\frac{1}{4}$
6	Coarse Pollard	4	5	0	113	0	9	$\frac{1}{4}$
7	Peas	6	0	0	113	1	0	$\frac{3}{4}$
8	Fine Pollard	5	0	0	110	0	10	$\frac{3}{4}$
9	Bran	5	0	0	109	0	10	$\frac{3}{4}$
10	Undecorticated Cotton Cake ...	4	15	0	107	0	10	$\frac{3}{4}$
11	Indian Corn	5	0	0	107	0	11	$\frac{3}{4}$
12	Wheat	6	0	0	105	1	2	
13	Oats	6	15	0	102	1	2	
14	Barley	6	0	0	93	1	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
15	Clover Hay... ..	4	0	0	68	1	2	
16	Meadow Hay	3	10	0	68	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$

The feeding values of foods having been shown, the manurial values, for the purpose of comparison, must also be given.

They are extracted from Lawes and Gilbert's Tables (R. A. S. E. Journal, December, 1897), at a time when nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash were lower in price than now. The figures given are the *original* manure values, which are really made up from the total manure constituents with a deduction for the small proportion retained by the animal, no allowance being made for waste. Voelcker and Hall have abandoned these original manure values, so I am unable to give those which properly fit the present market values of the three principal constituents as found in manures.

The table below is arranged so that the foods are in descending order of manurial values, and if a manurial basis of compensation is used, this order cannot vary when considering the foods in a valuation.

The fourth column is the relative proportion of foods expressed in numerals instead of money, to be used later for comparison with food units, bearing in mind, however, that linseed cake is assumed to be 100.

TABLE II.

Showing Lawes and Gilbert's original Manure Values in order of relative worth.

Order.	Feeding Stuff.		* Total original Manure Value (no waste) according to Lawes.				Relative proportion assuming Linseed Cake to be represented by 100.
			£	s.	d.		
1	Decorticated Cotton Cake	...	3	14	9	...	144
2	Rape Cake	... ..	2	16	5	...	109
3	Linseed Cake	... ..	2	11	11	...	100
4	Malt Culms	... ..	2	6	7	...	90
5	Undecorticated Cotton Cake	...	2	5	3	...	90
6	Beans	... ..	2	1	11	...	80
7	Bran	... ..	1	18	6	...	74
8	Coarse Pollard	... ..	1	18	1	...	74
9	Peas	... ..	1	16	5	...	70
10	Fine Pollard	... ..	1	16	2	...	70
11	Clover Hay	... ..	1	7	0	...	52
12	Oats	... ..	0	19	9	...	38
13	Wheat	... ..	0	18	11	...	36
14	Meadow Hay	... ..	0	18	7	...	36
15	Barley	... ..	0	17	2	...	33
16	Indian Corn	... ..	0	16	7	...	32

* Assuming Ammonia worth 4*d.* per lb., Phosphoric Acid 2*d.*, Potash 1½*d.*

By comparing the order in Table 2 with that in Table 1, it will be seen how very much the manurial value and the feeding value of foods varies, but to show this more clearly, the following table is given.

It must be still borne in mind that the ratio figures in column 3 are obtained by assuming linseed cake to be represented by 100.

The table is given in descending order of percentage of difference between manurial value of foods and food units.

TABLE III.

Showing percentage of difference between Food Units and original Manure Value of certain Feeding Stuffs, assuming Manure Value of Linseed Cake to be represented by 100.

Order.	Feeding Stuff.	Original Manure Value Ratio Figure taking Linseed Cake at 100			Food Units.	Percentage of difference between Col. 3 and 4.	
		Per ton.		Per ton.		Per ton.	
1	Decorticated Cotton Cake ...	144	...	161	...	12%	
2	Undecorticated Cotton Cake...	90	...	107	...	19%	
3	Rape Cake	109	...	138	...	27%	
4	Malt Culms	90	...	114	...	27%	
5	Clover Hay	52	...	68	...	30%	
6	Linseed Cake	100	...	140	...	40%	
7	Beans	80	...	121	...	50%	
8	Bran	74	...	109	...	50%	
9	Ccarse Pollard...	74	...	113	...	53%	
10	Peas	70	...	113	...	53%	
11	Fine Pollard	70	...	110	...	57%	
12	Meadow Hay	36	...	68	...	90%	
13	Oats	38	...	102	...	170%	
14	Barley	33	...	93	...	182%	
15	Wheat	36	...	105	...	190%	
16	Indian Corn	32	...	107	...	234%	

The last column shows clearly the *relative* percentage of difference between the feeding value and the manurial value of the selected foods, and although no one per-

centage is correct in itself, yet if *one* is assumed for the moment to be so, the other percentages are then relatively correct when compared with the one selected. It is, of course, impossible to compare things which are totally different, such as gallons and acres, and similarly food units and manure values, but if a numeral is assumed a relative comparison is possible. Thus, *if* the percentage of difference in linseed cake is 40 per cent. (which of course, as a fact, it is not), then it follows that the percentage of difference in decorticated cotton cake is 12 per cent., in meadow hay 90 per cent., in oats 170 per cent., in maize 234 per cent., and so on.

It is hoped that, after this long argument, it is admitted that the feeding value and the manurial value of foods possess no fixed relation. If they had, the percentage of difference would be the same in the case of each of the 16 foods, while as a fact it will be seen they vary from 12 per cent. to 234 per cent.

It has been necessary to weary you with these dry figures to finally settle that the cost basis must be *wrong if it is intended, in using it, to attempt to record the compensation value for the manurial residue of foods.*

DIRECTION BY STATUTE AS TO BASIS TO BE ADOPTED.

Previous to 1875 there was no law by which the outgoer was to be paid for manurial residues and the Permissive Act of 1875 was the first attempt at solving the question. It was a dead letter, and the Agricultural Holdings Act of 1883 was a compulsory Act whereby a landlord was obliged to pay to the outgoer for certain scheduled improvements "*such a sum as represented*

the value of the improvement to the incoming tenant." This Act was amended by the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1900, which, however, made no alteration in the method of ascertaining the value of the improvement, and the words 'quoted in italics' were retained in Section 1 of the new Act.

It is on the true interpretation of these words that the whole question of compensation for manurial residues depends. It throws the onus of showing value on the *outgoer*, and however much an improvement may have cost, the compensation is the money value of the improvement to an incoming tenant, and in the case of foods consumed cannot bear any relation to the original cost of the food as has been shown in Table 3.

The words must in the case of manurial residues mean:—how many pounds of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash has the *outgoer* put on the land? What has he used of these constituents himself? and lastly, what amount has he left behind for the benefit of the *incomer*, and what is the money value of the *improvement*?

An *incomer*, whether he be a landlord or tenant farmer, would surely say that these constituents were of some benefit wherewith to produce for him larger crops than would be produced if the constituents were absent; or in other words, that the land was in good *condition* by the frequent application of manure in some form or other.

To turn this legacy into money, the valuer must perforce turn to the only known manurial compensation tables of Lawes and Gilbert, amplified and modernised by Voelcker and Hall, there to find the *original manure* values as ascertained by the chemist, and then bring his practical knowledge into play, and discount these values

for waste and other things, and arrive at the *compensation* values of each food, which, however, must be varied by common sense according to the circumstances of each case. Most valuers seem to agree that a hard and fast scale is unworkable, and they are determined to reserve the right to vary the figures of any scale up and down, but they are very anxious to be given a good workable scale which can be applied in average cases, which must be based on manurial values and not on the original cost price of the food.

THE COMPENSATION TABLE OF VOELCKER AND HALL.

As has been said in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society for 1902, there is an article on the subject of this Paper, based on the former writings of Lawes and Gilbert; and I should here like to add my tribute of sincere praise to the authors for the masterly and clear way in which the subject is treated, and for their temerity in bringing up to date the excellent work of Lawes and Gilbert which certainly deserves a better fate than to be left in oblivion.

To fully appreciate Voelcker and Hall's article one should first read the article by Lawes and Gilbert in the December, 1897, number of the R. A. S. E. Journal, and then read and re-read the article itself.

The index gives very shortly the scheme of the authors:—

Historical.

Lawes and Gilbert's Tables.

1. The Principles on which the Tables are based.
2. Discussion of Lawes and Gilbert's Tables.

- (a) Manurial Value *v.* Original Cost of Food.
- (b) List of Foods and Table of Composition.
- (c) Constituents recovered in Manure and their Value.

(d) Further Losses to be allowed for.

Losses in making Farmyard Manure.

- (a) The Woburn Experiments.
- (b) Continental Experiments.

The Duration of Manurial Residues.

- (a) The Rothamsted Experiments.
- (b) The Woburn Experiments.

Decreasing Rate of Compensation for Years subsequent to the first.

Valuation of the Manurial Constituents.

Cases for Special Consideration.

- (1) Bad Farming.
- (2) Differences of Soil.
- (3) Special Classes of Farming.
- (4) Compound Feeding Cakes and Meals.
- (5) "Head" and "Tail" Corn.
- (6) Different kinds of Hay.
- (7) Purchased Manures.

Conclusion.

Table of Compensation Values.

The recommendations of Voelcker and Hall are as follows:—

DEDUCTIONS FOR WASTE.

"We therefore recommend that compensation be paid to the outgoing tenant on the basis of one-half of the nitrogen, three-quarters of the phosphoric acid, and the whole of the potash contained in the purchased food consumed during the last year of the tenancy."

PERIOD TO BE TAKEN.

"We therefore abandon the term of eight years adopted

by Lawes and Gilbert in their tables, and suggest instead a term of four years as being more in accord with the results both of experiment and of practical experience. The term of an ordinary rotation, in the course of which it would be usual, in good practice, to apply farmyard manure once, is, perhaps, the proper limit; but as for the purpose of setting out tables it is necessary to be specific, we decide on the period of four years as that of the most ordinary rotation."

DEDUCTION FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT.

"We therefore recommend that for the second, third, and fourth years the compensation value be one-half of that of the year immediately preceding."

PRICE OF THE THREE CONSTITUENTS.

"Working on these lines we have calculated out from the current prices of nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, hoofs and horns, shoddy, rape dust, bones, dissolved bones, fish manure, Peruvian and phosphatic guanos, superphosphate, basic slag, kainit, sulphate and muriate of potash. The average unit values per ton of the different manurial constituents which are adopted in our final Table (8), pp. 110 and 111, viz., 12s. for nitrogen, 3s. for phosphoric acid, and 4s. for potash."

The conclusion runs as follows:

"In conclusion we have drawn up a table of compensation values for the commoner feeding stuffs (see pp. 110 and 111), which may be taken as a revision of Lawes and Gilbert's Tables in the light of (1) the current values of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, as calculated from the prices of manures in common use; (2) the suggested modifications in calculating the original manure value; (3) a diminution in the period over which the compensation is

spread, and an alteration in the rate of decrease of the amount paid from year to year.

“ In the main it will be seen that the scheme of compensation here suggested by us follows the broad principles laid down by Lawes and Gilbert, but modified in the light of further experiments, the charges on market values, and the necessity of adapting them to the ordinary conditions of farm practice.”

The compensation table of Voelcker and Hall is so important that it is reprinted as an appendix to this Paper.

After a certain amount of experience in agricultural valuations, I am of opinion that Members of The Institution and Valuers' Associations would do well to adopt this table, and should it be found to be cumbersome to base the claims on the tonnage of foods used during the last four years of the tenancy, it is more or less simple to draw up a rough and ready scale based on the tonnage of two years, *so long as the total compensation agrees with the total of Voelcker and Hall for the four years*. It is easy to find out roughly if the same amount of stock has been kept on a farm or not, and allowance can be made either way, according to the circumstances of each case. There should not be much difficulty in arriving at the exact amount of cake and corn used during the last four years of the tenancy, and it is hoped that valuers will use the scale in its entirety, and not attempt to doctor it in any way. So many valuers will claim on the tonnage of the last two years and use Voelcker and Hall's Compensation Values for those years, and entirely neglect the third and fourth years, but it is submitted that this would work hardly against the outgoer.

In the scope of a Paper, it is impossible to adequately deal with a complex subject like the present one, and and yet keep within reasonable limits of time, and I do not here propose to attempt to criticise the article by Voelcker and Hall from a practical point of view, but it is hoped, that much will be said in way of criticism of it by those who take part in the discussion.

REPORT OF THE VALUATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE
CENTRAL CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE.

The method adopted by the Committee was to at once get into touch with the valuers' associations in England, and invite each of them to appoint one of their members to appear as a witness, and the committee acted generally on the lines usually adopted in Royal Commissions. Many other representative witnesses were asked to give their views. The report runs to 74 paragraphs, and forms an interesting document, which will remain for many years as the standard reference on the subject of agricultural valuations.

Perhaps the keynote of the result of the deliberations of the committee is best expressed in a note by Mr. William Frankish, a member of the committee.

“As representing Lincolnshire, I think it will only be what I ought to do, to state that I recognise that this scheme for compensation, as recommended by the Committee, is an entire departure from the Lincolnshire custom and method of valuation, on which mainly the Agricultural Holdings Act is based, but that nevertheless I am convinced that the method detailed in the report is the only true basis on which reliable value of unexhausted benefit from an outgoing to an incoming tenant can be ascertained, and that

some recognised basis for such valuation must be established which can only at present be Lawes and Gilbert's Tables, as they are now formulated up to date by Dr. Voelcker and Mr. Hall."

The recommendations of the Valuations Committee of the Central Chamber are as follows:—

"In conclusion, your Committee recommend that in future valuations the compensation for the unexhausted value of food stuffs consumed shall be fixed independently of what they may have cost, but shall be based on their residual manure values alone.

"That, as it is obviously impossible to fix any scale of compensation which shall apply all round, and be equitable in all cases, it is imperative that valuers shall, in each case, take into account such matters as—

"What proportion, respectively, has been fed direct on arable land and on grass?

"What proportion, respectively, has been fed to milk cows, to young stock, and to fattening stock, or sheep, or pigs?

"Has the manure been made in covered yards and boxes, or in open yards?

"Has the manure been afterwards properly cared for, and has it been judiciously applied?

"Is the soil of a retentive nature?

"Is the land clean, well drained, and well cultivated?

"Is the course of cropping adopted of an exhaustive nature?

"Has the consumption of purchased feeding stuffs been of long continuance?

"What crops, if any, have been grown since the application of manurial constituents?

"That as a guide to compensation, after taking all these matters into consideration, they recommend that the following table of the compensation values of the foodstuffs in most common use, based on the last three years' consumption, shall be adopted as a fair average, to be increased or

decreased according to the special circumstances of each case.

“ The figures in this table being substantially based on those given by Dr. Voelcker and Mr. A. D. Hall, in their paper published in the R. A. S. E. Journal, 1902

“ That in the case of hay, straw, and roots sold off the farm, the figures in the preceding table shall be regarded as approximately the loss of manurial value only, varied, however, by such matters as are mentioned in paragraphs (30) and (36) of this Report.

“ That in respect to all other improvements, no uniform scale of compensation can be recommended, but each one should be dealt with by the values on the broad lines set out in this Report, viz., that whilst the outgoing tenant is entitled to be paid the full unexhausted value of such improvement, the incoming tenant must be equally secured against having to pay for so-called improvements, which have no value.”

The compensation scale recommended by the committee is printed as an appendix to this Paper and in my own opinion is no improvement on that of Voelcker and Hall, but rather the reverse.

In an appendix, the committee give a very valuable record of the existing scales of compensation, and a glance at these will show the great variation in different districts, and furnishes perhaps, a further excuse for this Paper when it is considered that there is no reason why the value of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, as left by the outgoer, should be worth so much more in some parts of England than in others.

The committee went into matters connected with agricultural valuations which are not included in the scope of this Paper, such as selling off hay, straw, and roots, laying down temporary grasses, &c., dilapidations and breaches of covenants.

It has been somewhat tempting to extend this Paper in many directions, but it is already too long. It is very important that the views of practical men should be heard on this report of the Central Chamber and Voelcker and Hall's article, and the object of this Paper will be attained if the cost basis has been badly maimed, and the attention of The Institution directed to the more modern literature on this difficult subject.

VOELCKER AND HALL'S COMPENSATION TABLES, PUBLISHED

No.	Foods.	VALUATION PER TON AS					
		Nitrogen.			Phosphoric Acid.		
		Per cent. in food.	Value at 12s. per unit. I.	Half of value to manure.	Per cent. in food.	Value at 3s. per unit. II.	Three-quarters of value to manure.
		Per cent.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	s. d.
1	{ Decorticated cotton cake - - -	{ 6.90	82 10	41 5	3.10	9 4	7 0
2	{ Undecorticated cotton cake - - -	{ 3.54	42 6	21 3	2.00	6 0	4 6
3	Linseed cake - - -	4.75	57 0	28 6	2.00	6 0	4 6
4	Linseed - - -	3.60	43 2	21 7	1.54	4 7	3 5
5	Palm-nut cake - - -	2.50	30 0	15 0	1.20	3 7	2 8
6	Cocoa-nut cake - - -	3.40	40 10	20 5	1.40	4 2	3 1
7	Rape cake - - -	4.90	58 10	29 5	2.50	7 6	5 8
8	Beans - - -	4.00	48 0	24 0	1.10	3 4	2 6
9	Peas - - -	3.60	43 2	21 7	0.85	2 7	1 11
10	Wheat - - -	1.80	21 7	10 9	0.85	2 7	2 0
11	Barley - - -	1.65	19 10	9 11	0.75	2 3	1 8
12	Oats - - -	2.00	24 0	12 0	0.60	1 10	1 5
13	Maize - - -	1.70	20 5	10 2	0.60	1 9	1 4
14	Rice meal - - -	1.90	22 10	11 5	0.60	1 9	1 4
15	Locust beans - - -	1.20	14 5	7 2	0.80	2 5	1 10
16	Malt - - -	1.82	21 10	10 11	0.80	2 5	1 10
17	Malt culms - - -	3.90	46 10	23 5	2.00	6 0	4 6
18	Bran - - -	2.50	30 0	15 0	3.60	10 10	8 2
19	Brewers' grains (dried)	3.30	39 7	19 9	1.61	4 10	3 8
20	Brewers' grains (wet)	0.81	9 9	4 11	0.42	1 3	0 11
21	Clover hay - - -	2.40	28 10	14 5	0.57	1 9	1 4
22	Meadow hay - - -	1.50	18 0	9 0	0.40	1 2	0 11
23	Wheat straw - - -	0.45	5 5	2 8	0.24	0 9	0 7
24	Barley straw - - -	0.40	4 10	2 5	0.18	0 6	0 4
25	Oat straw - - -	0.50	6 0	3 0	0.24	0 9	0 7
26	Mangels - - -	0.22	2 8	1 4	0.07	0 3	0 2
27	Swedes - - -	0.25	3 0	1 6	0.06	0 2	0 1
28	Turnips - - -	0.18	2 2	1 1	0.05	0 2	0 1

No. 1

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S JOURNAL, 1902.

MANURE.		Compensation value for each ton of food consumed.				Foods.	No.
Potash.							
Per cent. in food.	Value at 4s. per unit, all to manure. III.	Last year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.		
Per cent.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
2.00	8 0	56 5	28 2	14 1	7 0	{ Decorticated cotton cake - - -	{ 1
2.00	8 0	33 9	16 10	8 5	4 2	{ Undecorticated cotton cake - - -	{ 2
1.40	5 7	38 7	19 3	9 7	4 9	Linseed cake - - -	3
1.37	5 6	30 6	15 3	7 7	3 9	Linseed - - -	4
0.50	2 0	19 8	9 10	4 11	2 5	Palm-nut cake - - -	5
2.00	8 0	31 6	15 9	7 10	3 11	Cocoa-nut cake - - -	6
1.50	6 0	41 1	20 6	10 3	5 1	Rape cake - - -	7
1.30	5 2	31 8	15 10	7 11	3 11	Beans - - -	8
0.96	3 10	27 4	13 8	6 10	3 5	Peas - - -	9
0.53	2 1	14 10	7 5	3 8	1 10	Wheat - - -	10
0.55	2 2	13 9	6 10	3 5	1 8	Barley - - -	11
0.50	2 0	15 5	7 8	3 10	1 11	Oats - - -	12
0.37	1 6	13 0	6 6	3 3	1 7	Maize - - -	13
0.37	1 6	14 3	7 1	3 6	1 9	Rice meal - - -	14
0.80	3 2	12 2	6 1	3 0	1 6	Locust beans - - -	15
0.60	2 5	15 2	7 7	3 9	1 10	Malt - - -	16
2.00	8 0	35 11	17 11	8 11	4 5	Malt culms - - -	17
1.45	5 9	28 11	14 5	7 2	3 7	Bran - - -	18
0.20	0 10	24 3	12 1	6 0	3 0	Brewers' grains (dried)	19
0.05	0 2	6 0	3 0	1 6	0 9	Brewers' grains (wet)	20
1.50	6 0	21 9	10 10	5 5	2 8	Clover hay - - -	21
1.60	6 5	16 4	8 2	4 1	2 0	Meadow hay - - -	22
0.80	3 2	6 5	3 2	1 7	0 9	Wheat straw - - -	23
1.00	4 0	6 9	3 4	1 8	0 10	Barley straw - - -	24
1.00	4 0	7 7	3 9	1 10	0 11	Oat straw - - -	25
0.40	1 7	3 1	1 6	0 9	0 4	Mangels - - -	26
0.22	0 11	2 6	1 3	0 7	0 3	Swedes - - -	27
0.30	1 2	2 4	1 2	0 7	0 3	Turnips - - -	28

APPENDIX No. 2.

VALUATIONS COMMITTEE OF CENTRAL CHAMBER OF
AGRICULTURE.

SUGGESTED AVERAGE SCALE OF COMPENSATION FOR UNEXHAUSTED
MANURIAL VALUE OF THE FOLLOWING FOOD STUFFS, PER TON
CONSUMED, BASED ON THE ARTICLE BY DR. VOELCKER AND
MR. A. D. HALL, IN THE JOURNAL OF THE R. A. S. E., VOLUME
LXIII., WHICH BRINGS THE ARTICLES BY LAWES AND GILBERT
ON COMPENSATION FOR FOOD VALUES UP TO DATE.

Food.	Consumed during last year.	Consumed during last year but one.	Consumed during last year but two.
	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Decorticated cotton cake -	2 16 0	1 8 0	0 14 0
Rape cake - - - -	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Linseed cake - - - -	1 18 0	0 19 0	0 9 6
Malt culms - - - -	1 16 0	0 18 0	0 9 0
Undecorticated cotton cake -	1 14 0	0 17 0	0 8 6
Cocoanut cake - - -	1 10 0	0 15 0	0 7 6
Linseed - - - -			
Beans - - - -			
Peas - - - -			
Bram - - - -			
Pollard - - - -			
Dried grains - - - -	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Palm nut cake - - -	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 5 0
Malt - - - -	0 14 0	0 7 0	0 3 6
Wheat - - - -			
Barley - - - -			
Oats - - - -			
Maize - - - -			
Rice meal - - - -			
Locust beans - - - -	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 3 0
Mangels, swedes, turnips -	0 2 6	0 1 6	—
Pure clover or sanfoin hay -	1 0 0	0 10 0	—
Hay - - - -	0 15 0	0 7 6	—
Straw - - - -	0 7 0	0 4 0	—

Mr. ALBERT BUCK (Vice-President) said he must congratulate the speaker upon his very able Paper, which was an exceedingly useful one to all who had to deal with the subject of agricultural valuations. He thought the author had attained his object in proving conclusively that the cost of food was not the proper basis to go upon, but that compensation ought to be given on the manurial value left after consumption.

The author had drawn special attention to two points to be considered, but there were others which had to be taken into account by valuers. He had been called upon to deal with cases where cake had been consumed in a foldyard with a stream of water running through it and washing away a great deal of the value of the cake.

To go into anything like detail on the various subjects mentioned would be more than he could accomplish, but the whole Paper was full of points of great importance to those interested in the subject.

The main thing to arrive at was the manurial value left by the outgoing tenant. The ordinary rough-and-ready way of farmers' valuers had been to take a certain proportion of cost, whether the food were good, bad, or indifferent: if it was cake it was cake; if it was guano it was guano; whether bad or good did not matter much. The Chambers of Agriculture and other bodies had, in most counties, met and decided upon a scale which they recommended for adoption, and that scale was usually adopted.

He hoped the Paper would assist towards making general a much better mode than that at present in use of arriving at the sum which an outgoing tenant ought to be paid. His own experience had hardly been

very satisfactory. During the recent bad times there had been a great difficulty in getting an incoming tenant to pay what he ought to pay to the outgoing tenant. That was probably because it had been a time of a falling market, and land had been decreasing in value.

For his own part, he was vain enough to think that the legislature had better leave these matters alone and let the landlord and tenant come to terms between themselves. They did not, however, seem to be inclined to do that, and agriculturists must therefore do their best to carry out the law as they found it.

Mr. J. T. WOOLLEY (Fellow) said he had very much pleasure in seconding a vote of thanks to Mr. Eve for his very interesting and valuable Paper. He could not attempt to give an opinion upon it off-hand, for it required reading and re-reading before it could be properly discussed; but he felt that even to read it carefully would be of great service to all concerned in the subject. The want of some uniform scale to go upon was widely felt.

During the past two or three years the Hants, Dorset, and South Wilts Provincial Committee had been considering the question, and a scale had been drawn up, and he believed had been very largely used as a basis by different Chambers of Agriculture and by agricultural valuers.

The great difficulty that had been found was to work on the scale after it had been drawn up.

The Dorsetshire valuers had been working religiously on this scale for the past two years, but in Wiltshire and Hampshire it was found almost impossible to work upon it, because neighbours on either side would not fall

in with it; therefore it was all important that there should be one fixed basis. If a hard-and-fast line was impossible to draw, there must be at least a fixed basis on which to work, and this he hoped would very shortly become an accomplished fact. The South Wilts Chamber of Agriculture, of which he was secretary, had discussed very fully the Report of the Central Chamber, and agreed with that body, except that they thought compensation should not extend beyond the two last years, for the reason that it was so very difficult to get a correct statement, especially with regard to home-grown foods, beyond that time.

It was suggested that the allowance for the two years should be on a somewhat more liberal scale, so as to make it almost equal to the allowance for the three years suggested by the Central Chamber. There was also great difficulty about dilapidations if one went beyond two years, because a claim for dilapidations could not go back more than two years, and the outgoing sales of hay and straw counteracted the effect of the food stuffs which could not be gone into, and it was therefore an injustice to the incoming tenant.

Then, again, there was a point which had not been touched upon in the Paper, but upon which he felt strongly—that the average consumption of the last year should not exceed the average of the three preceding years. That was of importance as a protection to the incoming tenant. Many an outgoing tenant would feed heavily the last year in order to get up his farm stock for sale or otherwise, and it was hard that the incoming tenant should be saddled with that extra compensation.

He knew one was bound to take the manurial basis as the standard to work upon, but it never seemed to be borne in mind that this value might be increased by the

increased price of stock. He felt strongly upon that point, although he could not suggest how it was to be got over, but he was sure that something should be done to provide for it.

He would not make any further remarks on the Paper, which demanded careful perusal before it could be adequately discussed; but he should like to say, speaking for himself and other country Members, that the afternoon meetings were a great convenience to many who could not otherwise be present, and they heartily thanked the Council for having so promptly met their views in the matter.

Mr. JAMES WATERMAN (Fellow) said the subject under discussion was the result of the passing of the Agricultural Holdings Acts of 1883 and 1900, and the object of the Meeting was to arrive at some working basis on which to found calculations for compensation. He was sure Members interested in the matter would feel greatly obliged to Mr. Eve for the trouble he had taken in preparing this Paper, and also his previous one, which had already appeared in the *Transactions*.* In that Paper Mr. Eve had drawn up a scale in a series of tables which he had very modestly called "skittles," set up merely to be thrown at.

He maintained that those scales were not in any sense skittles, but were drawn up in the full spirit of the Act.

The question was, what was the residue worth to the incoming tenant? He would not say a word against the manorial basis of the chemist, for he believed that an honest attempt had been made to get at what the manorial residue was actually worth; but was it worth so much to the incoming tenant? Without ascertain-

* *Transactions*, vol. xxx., pt. 12, and vol. xxxi., pt. 2.

ing that it was impossible to carry out the Act. What he did wish for was that the scale laid down by Mr. Eve in his previous Paper should be met in the same way and carried out, for it was really a thoroughly sound scale.

He had been concerned in his time with more than a thousand valuations, and he believed it impossible, as valuations were so different, to take the average circumstances into account or to lay down those circumstances so as to convince a Court. He thought what was wanted was some basis from which to start, and he had tried to arrive at some such basis as a standard to be reached to command the maximum compensation. He had borrowed some of his expressions from the Report of the Chamber of Agriculture, for he thought the conclusions the Chamber had arrived at were very good, but, he feared, difficult of application. He proposed the following conditions as a standard, and that the maximum compensation for residues of manures from feeding stuffs should be payable :

1. Where all manure has been fed direct on arable land and on grass.
2. Where all feeding stuffs have been fed to fattening stock, sheep or pigs.
3. Where all the manure has been made in covered yards and boxes, and not been heated and damaged.
4. Where all the manure has afterwards been properly cared for and has been judiciously applied.
5. Where all the soil is of a retentive nature.
6. Where all the land is clean, well drained, and well cultivated.
7. Where the course of cropping adopted has not been of an exhaustive nature.
8. Where the consumption of purchased feeding stuffs has been of long continuance.

9. Where crops, not exhaustive, have been grown since the application of manurial constituents.

10. Where nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia has not been used during the last three years.

And that where all the above conditions were fulfilled on any holding, such maximum compensation should not exceed one and a half times the compensation named in Messrs. Voelcker and Hall's Tables of 1902. He proposed that as a maximum, and he thought that the valuer could say, if those conditions did not exist, in what respect they were deficient, and so make his deductions.

Mr. R. H. POWELL (Fellow) said he had listened with great pleasure to the Paper, and joined in hearty thanks to Mr. Eve for it. There was no doubt at all that what was required was a scale that could be taken as settled for the whole country, and could be referred back to. Anything that land agents and valuers could do to enable the farmer, who farmed really well, to get his proper compensation, must be right.

He hoped that valuers, in formulating a scale, would also make sure that the farmer who farmed badly did not get more than he deserved, which he was perfectly certain had often been the case in past years.

He should have liked, before speaking on the subject, to have had an opportunity of reading and carefully considering this valuable Paper. There was, however, one point he might mention as worth consideration—he referred to the feeding of grains. In Lawes and Gilbert's Table grains were not mentioned, but Dr. Voelcker and Mr. Hall had now inserted wet grains among the items from which there was manurial residue. He was not for one moment going to suggest that this was not so, for he was no chemist: but he must say that in

his experience he had known farms where grains were fed to a very large extent, and where one did not see benefit accruing to the land in the same way as where large amounts of cake were fed.

He lived in a part of the country where there were very large dairy farmers, who farmed absolutely and entirely for milk, and used very large quantities of grain. He could instance the case of a farm where a farmer used at least 300 tons a year, and, if he did not feed his cows entirely on grain all the year round, he did so mainly. If he did that year after year, the value worked out according to Voelcker and Hall's Table would come to a very large sum of money. Of course he quite understood it was not suggested for one moment that the whole amount was to be allowed where milch cows were fed on grains. He would like to hear from those who had experience in this matter what proportion ought to be allowed, for where manure was well saved there might be some proportion to be allowed, but he thought it must be very small.

In the county from which he came it was a very important question not only to the incoming tenant but also to the outgoer. If the outgoer was entitled to it he ought to have the value of the residue, but if the residue was very small the incoming tenant should not be called upon to pay.

There was one matter upon which Dr. Voelcker would perhaps kindly enlighten him: how was the analysis taken—directly from the mash-tub, or from the grains on the farm? Those who were acquainted with the practice of feeding grains, would know that if the weight was taken from the mash-tub it would be 54 lbs. to 56 lbs. a bushel, whereas a bushel from the pit would only weigh something like 35 lbs. or 36 lbs.; and therefore the amount of compensation depended largely upon whether

the tonnage bought or the tonnage supplied to the cows was taken. If from the pit, of course the farmer was using much less than if he calculated on the actual wet grains from the mash-tub, the loss in railway transit alone being a very large percentage.

He looked forward, as he was sure would all Members interested in agricultural valuations, to carefully reading the Paper in conjunction with the Report of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, and the extremely interesting article in the Royal Agricultural Society's *Journal*.

Mr. W. ROPER (Fellow) said of course the great point was with regard to a manurial value basis as against a cost basis, but the question was how to arrive at the former. There were many tables, compiled by very able men, but those tables did not always agree. They reminded him of his school days, when every proposition of Euclid seemed to him to end with either "Q.E.D." or "which is absurd." He felt at the present time bound to confess, without wishing to say a word of disrespect, to being puzzled to know which conclusion applied to which of the different tables. It appeared to him that valuers must leave the manurial question to chemists, and only ask for a little more information than they had at present. Information was wanted not only as to the manurial value of decorticated cake or linseed cake and so forth, but as to how the manurial value was affected by various soils, which must make a vast amount of difference. That was a point which appealed very strongly to him.

Another very important matter which agricultural valuers should impress upon their clients, the tenants was the necessity of keeping strict and proper accounts. When one went on to a farm to deal with a claim for unexhausted improvements, there was often the greatest

possible difficulty in getting the proper information on which to base the valuation. He had at the present time a large matter of the kind in hand, and when he had asked his client for information as to how many tons of cake, &c., he had used, all he got was a number of bills from corn merchants and manure merchants "To goods," so much. There was no telling whether "goods" indicated decorticated cake or anything else. It ought to be impressed upon the tenant that he had a duty as well as the valuer, and ought to keep proper books and accounts.

Mr. T. A. DICKSON (Fellow) said he would like to add his word of thanks to the author for his very able Paper. On page 353 he read of what "The Central Chamber of Agriculture, to its lasting credit," had done, but Mr. Eve was too modest to say that the recent action of the Central Chamber was taken on a motion made by Mr. Eve himself, and further thanks were due to him for initiating the formation of that Committee whose Report appeared in the Appendix to the Paper. It would be generally remembered that a most interesting Paper was read before The Institution some eleven years ago by Professor Kinch on "Food Units,"* and although Mr. Eve's figures were not quite the same as Professor Kinch's, the basis he used to arrive at them was exactly similar. Mr. Eve, in his opening remarks, said that the three manurial constituents of foods and fertilizers were, of course, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, but at the end of Table 2 allusion was made to ammonia. He (Mr. Dickson) was not a valuer, but he knew that valuers frequently got confused between ammonia and nitrogen, and if Dr. Voelcker would kindly explain what the difference was it would be of great

* *Transactions*, vol. xxiv., pt. 10.

advantage to them. If nitrogen was so much per pound it did not necessarily follow that ammonia was quite the same price per pound. The two were not quite the same.

With reference to Dr. Voelcker and Mr. Hall's Paper in the Royal Agricultural Society's *Journal* he would like to add his tribute of praise to the authors for their extremely able and useful Paper. There was one point upon which he confessed he did not quite follow them, namely with regard to the price of nitrogen. They stated that they had calculated the price of nitrogen from nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and so forth, and, in their Paper, they gave the price of nitrate of soda as ten guineas a ton. When they worked it out, the nitrogen in the nitrate of soda came to 7*d.* a pound, or 13*s.* 6*d.* a unit. They had taken nitrogen at 12*s.* a unit, which was little less than the price of nitrogen in nitrate of soda, and if they, in arriving at the price of nitrogen, had taken the slower acting manures, he failed to see, when nitrogen in nitrate of soda could be bought at 7*d.* a pound, how, in the slow acting manures, when the benefit was spread over three or four years, they had still put a price of nearly 6½*d.* a pound for nitrogen.

As one of the Members of the Central Chamber who met to consider this point, he might be permitted to say that the table which they prepared was practically based on the Paper of Messrs. Voelcker and Hall. Anyone reading the Report would find that the valuers who came before the Chamber said that, in most instances, it would be impossible to go back more than two years, or at the very outside three years. That rather confirmed the remarks which had been made by previous speakers.

To make Messrs. Voelcker and Hall's Table more easily read by the valuers, the Chamber had first placed the foods in descending order, beginning with the food worthy of the highest compensation, and grouping some

of the foods. Then they left out the odd pennies, using level shillings as far as possible, so that even without the Table to refer to it was easy to remember the prices that the outgoing tenant should have in the way of compensation. But he did not think they could take the credit to themselves for the scale in the Report, which was based practically on Messrs. Voelcker and Hall's Paper. Unfortunately, the Paper was not published sufficiently early for them to consider it as fully as they would have liked, but, by the courtesy of the Royal Agricultural Society, they had been able to see an advance proof, and on that had based their Table.

Mr. J. J. GALE (Fellow) said he should like to take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to Mr. Eve for his exhaustive Paper, and for the way he had dealt with the subject, which, to country valuers, was one of the greatest importance. There was, however, one rather important point which he thought had been lost sight of by Mr. Eve, and which, unless it was cleared up, would, he feared, be found a stumbling-block in dealing with the question of how to arrive at fair valuations. A distinction was made by Mr. Eve between the manorial value of cake fed in the last year, the previous year, and so on, but in his opinion the point to be considered was not so much the period when the consumption took place, as how the land was subsequently cropped. It would be obviously unfair for an outgoing tenant to be paid the full manorial value for cake fed in the last year on land where he had subsequently taken a corn crop.

Mr. J. CRAWTER, JUN. (Fellow) said he thought there undoubtedly existed the difficulty which the last speaker had suggested, that, although a basis was arrived at on which manorial values could be ascertained, it was still

left to the discretion of the valuer whether to deduct or add the value of the crops taken off, or not taken off, as the case might be. He would suggest that if Dr. Voelcker would kindly state how the manurial units were arrived at, it would add very much to the value of the Paper which had been printed in the R. A. S. E. *Journal*. He thought it was generally agreed that four years was too long a period to take, and Dr. Voelcker himself seemed to think that four years was the maximum, for he stated that land on which the same crop was successively taken did not show the same decreasing ratio as land variously cropped for the same period, and so he evidently thought that, reducing the eight years to four years, he would make allowance for the earlier years. He thought this question of great importance to valuers, and if it could be settled it would effect a great saving of time, trouble, and expense to the farmer.

The PRESIDENT said he thought the subject had been dealt with by some previous speakers rather as if it were entirely a chemist's question, but it seemed to him to be much more than this. The valuer was certainly dependent on the chemist for a scientific basis, but the application of that basis to practice must depend upon care, common sense, and experience, on the part of the valuer.

Two or three difficult points occurred to him, on which he would be very glad of guidance from some of the eminent authorities who were present. He never quite understood that the same price was suggested to be given for a ton of manure or of food stuff used in the same year, when the results were found to be so extremely different in the following year, but considered that season, crop, and mode of applications must be all taken into account.

Then he thought some explanation was required as

to what was the value of the same ton of food manurial residuum in a field which was exhausted, worked out, and good for nothing, as compared with that in a field which had been kept in fair cultivation. The difference must be something extraordinary.

Dr. J. A. VOELCKER (Visitor) said he rose to move, if he might be permitted to do so, that the discussion of Mr. Eve's Paper be adjourned to the next Meeting, but as there were many gentlemen present who might not be able to attend on that occasion, he would like to say a word or two upon some points raised by previous speakers.

But in the first place he wished to acknowledge, most sincerely, the full and appreciative manner in which Mr. Eve had dealt with this subject. There were many who, like Mr. Eve and Mr. Dickson, had for many years felt that the whole question of unexhausted manurial value was on a most unsatisfactory footing, and who had done their best, as some chemists had also done their best, to bring about a more satisfactory state of things. The Central Chamber of Agriculture had also been active, as they must necessarily be when moved by such active spirits. Speaking for Mr. Hall and himself, he must say that they had been chiefly urged by the views of those interested in this important question, to put their heads together and see if they could not do something to formulate a scientific basis upon which practical calculations might be made. It was right, however, that he should say that the Central Chamber of Agriculture had in the first instance called them in to give evidence and it was in connection with that evidence that they were tempted to put together the points which Members had now before them.

He was glad to see a successful attempt made to deal with the question of cost by showing that the manurial

value should be based on the actual value to the incoming tenant, rather than on the mere consideration of what a material originally cost.

One speaker had asked the question, how, having several tables of values before him, it was possible to decide which one should be adopted? He felt that he was, perhaps, not quite the proper person to answer that question. He might be allowed, however, to say that men like Mr. Hall and himself, working on such a question as this, must necessarily regard the subject from a point of view somewhat different from that of the valuer. The chemist's aim was to arrive at a scientific basis upon which subsequent work could be done. He considered, rightly or wrongly, that, as Mr. Eve had been good enough to say, they had at least made some advance in the right direction, but when they had done their part of the work a good deal was still left for the valuers to do.

The chemist aimed not at uniformity but at accuracy. He did not think that farmers' accounts which simply specified all purchases as "goods," were much worse than the methods of the valuer who went on the lines that "cake is cake."

He hoped that the outcome of such work as had been done would be that, inasmuch as the chemists had put the matter on a scientific basis, valuers might now be able to reduce their calculations to a working basis. But in order to attain that object the importance of accuracy in applying details must be fully recognised. There must be accuracy in the basis upon which the work was done; and while, no doubt, questions would arise as to variations of soil and the different allowances to be made, having regard to the different ways in which food was fed to cattle, and to the different kinds of cattle fed under varying conditions, he thought it was necessary first of all to have some actual facts and

figures to form a starting point, and, by putting together the facts derived from discovery, both at home and in foreign counties, they had at all events found such a starting point.

He felt that the advantage of the subsequent discussion would be that Members qualified, as so many of them were, to discuss these matters, would endeavour to indicate the faulty points in the system put forward as the basis of the valuation. Then, if the basis of the valuation survived that ordeal, he should like to see the second part of the work done, and something formulated as to the different ways in which allowance was to be given in accordance with particular circumstances. What impressed itself very strongly upon his mind when writing the article referred to was, that the endeavour was not to dispense with the valuer, or to fix any hard-and-fast laws, but, if possible, to give some guidance to the valuer so that he might at least have a right starting point.

He thought he might at least claim for the Paper with which his name was associated, that whatever conclusion was come to, the facts and figures were accurate. At the same time it would be wrong not to point out that the whole of the work had brought out very clearly how far-seeing were the late Sir John Lawes and Sir Henry Gilbert in the work which they had done in the first instance when dealing with this difficult subject. It was, perhaps, in some way unfortunate that that work had not been more closely brought home to the farmer or sufficiently popularised.

One previous speaker had mentioned the much discussed case where brewers' grains were used to such an extent that the land was robbed by the excessive taking away of milk from it. That he thought was one of the side questions quite apart from what the chemists had to deal with. They had simply to say what was the

manurial value of a certain amount of brewers' grains turned on to the ground and what was its capability for crop-growing. If brewers' grains were altogether excluded, the man who used them reasonably was excluded as well as the man who used them unreasonably; but, however the matter was looked at, it could not be denied that a certain amount of manurial material went on the land, and it must have some value, however small. It was, however, for the valuer to take into consideration whether in a case of excessive use of brewers' grains he should make an allowance for injury to the land on account of the way the farmer had dealt with it.

Then it was said that the value of cotton cake and such like materials on different classes of land ought to be shown. The figures arrived at in the Paper had been made out with regard to both the heavy lands of Rothamsted and the light land of Woburn, and by striking the mean between the two something like a fair average was reached.

The question as to whether four years should be allowed for or only two years was a very material one, but those who were working on scientific lines were more than justified in their conclusions. They found that there was some residue after four years, but it was quite another matter for valuers to say whether the circumstances they had to deal with were such that they could not allow for what was used four years ago, and that they should therefore only take two years into account. It could not alter the scientific fact which had been proved over and over again, that in the ordinary course of rotation there was something left in the fourth year; it might be a very small amount, but it was there, and from the scientific point of view they were right in giving a value to that something. It might be said, "We cannot trace it for so many years back, and it is so

“small we think it is not worth taking into account,” or that other circumstances might vitiate the result; but that could not alter the scientific fact, though it might well alter the method of valuation.

He would like to point out a common mistake made with regard to the compensation made for the second, third, and fourth years. He was not quite sure whether even the Chamber of Agriculture had not fallen into this mistake when they balanced the differences between the various tables proposed, by saying that the total valuation for three years in one series and two years in another, if added up, came to the same thing as his (the speaker's) four years added together. That was an altogether wrong view to take, because it went on the assumption that a farmer had the value allowed him in each of the successive years for each ton of stuff used. The right view to take was that he would only get the value once; it might be the first, the second, the third, or the fourth year after the material had been applied, but certainly not from them all together, and therefore the adding up the totals of the four years, and saying this would come to the same thing as the three years or the two years in the other computations, was not correct. They could only take the value once during the term.

The question as to how the price of nitrogen was fixed was a difficult one, and if he were to attempt to answer it he might perhaps be led into a rather more chemical discussion of the matter than even Mr. Dickson would care to join in; but just to show how difficult a matter it was to deal with, he would point out that when his Paper was written the price of sulphate of ammonia was taken as being £12 a ton. That was only a month or two ago, yet he had that morning heard that the price was now £13 5s. a ton. That showed that it was not

wise to fix values upon prices of materials which fluctuated to such an extent.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously,

Mr. EVE, in reply, said he was very greatly obliged to the Members present for the vote of thanks which had been so kindly proposed and passed, and for the patient reception which his Paper had met with.

He would ask to be permitted to reserve any remarks he had to make on the various points raised during the discussion until the next Meeting, but he might at once say that he was somewhat disappointed to find that several definite points in the synopsis sent to each Member had not been touched upon. It seemed to him certain that this question could not be effectively dealt with unless definite answers were given on those nine points. The question was whether The Institution or some other body was going to take the lead in this matter. He was proud, as he was sure all were, to belong to The Institution, and he could not see why it should not take this matter in hand and keep the lead upon it. If anything was to be done it was time to begin to particularise, and not to keep always on too general lines. Therefore he would hope that in the course of the adjourned discussion more than one Member would boldly give his opinion on the nine points set forth in the synopsis.

The discussion was then adjourned to Monday May 18th.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England has reprinted, in the form of a shilling pamphlet, the article on "The Valuation of Unexhausted Manures obtained by the Consumption of Foods by Stock," which was contributed to last year's volume of the Society's Journal by Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker and Mr. A. D. Hall. Copies of the pamphlet may now be obtained through any bookseller, or direct from the publisher, Mr. John Murray, 50A, Albemarle Street, London, W.

THE VISIT TO IRELAND.

AT

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING,

Held in Dublin, on Thursday, May 7th, 1903.

The Members were received in the Lecture Theatre of Leinster House, Dublin, by the Earl of Rosse (President of the Royal Dublin Society), Lord Rathdonnell, Mr. Justice Boyd, Mr. Charles Uniacke Townshend, and The Right Hon. Jonathan Hogg; and on behalf of the Lord Mayor and Municipality of Dublin by Mr. Alderman Hennessy, who said that, representing the Lord Mayor, who was detained in London by his parliamentary duties, he desired to extend a very hearty welcome to the Members of The Surveyors' Institution. The importance of the body to which they belonged was fully appreciated by all who were acquainted with the nature and extent of the valuable public and professional work it had accomplished and was at present engaged in.

He hoped that the admirable programme which had been marked out would render the visit an enjoyable one, and that the Members returning home would take with them pleasant memories of their stay in Ireland and of the cordial reception which, in the name of his fellow citizens, he was present to extend to them, with

an expression of the hope that their experience on this occasion would induce them before long to hold another conference of The Institution in Dublin.

Mr. ARTHUR VERNON (President), in heartily thanking Alderman Hennessy for his kindly welcome, said that although the Members in Ireland were far outnumbered by those in England, The Institution was very proud of the two or three hundred gentlemen belonging to their ranks who represented the Irish land agents, and whose presence in the country in the exercise of their duties had always been such a power for good and for the maintenance of good relations between all classes.

The visiting Members were glad to have availed themselves of the cordial invitation of their Irish brethren to hold the Conference in Dublin, and he was sure would carry home with them happy recollections of an enjoyable and profitable visit.

A vote of thanks to Lord Rosse and to the Council of the Royal Dublin Society, and to Alderman Hennessy and the Municipality of Dublin, having been put and carried unanimously, the President took the Chair, and the Conference was declared open.

FIRST PAPER.

NOTES ON THE PRESENT PHASE OF THE
IRISH LAND QUESTION.

BY E. SHAW TENER (FELLOW).

The Papers read at the Meetings of The Institution are mainly technical, and deal with subjects purely professional, but on the present occasion I venture to think that circumstances warrant a new departure, and that some references to the impending changes in the land laws of Ireland may be of interest, and agreeable to our visitors.

The greater number of our Irish Members are land agents, and under the evolution of the land problem in Ireland their calling and existence as agents is threatened with extinction. For the changes which have occurred, and the need for further interference by the State with the relations between owners and occupiers, the agents are not responsible.

They have not been consulted at any of the stages of the various Land Bills introduced time after time. The Government of the day has been content to take information, not from a body which might be presumed to have special and expert knowledge, but from other sources. The result has not been satisfactory. After thirty years' experience and the enactment of successive measures, we are now face to face with a very compre-

hensive scheme, which, like each of its predecessors, professes to be final. And after various devices to regulate and restrain the letting of land in the interest of the tenant and to the detriment of the landlord, the adjustment of conflicting interests by tenure is abandoned, and the transfer of the fee from owner to occupier is the heroic solution presented to Parliament for adoption.

The intolerable situation which justifies the consideration of such a momentous change has been brought about by the abandonment of all scientific methods of arriving at the yearly values of land, and the Courts established in neglect and defiance of such methods have failed to satisfy either landlord or tenant. Yet in the general valuations of Ireland effected by Sir Richard Griffith there was an admirable and reliable basis to work upon. That valuation was looked up to by the tenants and is still greatly respected by them. It was carried out by trained men, and was uniform, and based on carefully collected data. It was subject to repeated revision, by separate inspections by different members of the staff of valuers, and both landlord and tenant could appeal to special Courts, held for the purpose at convenient centres throughout the country, and present their objections before a final award was made.

The first prominent advocate of purchase by the State for the benefit of the tenant was Mr. John Bright, and he insisted that the occupier should contribute one-third of the price, and thereby prove that he had been thrifty and was solvent, and worthy of the great boon conferred on him. Afterwards, the quota of the tenant was reduced to one-fourth, which was liberal but not imprudent, as the full value of his holding was ample security for the money lent. But subsequently, in order to

stimulate purchase and relieve the congestion in the Land Courts, the whole of the purchase-money was advanced, and to protect the State against possible loss the curious device was adopted of withholding a part of the price from the landlord until an equal sum had been paid by the tenant, thereby making the seller become surety for the buyer.

As the fixing of rents went on *pari passu* with purchase, the tenant was astute enough to first obtain a reduced rent before agreeing to purchase, and the action of the Land Commission Courts has undoubtedly retarded purchase by lowering the basis of price, and making it undesirable for owners to sell. Yet large sums were constantly paid for the occupancy of land, and often these sums were almost equal to the value of the fee. Under these circumstances there was no great progress made. Solvent owners would not sacrifice their property, and tenants were unwilling to buy at even a rate equivalent to the rents fixed by the Courts. A number of isolated farms and some estates were sold ; but until certain large estates had been sold, under peculiar circumstances, and formed conspicuous examples in the country, there was no general demand for an extension of the purchase system.

The advances sanctioned by the Land Commission were often much less than the price agreed to between owner and occupier, with the result that sales were rendered abortive, and a false standard of value set up. And the unnecessary re-valuation and inspection of holdings on which rents had been already assessed by the Land Courts caused delay, and also discredit to the judicial rents.

It may now be too late to revert to ordinary usages

common to most communities of civilised men, and require those to whom a great boon is given to show themselves deserving of it by making some sacrifice to gain it. That such demand would be right in principle goes without saying; and non-insistence upon it has not only added to the difficulties of the question but has caused the great gift to be less esteemed.

In recent years, when the strike against rent, which the Duke of Wellington foresaw as a serious and possible danger, took place, the movement rapidly attained large proportions. It was directed against all rents, whether fixed by the Courts or existing before their establishment. Many of the smaller owners were forced by want of means, and often from fear of personal violence, to submit to a reduced income. On certain large estates of wealthy men abatements of rents were made out of proportion to the temporary fall in prices, which formed the ostensible plea put forward for the reduction of the rent. Such action encouraged further attacks, and made it difficult for smaller owners to resist them. On other estates the insolent demand that one-third of the rent should be remitted was conceded. The Government of the day failed to realise the situation, and the curious anomaly was witnessed of a private force taking the place of police in the protection of property. At great expense an Association for the Defence of Property was maintained, and the country was thus saved from much of the lawlessness and loss that was otherwise inevitable.

All this tended to further discredit the rents fixed judicially, and prepared the way for agitation against all rent.

In consequence of the resistance of certain landlords

who were ready to meet any present distress by reasonable remissions of rent, but refused to yield to unjustifiable demands, hundreds of tenants were dispossessed; most of them not only able but willing to meet their engagements, but forced by the combination to which they belonged to allow themselves to be evicted. It was the policy of the leaders of the movement to excite public feeling, and direct public odium against owners, and to aggravate hardships for which the latter were not responsible.

When the conspiracy collapsed, many of the tenants, after years of struggle, were glad to find that their landlords were willing to reinstate them on easy terms. But the former holdings of some had been let to new tenants, called under the nomenclature of the Act of 1881 Future Tenants. Probably 20,000 acres are now occupied by this class of tenants, who are also called Planters. Thus history repeats itself, and we are reminded of the plantations of confiscated lands in all parts of Ireland, but mainly in Ulster.

In the historical plantations, however, the original holders were driven out by arms. In the case in which I find a parallel, the late tenants abandoned their homes, either voluntarily or coerced by those to whom they had weakly submitted their judgment and conduct.

The new men, I maintain, deserve well of the state. Anyone who has seen a tract of country where the land lay unoccupied and derelict, houses dilapidated and rapidly falling into ruins, fences broken down for miles, weeds growing instead of crops, a scene of desolation, will not easily forget the impressions made. As one of the agents who had to cope with such a situation and re-settle the waste lands I can

affirm that repeated personal appeals and visits were made, but all in vain, to the unhappy and misguided men who sacrificed their home at the bidding of the baneful organisation to whose malign influence they owe their ruin.

Colonists in a new country may find themselves much alone with nature, and apart from the conveniences of civilisation and centres of population: but the free open life has its charm, and dangers do not beset and surround them. The new tenants who had the courage to occupy the vacant farms took their lives in their hands. In many cases they were completely isolated and dwelt apart from any companionship other than that of their own families, and even when fellow planters were within reach as neighbours the native inhabitants of the district were often hostile and not to be trusted. Police protection was afforded, but that is irksome, and the attendance of an armed guard marks a man unpleasantly, hampers him in his work, attracts attention to him in public, and greatly interferes with his freedom of action. Notwithstanding such difficulties and hindrances the tenants have succeeded. The principal settlements have been in the Counties of Louth, Wexford, and Galway, and from intimate personal knowledge of 5,000 acres in the latter county, now held by 50 planters I can testify to the manifest improvement of the land occupied by them. The farms are in good order, a greater area has been tilled, and prosperity and apparent comfort are visible. As years have passed by, good relations have been established with the older tenants, and the special protection provided at first is not now needed. The settlers buy and sell freely in the fairs and markets, and go about without molestation or annoyance.

Besides setting an example of good husbandry and industry, the settlement of the planters upon the evicted lands forms an object lesson that is taken to heart ; and it is not too much to say that such settlements arrested evictions, and made other tenants understand that to leave their holdings meant a permanent banishment. Moreover, with time, security and confidence have grown up. A few "future" tenancies have changed hands, and suitable successors were found, who paid sums as purchase, in every case not under six years' purchase of the rents. Yet the rents had not been appreciably altered or reduced. Adjustments were made, holdings amalgamated and boundaries rectified, so that each farm is within a ring fence, instead of consisting of fields interspersed with those of other farms, as was formerly the case.

Future tenants were non-existent when the Land Act of 1881 was passed. They cannot, therefore, apply for a judicial rent and statutory term, nor have they fixity of tenure. But in most other respects they have privileges and immunities similar to those enjoyed by present tenants, who held, or succeeded to, holdings held when that Act became law. It remains to be seen whether the Purchase Bill will place future tenants on equal terms with present tenants as regards purchase.

There is something to be said against that. Sentiment is a potent factor in Irish land transactions, and in changes of rent a reasonable consideration and preference to a sitting tenant beyond a new-comer has been a general practice, and in assessing rent upon a present tenancy some of the Sub-Commissioners have given credit to the sitting tenant for occupation interest. The late Judicial Commissioner, Sir H. Bewley, recognised its

existence. On the other hand most of the Sub-Commissioners dispute his dictum, and the late eminent Mr. Justice O'Brien called occupation interest a "phantom." I prefer to accept the opinion of a distinguished Member of our Institution, Mr. Barnes, who is *facile princeps* the first valuer in Ireland. I agree with him that if Sub-Commissioners do not allow for occupation interest it is difficult to understand the reductions they make where few or no improvements are found.

Future tenants have plainly not an equal claim in this respect, nor would it be fair to the landlord to reduce in any degree the income he derives from the land they occupy. The rents they pay were fixed by mutual agreement; but, subject to these considerations and limitations, I submit that such tenants should be included in the Bill before Parliament, and they are not specifically mentioned in it. They add a valuable social element of stability and independence to any district in which they are settled.

Tribal customs and habits have survived the extinction of the ancient tribal tenure of land in Ireland, and they still exercise wide-spread influence in the west; and the facility with which local combinations can be formed and the submission of the members to the yoke of their leaders, is a proof of this survival.

The establishment of a peasant proprietary is confidently expected by many to be fruitful in good results, and it is believed that the satisfaction in the ownership of land, with its attendant privileges and responsibilities, will supply that steadiness of purpose and independence of individual opinion which is now wanting in the national character.

Let us hope that these predictions may be fulfilled;

for it is individual liberty alone, and the fearless exercise of freedom in thought, in word, and action, that can make progress possible and improvement permanent.

Mr. TOLER R. GARVEY (Fellow), in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Shaw Tener, said that there had been in the last few years a different state of feeling as regards the land question, and a very marked change of attitude between those that were principally concerned with it, and it would at the present time be unwise to dwell on matters that tended in any way to bring up recollections of the unhappy past.

The author has put forward a full and truthful report of the state of the things in the past, and he could assure the Meeting that no man in the west and south of Ireland was regarded with greater confidence and goodwill by the tenants than Mr. Shaw Tener. Everyone hoped that the interests of all concerned would be regarded in connection with the great measure now before Parliament, and that an endeavour would be made to ensure that justice was done to all. There was a general resolve among land agents in Ireland that, after the passing of that measure, they would do their best to give effect to it, if they were placed in a position to do so, in accordance with what was fair and right to all concerned.

Mr. W. E. HOLMES (Fellow) said he had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Tener for his admirable Paper.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously,

Mr. SHAW TENER, in reply, said that what was wanted in Ireland was a healthy public opinion. He agreed, however, with Mr. Garvey that all were now disposed to let bygones be bygones, and to look forward with hope to a brighter future.

SECOND PAPER.

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION ON OUR RAILWAYS.

BY F. OLIVER LYONS (FELLOW), B.E., M.A. DUBLIN.

The serious increase in the item "rates and taxes" shown in the accounts presented recently by all the leading railway companies calls for the careful attention of all who are interested in the management of our iron roads. In this short Paper I have endeavoured to compare the burden of local taxation borne by the railways in different parts of the United Kingdom, and to indicate the direction in which, in my opinion, some alteration, arising from future legislation, may be looked for.

The following statistics for the year 1901 are taken from the Railway Returns of the Board of Trade :—

TABLE I.

Railway Systems.	Paid-up Capital, excluding con- versions, &c.	Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.
	£	£	£
England and Wales - (104 Systems)	843,908,921	90,703,770	32,354,164
Scotland - - - (7 Systems)	124,277,455	12,020,696	5,287,768
Ireland - - - (28 Systems)	39,921,273	3,834,349	1,427,144

Railway Systems.	Rates and Taxes.	Passenger Duty.	Train Mileage.	Mileage Open.
	£	£		
England and Wales (104 Systems)	3,559,490	325,149	332,808,043	15,308
Scotland - - (7 Systems)	298,840	26,035	48,545,665	3,562
Ireland - - (28 Systems)	121,830	Nil	17,539,586	3,208

If gross receipts are taken as the basis for purposes of comparison, passenger duty being excluded in every case :

Then English and Welsh lines pay 9·41*d.* per £1 of gross receipts.

Scotch	" "	5·96 <i>d.</i>	" "	" "
Irish	" "	7·62 <i>d.</i>	" "	" "

Taking capitalisation, excluding duplications of stock, as the basis :

English and Welsh lines pay 1·01*d.* per £1.

Scotch	" "	0·57 <i>d.</i>	" "
Irish	" "	0·73 <i>d.</i>	" "

Taking net receipts as the basis :

English and Welsh lines pay 2*s.* 4½*d.* per £1.

Scotch	" "	1 <i>s.</i> 2½ <i>d.</i>	" "
Irish	" "	1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	" "

Taking train mileage as the basis :

English and Welsh lines pay 2·56*d.* per train mile.

Scotch	" "	1·47 <i>d.</i>	" "
Irish	" "	1·66 <i>d.</i>	" "

Taking mileage open for traffic as the basis :

English and Welsh lines pay £232 per mile.

Scotch	" "	£84	" "
Irish	" "	£38	" "

Many points must be considered in conjunction with the above results if a reliable comparison is to be made,

as the law and circumstances vary so greatly in the different countries.

The following are some of the principal ones :

1. Different methods of assessment.

The parochial system of assessment which prevails in England and Wales was described by one of the witnesses examined before the Local Taxation Commission as being costly, cumbrous, and uncertain. It is costly, because the companies are thereby forced, for their own protection, to maintain expensive rating departments ; cumbrous, because two practically distinct valuations have to be made in every case, viz. one dealing with the line as a whole, and another dealing with the parish whose assessment is in question ; and uncertain, partly because the surveyor who makes the valuation has to decide how much the receipts and expenditure in the parish he is dealing with are above or below the average receipts and expenditure per train mile or per mile over the whole system, and partly because the amount of tenant's capital, and the percentage thereon to be allowed as a deduction, are constantly the subjects of dispute.

The assessment of railways in England and Wales has received, as a rule, careful attention since 1885, or thereabouts, but previous to that date many lines appear to have escaped assessment at their full value (see *Transactions*, vol. xi. pp. 75-116.) This is borne out by the fact that, in 1870, the total rateable value of English and Welsh railways formed only 24 per cent. of the net receipts, whereas, in 1894, it amounted to 44 per cent. In Ireland, owing largely to a defect in the law, the valuations of the lines existing, say in 1865, remained practically unchanged until after 1895, although the net receipts had altered considerably, whilst in Scotland an

annual revision of the valuations of the railways is provided for by Statute, and the assessments have been kept up to date for many years. Again, with regard to the statutory deductions made from the net receipts in order to arrive at the rateable value, the percentages used in Scotland differ somewhat from those in vogue in England and Ireland.

Machinery, except that used in the production of motive power, is not rateable in Ireland, whereas, in England and Scotland, the valuation of machinery tends to increase the amount of rates paid, not only directly, but also since a greater share of the assessment is thereby thrown into the towns, where the rates are higher than in the rural districts.

2. Different bases of taxation in each country in some cases.

English and Welsh lines pay only one-fourth of certain rates even in rural districts, but this partial exemption is entirely confined to cities and towns in Ireland and Scotland.

In Ireland, all rates are levied on the rateable value, whereas, in the other countries, some are levied on the gross estimated rental, especially in Scotland, with a deduction therefrom which varies in different districts, 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. as a rule being allowed in the case of railways.

3. Allowance in the case of Scotland for some of the lines being assessed in England.

Something must, therefore, be added to the rates paid by Scotch railways when making a comparison, and, on the other hand, when capitalisation is taken as the basis a deduction must be made, because part of the capital expenditure belongs to England.

4. Rates in Scotland are lower, and have not increased

in the same proportion as in England, and especially in London, where, in addition, the valuations of the lines and stations have been largely increased in recent years.

Total average rates, England and Wales, 1893	= 4s. 0½d. in £1.
" " " Scotland	" = 2s. 11½d. " "
" " " Ireland	" = 3s. 11½d. " "

It was stated before the Local Taxation Commission that the rates paid upon certain property in London increased between 1879 and 1894 from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions, whereas the rateable value of the same property only rose from $21\frac{1}{4}$ to $24\frac{1}{8}$ millions sterling.

Rates in Metropolis in 1894	= 4s. 6½d. in £1.
" " " " 1896	= 6s. 2d. " "

5. Different methods of allocation of the assessment in each country over the systems.

6. There is no land tax in Ireland, consequently the railways in the country escape this burden.

The proportion borne by the rateable value to the net receipts would be the measure of whether the assessment was a high or a low one if the circumstances of the railways in each country were on the whole similar, and if the law as regards the rating of machinery, &c. was the same.

If every railway were similarly circumstanced, and the method of assessment the same, the rateable value would be a fixed proportion of the net receipts.

Table II. exhibits the percentages borne by rateable value to the net receipts. One system has alone been taken in the case of Ireland, in 1899, since the railway assessments in that country were admittedly not up to date in 1894. Unfortunately, no statistics are published as to the rateable value of English and Welsh railways for any year later than 1894.

TABLE II.

Railway Systems.	Year.	Rateable Value.	Net Receipts.	Percentage of Rateable Value to Net Receipts.
		£	£	
England and Wales	1894	13,871,050	31,271,507	44
Scotland - -	1894	1,450,000*	4,279,957	34
Ireland - - - (1 System)	1899	156,000	443,215	35

* Approximate.

The excessive ratio shown in the case of England and Wales would appear to be due partly to the method of assessment in vogue there, and partly to the fact that a much larger proportion of the machinery belonging to the railways is rateable under the decisions in the Tyne Boiler and Chard cases, than is taken into account in Scotland in accordance with the judgment of Lord Fraser in the North British Railway case.

Again, since machinery is rateable in Scotland, although to a lesser extent than in England, it would appear that the deductions allowed in Scotland are greater than those employed in either of the other two countries, since the ratio of rateable value to net receipts in the case of Scottish lines works out at perhaps a slightly smaller percentage than in Ireland. The probably greater amount of non-rateable machinery, for which a deduction is made, possessed by Scotch systems may, however, offset this to a small extent so far as Ireland is concerned.

The results of our investigations may therefore be briefly set out as follows:

(1) English and Welsh lines pay more rates than

those in Scotland, partly owing to more machinery being rateable, and other differences in the method of assessment, and partly owing to the rates being, on the average, considerably higher.

(2) Comparing England and Wales with Ireland, the excess paid by the former appears to be due almost exclusively to differences in the method of assessment, both as regards general principles and machinery, &c.

(3) Scottish railways pay less rates than Irish chiefly because the rates in Scotland are on the average lower, and to some extent because the statutory deductions are perhaps somewhat greater, apart from the difference in the law and in the conditions prevailing in the two countries.

The late Railway Assessor for Scotland, however, seems to incline to the belief that some of the deductions which prevail in Scotland are too great, and it may therefore be reasonably inferred that those employed by the Commissioner of Valuation in Ireland are equitable.

In 1882, the Great Western Railway paid 2·47 per cent. of their gross receipts in rates, whereas, in 1896, they paid 3·40 per cent., and the London and North Western paid 2·72 per cent. in 1887, and 3·10 per cent. in 1896.

Table III. shows the increase in the proportion of rates and taxes to net receipts that has taken place since 1871. Passenger duty has been excluded in order that a comparison of local taxation only may be made.

TABLE III.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Years.	Net Receipts.	Rates and Taxes.	Percentage of Rates and Taxes to net Receipts.
	£	£	
1871	21,995,582	799,771	3·6
1891	31,088,054	1,960,764	6·3
1897	34,036,015	2,946,632	8·6
1901	32,354,164	3,559,490	11·0

SCOTLAND.

1871	2,653,543	101,055	3·8
1891	4,180,606	211,593	5·0
1897	5,054,318	248,699	4·9
1901	5,287,768	298,840	5·6

IRELAND.

1871	1,090,795	56,091	5·1
1891	1,462,964	74,073	5·0
1897	1,562,917	98,763	6·3
1901	1,427,144	121,830	8·5

It is worthy of remark that the increase for England and Wales between 1897 and 1901 amounted to about 28 per cent., whilst the net receipts declined 5 per cent. In Scotland, the increase of 14 per cent. was accompanied by a gain of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the net receipts,

and, in Ireland, an increase of 35 per cent. took place, although there was a reduction of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the net receipts.

It should be noted, however, that the great increase in the case of Ireland was partly due to some valuations, which had remained unchanged for years, having been brought up to date during that period.

In 1893, the proportion between rateable value and gross and net receipts respectively was higher in the case of two of the principal Irish railways than on the London and North Western.

Relief from certain rates was suggested by several expert witnesses in their evidence before the Local Taxation Commission, claims being put forward for total or partial exemption from highway rate, burial rate, library rate, school-board rate, fire-engine rate, county police rate, borough and county rates, borough water rates, and the general expenses of rural sanitary districts.

Should these claims not be recognised by the legislature, and should the Rating of Machinery Bill not become law, the recommendation of the Local Taxation Commission, that a Central Valuation Department be established in England for railways, &c., would nevertheless, in my opinion, if carried out, afford the railways some relief, in the shape of a reduction in the actual rates and taxes, and abolish the expense of maintaining rating departments, which is usually heavy.

In the case of one of the principal English companies I estimate that the average annual expense incurred in connection with their rating department and valuation appeals is not less than £13,000 per annum, the rateable value of their system being £1,500,000.

In Scotland, the cost of the Central Department is defrayed by the companies whose property is assessed, in

proportion to their valuation, and the Railway Assessor for Scotland has stated that the cost of his department amounts to one-fifth of a penny for each £1 of gross estimated rental, or say one-sixth of a penny for each £1 of rateable value.

Assuming that the cost of a Central Department for England and Wales were to be 50 per cent. more per £1 of rateable value than is the case in Scotland, the English company above mentioned would only pay £1,562 per annum—a saving of £11,438 per annum, or about 90 per cent. of the expense incurred under the parochial system.

Were the law as regards the rating of machinery to be assimilated to that which obtains in Scotland, and a Central Department to be established for the purpose of assessing all railways in England and Wales according to the Irish method, then the proportion borne by rateable value to net receipts in those countries would, in my opinion, be reduced thereby from 44 per cent. to 40 per cent. at least; or the rates actually paid would diminish from 11 per cent. to about $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the net receipts, since the assessments would be reduced to a much greater extent in the urban districts than in places where a low poundage existed.

The railways of England and Wales would, accordingly, save $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the net receipts, or over £400,000 per annum, if the law was altered in the manner above suggested.

I have already shown that the establishment of a Central Department would effect a saving in the case of one large system alone of about 15s. per £100 of assessment.

This economy may be assumed to amount to, roughly, £120,000 per annum for all the systems.

Therefore I consider that if both these changes were to take place, the railways of England and Wales would be relieved to the extent of over £500,000 per annum.

Referring to the various methods of allocation of the valuation already alluded to, the train mileage method, introduced by Sir John Barton, may, I think, be regarded as being distinctly in advance of any other as regards simplicity combined with efficiency, and if the train mileage of each section could be multiplied by a factor, which would give due expression to the relative earning power of the train mileage run within each section, an almost ideal method of distribution would be arrived at, provided that the difficulty of making due allowance for the variation in the poundage of the rates in the different rating areas could be successfully surmounted. This difficulty can, I believe, be overcome by taking the average rate over the system as a standard, and then adding to, or subtracting from, the valuation allotted to each rating area by the train mileage $\times$ factor method, the difference between the amount of rates which the company would have to pay on the existing poundage and the amount which would be required from them were the poundage the average or standard one.

The above-mentioned factors, be it noted, could not be supplied by the railway companies from the materials at present available.

However, should every railway company be compelled to bear the expense of compiling ton and passenger mileage statistics for each section of their system, or find it advantageous to do so, as is likely to occur in the near future, quite apart from the question of valuation, these statistics would not only furnish the factors, by supplying the earnings per train mile for each section, but they

would also supply the net revenue per ton, per mile, and per passenger, per mile.

By this means each section of the line could be valued according to the net revenue it produced. It is unnecessary to state that the greater the number of sections, and therefore the more closely this method of allocation approached theoretical perfection, the greater would be the expense of compiling the statistics.

Provided that the length of each section be not less than 30 miles or thereabouts, the cost of compiling these statistics would, I believe, be moderate, and there is little doubt but that the companies would in a short time recoup themselves for their outlay, owing to the economies they would thereby be enabled to effect.

It only remains for me to point out that if the above mentioned data were available, the drawback at present attributed to the Irish system, viz. that it does not sufficiently differentiate between the respective earning powers of a train mile over different portions of a system, would at once disappear, while the advantage that belongs to the parochial system, as regards assuring to urban districts, where the earnings are large, a high rateable value for their railways and therefore better security for their debts, would be retained, in no less degree, under the proposed system.

The Hon. E. G. STRUTT (Fellow), in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Lyons, said he had admirably dealt with a subject of the greatest interest to all concerned with railway companies, who felt that the great increase in taxation was, in their case, as in many others, one of the crying evils of the present day.

Mr. W. ROCHFORD (Fellow, Chairman of Irish Land

Agents' Branch), in seconding the resolution, said all would agree that Mr. Lyons had made out a very strong case, from the point of view of economy, for the establishment of a central rating authority (a system of which Irish railways had to a large extent the benefit) rather than a number of local authorities.

Mr. W. PERCY PAYNE (Professional Associate) said he thought the Paper such an important one that an opportunity should be afforded to discuss it fully. Personally, and as greatly interested in the matter, he should be sorry to see a central authority established, for he feared that its establishment would mean, so far as he was concerned, enforced idleness. There were, however, many interesting points which he would like to have an opportunity of discussing, because he was led to believe that a Bill dealing shortly with the matter would be brought in—that there had in fact been communications with Mr. Balfour on the subject. From what he could see of the recommendations of the Local Taxation Commission, the Bill would be somewhat on the lines of the Irish system. He thought it would perhaps be helpful to those who had to deal with the promised legislation that a discussion on the subject should take place in The Institution, as their views as a professional body would be likely to have weight.

Mr. W. P. RYAN (Fellow) said he fully concurred in the last speaker's suggestion. If the subject were not further discussed it might be taken that The Institution approved unreservedly of the suggestion to have a central rating authority in England, whereas, as a matter of fact, opinions were not at all unanimous on the subject.

Mr. G. T. McCaw (Fellow) supported this suggestion. He could not say that he entirely agreed with all that Mr. Lyons said about the central system, though he thought a good case had been made out for such a system. One result of the deliberations of the Local Taxation Commission had undoubtedly been to show that the methods of valuation in different parts of the United Kingdom were totally at variance. The principle might be exactly the same, but, if the results were so diverse as Mr. Lyons had shown, he did not think that the methods of applying the principle could be good. Something like uniformity of practice for the different parts of the United Kingdom was most desirable. It was possible that the railway companies might do a great deal in the course of a few years to deal with this question.

In America, the matter was more thoroughly gone into for inter-State reasons. The lines were divided into sections, and the earnings of those sections also divided. If that were done in England, present questions of much difficulty would be solved to a great extent, but the existing methods of fixing the valuation in any particular parish were extremely crude. One English railway—the progressive North Eastern—had adopted the American system of dividing the line into sections, and he had no doubt that the same system would be adopted by other companies. With regard to the train mileage system suggested, which would form the best method if the American system were not adopted, some difficulty arose from the different value of the train mileage for different sections. He thought one of the solutions of that difficulty would be, as Mr. Lyons had suggested, that some means should be found whereby the value could be multiplied by a given co-

efficient, or something of the kind. If that were done one of the great drawbacks would disappear.

Mr. ROBERT VIGERS (Past-President) said he agreed with Mr. Payne's suggestion. It would, he thought, be a satisfaction, at any rate to the railway companies, to know that each was fairly rated as one concern, which he thought would have a tendency to distribute the rate more equitably over the whole of the district. If anything was now going to be done in the direction of improvement, it would be only fair that The Institution should discuss Mr. Lyon's Paper more fully than was possible at such short notice.

The vote of thanks was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. LEONARD STANGWAYS (Dublin) then delivered a short lecture on "Dublin," illustrated by a series of very interesting, and some very amusing views and sketches of Dublin life, dating from an early period. He began with a view of Dublin, with its battlemented walls as they appeared in the seventeenth century, and afterwards showed the old condition of St. Patrick's and Christchurch Cathedrals, the old location of the Four Courts, and various ancient landmarks and streets in the city. From old Dublin the lecturer passed to Dublin of the present day, and exhibited on the screen a series of photographs, some of which were specially taken by himself for the purposes of the lecture.

The PRESIDENT said all present must feel much indebted to Mr. Stangways for his bright and interesting

lecture, and he would ask the Meeting to show their appreciation by according the author a very cordial vote of thanks.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried by acclamation, the proceedings then terminated.

After the Meeting a number of the Members were invited by Sir Howard Grubb, F.R.S., to inspect a number of ingenious optical and surveying instruments, which he has recently invented.

AT

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING,

Held on Monday, May 18th, 1903.

ARTHUR VERNON (President) in the Chair.

The adjourned discussion on the Paper read at the Ordinary General Meeting of April 20th, 1903, by H. Trustram Eve (Fellow), entitled "Modern Methods of Valuation of Manorial Residues" was resumed.

Mr. EVE asked to be allowed to say a few words with reference to the nine points set forth in the synopsis of his Paper, which he ventured to think were of sufficient importance to call for definite answers. As those points did not appear in the Paper itself, he thought it might be well, if he were allowed to do so, to give his own humble view of what the answers to them should be.

The first point was, "Is the manorial basis to be adopted?" His answer was, "Yes." The second was, "Should compensation be based on the average of two, three, or four years?" In his opinion, it should be based on four years.

The third point was, "In the case of milking cows, should the figures of Lawes and Gilbert be adopted?" His answer to this would also be "Yes," provided common sense were used.

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The fourth point was, "Is it necessary or legal to adopt an average clause if a manorial basis be used?" He thought it was necessary and legal to use an average clause in connection with a cost basis, but, with a manorial basis, it was both unnecessary and illegal. The fifth question was, "Upon what lines should Voelcker and Hall's Table be revised from time to time?" In his humble opinion that Table should not be revised by chemists alone, but by agreement between chemists, and valuers having an intimate knowledge of things agricultural.

Then the sixth was, "Is it advisable for Voelcker and Hall to neglect to bring up to date the original manorial values of Lawes and Gilbert's Table?" Personally he thought it was a pity that the original manorial values were not kept alive by being brought up to date.

The next question asked for an expression of "the general opinion on Voelcker and Hall's recommendations and those of the Valuation Committee of the Central Chamber," and that question many in the room were much better fitted to answer than he was.

On the next point, "Should home grown corn be valued on weight "or measure?" he thought everyone was agreed that weight was the only fair basis.

The last of his points, "What is the money value of (a) the manorial value of a ton of hay; and (b) the mechanical value of a ton of hay?" again raised a question which he thought many present could answer much better than he could pretend to do, and he did not, therefore, propose to attempt to give an opinion upon it.

Dr. J. A. VOELCKER (Visitor) in resuming the discussion said he feared he had already occupied a great

deal of time before proposing the adjournment at the last meeting, but since then he had taken the opportunity of carefully reading the remarks of the various speakers, and he might, perhaps, be allowed to deal with some of the points then raised. He would begin with Mr. Eve, who then, and again now, had brought forward many materials for debate, and take at once the point to which particular attention was drawn—the abandonment by Mr. Hall and himself of the “original manurial value” as given by Lawes and Gilbert. That was deliberately done because they were certain that the statement of “original manurial value” of different foods had been the cause of a great deal of misconception with regard to the application of Lawes and Gilbert’s figures. He might say that, personally, he was for a long time under the impression that the “original manurial value” of the different foods stated in Lawes and Gilbert’s Tables meant the value to the farmer who had used those foods. As a matter of fact he had to be reminded by another chemist that the value to the farmer was really only half the “original manurial value” as stated by Lawes and Gilbert.

“Original manurial value” was all very well if one were considering a cake or a meal or any other food applied direct to the land, *i.e.* its value without loss from turning into dung, storing, and so forth ; but all that one had to deal with, from the practical side of the question, was what was the value of the different foods after they had been turned into manure.

And, therefore, there seemed to him no authority for still retaining that term “Original manurial value,” because it was not as a cake or as a meal that the material was applied to the land, but only after it had been turned into manure.

When, therefore, one had to assess the compensation to be given to farmers for cakes and meals and other feeding materials used on the land, one had really to deal, not with the manure power of the original material, but with the actual manure power of it after it was turned into dung, which was a very different thing, and which Lawes and Gilbert, as well as Mr. Hall and himself, had shown to be practically very much less.

Then Mr. Eve had found fault with his having abandoned the old form of expression of the value in pence per pound of ammonia. In Lawes and Gilbert's Tables one read the expression "ammonia valued at four pence a pound," or whatever the figure happened to be at the time. That he had given up altogether in favour of what he considered to be the more generally understood term—"unit value." In the Tables the analyses of the different materials were given in percentages and the amounts of the different constituents were stated. What was really necessary to be considered in the case of all these materials, whether they were cakes or whether they were manures, was their analysis—how much per cent. of the different constituents they had, whether nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid, and so forth, and it seemed to him more in accordance with general convenience to have the analysis and from that to reckon the value as "unit value" rather than at so much per pound of nitrogen or of ammonia as the case might be.

Take nitrate of soda, for instance, or sulphate of ammonia. Sulphate of ammonia contained about 24 per cent. of ammonia. One never stopped to reckon how many pounds of ammonia there were in a hundred-weight or a ton, but everybody knew it as containing a certain percentage of ammonia. Therefore, in compiling

the Tables it had been thought better to introduce "unit value."

Then, of course, there was the vexed question whether four, or two, or any other number of years should be taken. He had already given some reasons, which he need not repeat, for fixing upon four years instead of three. He had also taken occasion to point out that there had been some misconception with regard to the agreement between different tables which had been drawn up. It was stated that it really did not matter much how they differed in the number of years taken, so long as the total of all the years added up to the same figure.

On page 363, Mr. Eve said that a scale based on the tonnage of two years would do, "so long as the total compensation agrees with the total of Voelcker and Hall, for the four years." He had pointed out, and would again point out, that such a statement was founded on an entire mistake.

The farmer only got the compensation once and it was done with. It was not as if the compensation was a recurring one, going on year after year; he was simply paid for the one year for which he claimed. It was a wrong view to take that one might add up the four years and take the total value. That was done in Lawes and Gilbert's original Tables and was the source of a great deal of misunderstanding. The proceeds of the different years were added up to give what was called the total value. That "total value" had led, in just the same way as the term "original manure value" had led, to a great deal of misconception, and, therefore, in revising the Tables it was thought advisable to leave out both the original manure value, so called, and the "total value" of the different years. A farmer received compensation for the particular year in question, and it was not right to

take the four years and say that a table based on four years is equivalent to one based on two years, if the totals add up the same. That was a misconception.

Then Mr. Woolley had mentioned that the manurial value of foods would be increased if the price of stock were increased. No doubt the value to the farmer might be, but this would be a question altogether apart from the chemist, who had to consider manurial value and not feeding value.

A good deal of discussion had naturally arisen about the use of grains. He had said on the last occasion, and he would now repeat it, that whether the farmer used grains judiciously or injudiciously, a certain amount of food had been consumed to which a certain value attached, and, so far as the chemist went, his part was simply to value the foods put into the animal and turned on to the ground.

The valuer, in his valuation, might say that it was not judicious farming, and that he would not allow the full value. That was another point altogether. At all events the material had been used.

One must consider also that it was not likely that a man who used wet grains liberally, would not also use a considerable portion of concentrated food.

He had received a number of letters bearing on points brought out at the last discussion, and by one correspondent he was told that there was a good deal of misapprehension as to the position in which the so-called "meals" stood. How, for instance, did decorticated cotton cake meal stand? He need only say to those at all acquainted with the analyses of those materials, that decorticated cotton cake and decorticated cotton cake meal stood in exactly the same category. In other words they were both to be classed as cake.

It was right that two materials which only differed in the fact that one was mechanically prepared and made into meal, while the other was in the form of hard cake, should be valued in the same way, although a distinction might, no doubt, be drawn in practical valuation from the fact that a better distribution was attained by the use of the meal than with the cake.

He thought the new Tables would be of advantage to the valuer, who had to deal with those somewhat varied materials called "compound cakes and meals" which were sometimes very good, and sometimes of very doubtful character.

He thought that if the valuer was a wise man he would insist (as it would be a very good thing if farmers themselves would insist) on always having an analysis of these materials and knowing their composition. To lump them together without regard to their feeding or manurial value would never do. Valuers would be quite right, if they were not told the composition of the different foods, in regarding them simply as corn. If such a system as he suggested were adopted the maker would be very quick to claim that the material also contained a good deal of manurial value, and when it came to dealing with things at all out of the way all that was necessary was to take the Tables and turn to the material which seemed to agree most closely in composition with one or the other of the foods in question. It would be practically sufficient for the valuer to take the nitrogen as a guide and, after selecting the material which approached most nearly with regard to nitrogen contents, to fix the value on that basis.

Then Mr. Dickson had asked if he would not introduce and explain the relation of nitrogen and ammonia. He might explain why nitrogen was dealt

with rather than ammonia. The point was simply that in cakes and feeding meals the nitrogenous matters did not exist as ammonia, and therefore nitrogen was taken and the price based upon the amount of nitrogen.

It was, of course, a very vexed question exactly how to fix the price, from which to start, for the value of nitrogen per unit, and the suggestion had been made that he and his collaborateur might have set out the grounds upon which that was done. They had not really done so, but the lines of it were indicated. As he had said at the last Meeting, it was manifestly unfair to take a material which fluctuated in price so much as nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia did, and to base the calculation entirely upon that.

Many materials of that kind were subject to such outside market fluctuations as upset all calculations, and therefore in compiling the Tables, they were guided, not by materials of such fluctuating value, but by things of a more permanent character.

Attention had been drawn by Mr. Gale to a point which ought not to be lost sight of. He asked what was meant by the value to be assigned to certain foods for the first year after consumption, and in cases where a crop was grown during the last year of the tenancy. It was manifest that, in such a case as that, the first year would be gone. That this was not an unimportant point was brought home to him very clearly only on Saturday last, when, happening to be in Yorkshire, he was told that it was not infrequently the case to claim compensation for cake that had been fed to cattle, and again afterwards to get compensation for the manure that had been made from it. If that was the case with their friends in Yorkshire, it was certainly time that they

should read the *Transactions* of The Institution, and learn what view was taken of such a proceeding.

Then the President had mentioned, and very rightly, that there were special points to be considered, which the Tables did not take into account. Such things, for instance, as the difference of soils. In one case, manure might have been applied to a soil that had been impoverished, and, in another case, to a soil that had been well kept up. Were those to be valued on the same basis? Was a light soil to be taken in the same way as a heavy soil; and in the case of dairy farming, where the milking of cows took more out of the land than the fattening of cattle, ought not special allowances to be made?

All those things he and Mr. Hall had certainly taken into account, as had the Chamber of Agriculture. While the feeling was that it would be very satisfactory if one could approach, in any way, to accuracy in such matters, it was at present, at all events, perfectly impossible to draw any clear line of distinction.

He had only to say in that connection that it must be remembered that all the allowances to be made fell into insignificance when compared with the main facts brought out by Lawes and Gilbert, and followed up by Mr. Hall and himself, with regard to the far greater losses that took place in the making and the storing of farm-yard manure, and its application to the land.

It was, he thought, fully and incontestably demonstrated that they had the best possible warrant for saying that practically half the value of the dung was lost between the time the cake was put into the animal and the time the manure went on to the land; in other words, an allowance of 50 per cent. must be made.

That solid fact, which had, he thought, been pretty

well established now in the case of both light soils and heavy lands, seemed to him a very much more important factor, to be used as a starting point for a sensible system of valuation, than the question of whether 5 per cent. allowance ought to be made for this or a possible 10 per cent. for the other—for bad farming or for special circumstances. At least, he would claim that they had followed up Lawes and Gilbert's work to the extent that they had supplied some grounds for the basis of valuation, and had carried the chemist's work still further, and he thought he might now very fairly ask the valuers, from their point of view, to step in and do their part.

Mr. C. MIDDLETON (Visitor) said he much appreciated the compliment paid to him in being invited to attend the meeting, to which he had made a point of coming at some inconvenience. He was glad to be able to take part in the discussion, because, having had the honour of acting as the Chairman of the Committee of the Central Chamber, which was concerned in this matter, he naturally felt a very great interest in the question and was convinced that anything which could be done to bring valuers into line with the recommendations of that Committee was deserving of support from all interested in the subject. He felt that all were indebted to Mr. Eve for his persistence in bringing this question forward; for everyone with any experience of farm valuations must know on what very erroneous lines they had often been carried out. Those who, like Mr. Eve, had carefully studied the subject and done much to bring a more rational state of affairs into existence, deserved the thanks of everyone concerned.

He did not propose to discuss the Paper, but would

rather deal with certain points in the report of the Committee of the Central Chamber on which some little difference of opinion had been expressed.

At such a meeting he did not think it at all necessary to go into the question of whether cost or manurial value should be the basis. He felt confident that everyone present had got far beyond that stage, and he hoped all would, so far as was possible, endeavour to educate the opinion of valuers in the country who had not got rid of the old prejudice in favour of cost.

One of the most important questions was, the number of years on which compensation should be calculated. He was prepared, so far as he could, to defend the recommendations of the Committee of the Central Chamber in that respect.

A great many of the witnesses who came before the Committee, and a great many valuers as well, felt there were difficulties in the way of going back beyond the two last years; but those difficulties were not insuperable. In many cases, especially in agreements where the average clause was in existence, valuers had already to go through the last three years' accounts to arrive at the average consumption for the last year, so that in such cases there could be no difficulty at all.

Then again, he thought that if farmers would not take the trouble to keep their accounts for three years they must not grumble if they did not get the compensation to which they thought themselves entitled in that respect.

He did not think it would entail much extra labour on the valuer to go through three years' accounts instead of two, which must always be done. A valuer would seldom be justified in limiting compensation strictly to the last two years' consumption, for it was

held by the chemists, with whom he thought most persons of experience would agree, that there was something due to the outgoing tenant beyond the last two years, especially where he had been farming well for a long period. If that were so, it was quite certain that compensation ought to go back at least for the three years recommended by the Committee of the Central Chamber.

It had been suggested by Mr. Eve that going into all the accounts for the four years he recommended was not necessary, provided the total compensation was that recommended by Voelcker and Hall in their Report. He could not follow him quite so far as that. In order to act accurately, one must give to each year the compensation to which that year was entitled.

The majority of the Committee felt—and he was bound to say he agreed with them—that it was not necessary to go back more than three years, because any actual residue beyond that, excepting in cases of very high farming over a long period, was somewhat problematic. He thought the view of Dr. Voelcker was that, in most cases, there was very little beyond the third year.

The Rothamsted and Woburn experiments showed conclusively that, especially where cake was fed with roots on arable land, after the third crop had been taken, there was practically no residuum at all. He thought all practical men would admit that three years was as far as it was necessary to go, but that less than three years was not enough.

It might be taken for granted that Voelcker and Hall's Tables were absolutely and mathematically correct as to the value of the residuum left for the first year, but after that their recommendations were some-

what of the nature of an estimate. They could not say exactly that for the preceding year it was just half of the first, and for the next preceding year just half of that. It was a somewhat speculative estimate, in the same way as the recommendations of the Committee of the Central Chamber were, and for this reason he thought that, generally, valuers might take three years as a fair average to go back to.

Then a question was raised as to whether it was desirable that an average clause should be inserted. He would say at once that he had a strong objection to that clause. There was no warrant for such restriction in the Act and it was certainly contrary to both the spirit and the letter of the Act.

He did not think anyone could say that if an extra quantity of cake had been consumed within the last year there was no residuum left for the incoming tenant, and he thought the outgoer was entitled to claim for that, provided he had not used an excessive quantity or used it in an unhusbandlike way, so that the incoming tenant would not reap as much benefit as from a more moderate consumption.

The scale recommended by the Committee of the Chamber was not intended to be in any way a hard and fast one. The Committee felt most strongly that it would be quite impossible to devise any scale which would apply to all cases, and that which they recommended was one which they believed might be taken to represent fair average cases. It was well known that no scale in existence would meet the case of very high farming. A man who had farmed well continuously for a long period of years never got adequate compensation by any scale. But at the same time, a man who farmed badly always got too much by such scale.

Valuers must give impartially, either more or less than the suggested scale, according to the merits of each case. The men who lacked the courage to give less when less was due, were not fit to occupy the position of valuers. Every case must be taken on its own merits.

Some objection to the Committee of the Central Chamber grouping foods together was taken by Mr. Eve, who advocated Voelcker and Hall's Tables exactly as they stood ; but the Committee rather wanted to simplify those Tables. They had not gone into pence, but had taken the nearest shilling in each case, and in some cases had grouped together materials such as the cereals, where they thought that doing so entailed no hardship. Even in Voelcker and Hall's Tables the difference was only a matter of a shilling or two, and, in most cases where a large quantity of home-grown corn was used, it was a mixture of two or three kinds. If a valuer found that oats alone, which had a slightly higher value than other cereals, had been consumed he might very reasonably give a shilling or so per ton more, but he thought it would work towards simplicity to adopt the grouping which the Committee of the Chamber had suggested.

A point had been raised by Dr. Voelcker as to taking into consideration what crops had been grown. Take the case of a man whose roots had been consumed by sheep eating cake. In many parts of the country, such as Yorkshire and Durham, the outgoing tenant took an away going crop and therefore took away a considerable portion of the value of the cake. It was certainly not intended that he could claim the full value of that. Every valuer would consider that each crop grown meant one year less compensation. He could not imagine any other construction being put upon it.

In the course of the last discussion, Dr. Voelcker spoke as if even the Chamber of Agriculture had fallen into a mistake with reference to adding together the compensation of two or three years. He thought he had answered that, because the report recommended taking the last three years based upon Voelcker and Hall's Tables, but ignored the fourth year entirely. He sincerely hoped that every Member present would endeavour, as far as was possible, in season and out of season, to induce valuers all over the country to adopt some uniform and rational means of assessing the compensation due to the outgoing tenant.

Dr. BERNARD DYER (Visitor) said that after hearing what had fallen from Dr. Voelcker and from Mr. Middleton, the Chairman on the Committee on which he had the honour of serving, he found that much he would have liked to say had been already said.

He wished, as another representative of the agricultural chemists, to congratulate Dr. Voelcker and Mr. Hall upon one thing that had not altogether pleased Mr. Eve, *i.e.* on the omission from their Tables of the actual figures for "original" manure value, as it is called. If anybody wanted to know the "original" manure value of a substance, all the data for getting at it in five minutes were clearly given, and there was really no difficulty to anyone possessing sufficient intelligence to weigh for himself the various points connected with the matter.

The "original manure values" of Lawes and Gilbert were often a source of very great confusion. Like Dr. Voelcker he had not a little experience in examining students in agricultural chemistry, and the confusion in the minds of students between "original" manure

value and estimated actual manure value, whenever a straightforward question was put to them, quite convinced him that some of the teachers who had instructed the students had themselves failed to grasp the distinction. It must be quite clear that no report such as that of Dr. Voelcker and Mr. Hall, or the report of the Chamber of Agriculture, could form a complete *vade mecum* for valuers in the multifarious cases with which they had to deal all over the country. All the chemists could do was to give them a base line on which to investigate each case, and the more knowledge of practical farming they possessed, the better would they know when to walk strictly on the base line, and when to deviate from it on this side or that.

It was necessary that valuers should not only have sound farming knowledge, but also sharp powers of observation, to grasp the conditions prevailing on the farm. Take for instance the enormous differences between light soil and stiff heavy soil, which might entirely alter the way in which the different details of this question must be regarded. An open sandy soil was one which particularly needed manure and on which manure was peculiarly valuable, and a great heap of farm-yard manure into which plenty of cake had been put under good feeding conditions, was, if anything, the more valuable on account of the natural manurial needs of that farm. But with regard to cake which had not gone into that manure heap, but had, during the last year or more—especially during the preceding year—been already applied, either by applications of farmyard manure or by direct feeding to animals grazing or eating turnips, then that required to be more heavily discounted even than by the deductions in the Tables, because, on these light soils the residue not immediately taken up

by the crops would disappear very quickly in draining. Therefore, the very question of lightness of soil might operate in two opposite directions.

He happened to have had under observation a farm on a very hot gravel soil, and although that farm, being used as a market garden, had been liberally dressed from time to time with purchased London dung (which was one of the most bulky of all manures in organic matters, and also supplied considerable quantities of nitrogen) yet the soil was so hungry that it had scarcely 2 per cent. of organic matter in it and less nitrogen than some soils at Rothamsted, which had produced crops for 60 years without a vestige of any kind of manure being applied to them; thus showing how rapidly even such manures as town dung could, under some conditions, be dissipated.

Mr. EDWARD EAMES (Fellow) said he thought all would agree that Mr. Eve had dealt with the subject very ably, and would also feel very much indebted to the Chamber of Agriculture for the manner in which they had handled a very difficult task, and especially to Messrs. Voelcker and Hall who had brought the matter into such a form that all were easily able to understand it. But he did not quite agree with the position adopted as to the amount at which compensation was to be calculated at the present prices of produce. When Sir John Lawes put forward the 4*d.* per pound for ammonia and other similar prices, the value of agricultural produce in the shape of cereals was not much less than now. He thought that must be to a certain extent the basis on which valuers must work. Looking at these recent Tables and at Lawes and Gilbert's Table, based on the same amount of nitrogen, and other constituents, the present

Table of Voelcker and Hall showed an increase of something like 33 per cent. in the compensation. That, to his mind, considering that valuers were men who never liked to "rob Peter to pay Paul," was a serious question. When the three cereals in the aggregate came to something like 67*s.* to 68*s.*, ammonia was 4*d.* per pound, and when, in 1875, ammonia was 8*d.* per pound, the cereals were worth about double.

There should be some sliding scale of compensation, based solely on the value of the extra crops produced by the application of cake and feeding stuffs, and not on a fictitious value brought about by speculation on the manure market, on which he had known fluctuations of 25 or 30 per cent. to occur in as many days.

An endeavour should be made to bring to bear some scale which was in relative proportion to the value of the produce resulting from the application of the manurial product. He might illustrate his meaning in this way. In determining the value to an incoming tenant, it was very often found in practice that the landlord had an incoming tenant who refused to pay all that the outgoer demanded, and the landlord had to capitalise the amount he paid away for the unexhausted value and add it to the fee simple of the farm, and the incoming tenant probably paid a somewhat increased rent, if he paid anything, for the unexhausted values reckoned upon the amount of value of the resulting produce. Therefore it was, he thought, generally agreed that there should be some relation between what the produce would make and the scale compensated upon. Otherwise there was chaos.

When, as at present, manures rose 30 per cent. beyond the rise in price of produce, it was easy to show at once that there was immense room for discussion.

He had heard it said at the Central Chamber and in other places that the way he advocated depended upon something that could not be settled till some time after the outgoing tenant had left, but he differed entirely from that argument. Inasmuch as three years were taken as the basis on which to compensate, there were those three years on which the incoming tenant might reckon as a fair basis on which to average the price of the produce.

He believed it would be very easy to adjust the scale on the 29th September or the 25th March, whenever the tenancy changed hands, and he could not help thinking that the mistake made years ago of taking cost value instead of manurial value would be, to a great extent, perpetuated if that difficulty were not now overcome. He spoke, not altogether as a novice, for he had farmed considerably all his life, and had been a great disciple of Lawes and Gilbert, and when he looked around the farming world of England, he noticed that those farmers who, like himself, had followed the lines which they laid down had generally been very successful.

Mr. A. D. HALL (Visitor) said he wished, first of all, to speak on the particular question so often raised, whether the price of the produce taken from the ground, owing to the application of the manure, ought not to have something to do with the compensation allowed to the outgoing tenant. The Act directs that the sum to be paid shall be "the value of the improvement to the incoming tenant." It was necessary to try and translate that into practical fact. He took it to mean that where the outgoing tenant had left a certain amount of valuable material, the value of that material must be determined ;

but how was this to be done? The only test of its value that the scientific man could apply was to estimate what it would cost anyone else to put that same material there. It was of no use to hypothetically take it by what it might be expected to produce. Could one expect to do business with a manure merchant on those terms, and say, "I want a ton of nitrate of soda. I will not pay you the market price, but I will see how my crop turns out, or I will see how prices are next harvest, and then we will settle the price." The question of what the production might happen to be at a certain time must be put aside as an impracticable basis for any scale, the problem being almost beyond solution.

The most important part of the compensation lay in the increased value imparted to a heap of dung which was often lying in the yard at the time a valuer went round: the question of the second or third preceding year was a much smaller point.

He would simply repeat that it was impossible, in drawing up a table, to value that material except at the rate which it would cost to put it there, and if the figures set out as representing the first year's value were to be criticised at all, they must be criticised from the point of view that he had mentioned—what was the cost to purchase of the added material in the dung.

He did not say that the figures given were those which the valuer had to take, because the valuer's business began just where the chemist's figures ended. The valuer had to allow for the farming conditions which he found to prevail, in order to adapt those figures to each case. As one of the previous speakers had pointed out, a stream of water washing through the farmyard, or some obvious waste of that kind, was a

matter for the valuer on the spot to deal with, from his personal knowledge of the circumstances and also of the tenants.

Again, an incoming tenant might occasionally complain that too much was left behind, and that he ought not to be forced to buy all this unnecessary valuable material; but this was a valuer's question and not a chemist's, who had to assume that the dung had been produced and would be required in the ordinary course of husbandry.

Another objection to the Table was that, under certain experimental conditions, the value attached to the particular food, when left in the dung, had not been realised. Want of realisation of value was always happening in experiments. If one looked at the published experiments on any given manure it certainly would not always be found to have paid its way, so it would quite possibly happen that in experiments from time to time expectations were not realised under the conditions which prevailed.

It certainly was unfortunate, as the last speaker had observed, that the price of manure constituents had gone up while the price of cereals and crop products had fallen; but that was a misfortune which had overtaken the whole of farming, and which could not be incorporated in a set of tables.

With regard to the question how the basis of allowance for the second and earlier years was to be arrived at, the figures must, as Mr. Middleton had observed, be to a certain extent estimates only. It was not possible to put down absolute figures to allow for the material left by the dung after one or two crops, for analysis was not possible, and the experimental results were not numerous enough or extensive enough to justify one in

saying, with absolute confidence, what were the exact figures to be adopted. But he wished to say that the figure of one-half had been adopted on the assumption that the ordinary conditions of farming had been observed, *i.e.* that the greater part of the materials which were grown by the increased value in the dung were still circulating upon the farm. Under ordinary conditions, after the use of cake, a man would grow a crop of roots with the dung produced. A certain amount of the growth was by virtue of the cake that has been fed and converted into dung. Those roots were in turn fed, and only a fraction of the manure left the farm; thus the point in taking one-half for each succeeding year was based partly upon the estimated fraction of the dung which was still left upon the land, and partly on the idea that a great deal of the original value which was brought in when the cake was bought was still circulating, and formed part of what he might call the floating capital of the farm.

In the same way with some of the other crops that follow on. An increased hay crop was the result of the original manuring. That hay crop was, in most cases, consumed upon the farm, and it was the same with some of the other crops that followed on. Those crops were in most cases still circulating, and a proportion of the value remained on the farm.

As a consequence, he thought it would be a legitimate act on the part of the valuer to make deductions for certain special cases of farming in a way which specially impoverished the farm. If a man after applying dung grew a crop of mangolds, and, being near a large town, sold the whole crop off the farm, from the point of view of the valuer he committed so much waste. So much of what was commonly accepted as the capital of the

farm was being taken right away from it, and either a special deduction must be made from the compensation allowed for the dung as applied to those mangolds, or the selling of the roots must be treated as an act of waste, and a certain compensating allowance must be made.

The figures given for the later years were based largely upon the idea that the floating capital which had been added to the resources of the farm in the shape of purchased foods still circulated under the ordinary conditions of husbandry.

The question of light and heavy soil did not seem to him to affect the case materially, if the dung was still upon the farm. There was the dung, which might be more or less valuable on light or heavy land; but that was really the valuer's question. The chemist had to estimate the value to be attached to the enhanced value of the dung on the farm, and from year to year, something of that material once brought there in a ton of cake was still present, perhaps in a crop of roots, perhaps in a crop of clover-hay or ordinary hay, or perhaps in the straw; but there a proportion of it was still circulating and not passing away entirely from the farm

Mr. JOHN LOOKER (Fellow) said he felt he must in the first place join in giving Mr. Eve credit for the trouble he had taken in preparing his Paper, and the successful endeavour he had made to bring into harmony practice and theory. The main question was apparently whether the old system of cost price was a wrong one or whether the principle of residual value was, if not absolutely the right one, at all events a better one. Both methods contained elements of badness, and neither

could be said to be actually based on the lines of true principle. It could not be gainsaid that compensation based upon the cost of the article used, could not be in any sense relative to the return obtainable from its use, but then, on the other hand, neither was compensation based on residual value exactly on all fours with the return. The Act said that compensation was to be based on the value of the improvement to the incoming tenant. He had an idea, which he had held for a long time, and he might as well say that notwithstanding Mr. Hall's remarks he still held it—that the improvement contemplated was that which was likely to accrue to the incoming tenant, from the value of the produce which he sold being in excess of that attributable to the quantity of the material he himself used.

That, Mr. Hall said, was wrong. But he also said that one must base the result on the cost price of the constituents of the manure used, and not on the cost of the manure itself. To his mind it was a distinction without very much difference. If a farmer was told that he must pay £100 for compensation, and that he would get it back from wheat or barley at 25s. a quarter (and a few years ago he was told that compensation was based upon corn at 60s. a quarter), it struck him that, although the cost price of the article might have nothing to do with the result, the increased value of the produce was the only thing to be looked for to compensate the farmer for the sum which he paid to the outgoing tenant.

The cost price method had been almost universally condemned, but he thought it had one little element of goodness in it, in that it afforded a safeguard against wrongful expenditure on cake, because the outgoing tenant had to bear, at least, half the loss himself if he

bought bad cake, while if he used good or highly-priced cake he still got at least half the cost back again.

Now, residual value gave no such safeguard as that, and, so far as he could see at present, an expression which was used in the previous discussion still stood—"Cake is cake." Nothing had been said by previous speakers as to any difference in the composition of the cake which was the subject of compensation.

At any rate he felt bound to come to the conclusion that if compensation were based on residual value it must be accompanied by an analysis of the various articles used.

He was rather struck with the observations of speakers on the chemists' side, but he could hardly say they had put him in a much easier frame of mind for dealing with this question when he came, as he eventually must, to the practical part in the field, with the farmer, the referees, and the arbitrator.

It had been said by Dr. Voelcker that it was "impossible to draw any fair line of distinction with regard to "light and heavy soils" and other matters which it was obvious should be taken into account, and Dr. Dyer, following that up, gave an instance of light soil of a farm he was experimenting upon, which varied at least 60 per cent. from one of the heavy soils that might occur in another district.

If there were these variations in the chemical proportions of the soils to be adjudicated upon, ought not some pity be extended to the poor valuers who were expected to find a figure which would satisfy everybody?

It had been said that so much per unit should be taken, but this was always qualified by saying that all the circumstances must be taken into account, and one speaker had gone so far as to say that not only the

peculiarities of the soil and the nature of the holding must be considered, but also the peculiarities of the tenant himself. It would all be very much easier if the valuer had no such persons as referees or arbitrators to deal with, but could say to himself as an umpire did, "I think so and so is right," with no one to contradict him.

He had often met Mr. Eve, and each tried to convince the other, but although they were great friends, they did not always see eye to eye in matters which puzzled both chemists and valuers, nor could they at once agree on exactly what an outgoing tenant ought to receive and an incoming tenant ought to pay.

He fully agreed that the value of the constituents of which the residuum was the result should be based on the nitrogen or other constituent that was left; but if there were a hard-and-fast rule on that point how would it work when prices were unduly inflated by a corner in those chemicals, so that the resulting produce had no relation whatever to the cost of the article? The price of nitrate of soda might be run up to £24 a ton by some process of cornering, but that could not make the wheat or barley run up to 50s. a quarter. It was not always safe, therefore, to gauge the residual value by the value of the constituents as a hard-and-fast rule.

Whatever might be the result of this discussion, or the recommendations of the Chamber of Agriculture, he would ask valuers to carefully consider how they would go back to the country and try and work out, on fixed lines, prices which were to be applied to soils, seasons, and other conditions, varying not only 60 per cent., but almost infinitely. It was impossible to make any one particular scale fit into two valuations, and hardly safe to apply it too rigidly even to one.

He was very glad indeed that Mr. Eve should have brought this question forward, and he hoped the result would be of some value, but, for the moment, he confessed he was one of these sceptical individuals who had not yet been able to take hold of any fixed formula which he could lay before his fellow valuers and say that it was the one which they all ought to adopt.

Mr. W. J. MALDEN (Associate) said it gave him pleasure to recall the fact that he was one of the first to whom Mr. Eve mentioned the subject of the compensation value of manure a good many years ago, and he was present when he brought the question forward six or seven years ago. Although he was at that time quite in sympathy with Mr. Eve on the main point of paying on the manurial value, he was not quite so fully in sympathy with the scheme which he then brought forward. As the result of Mr. Eve's present paper, he thought it might now be taken as accepted that manurial value rather than cost value would be the basis of calculation; and he thought The Institution should urge it throughout the country.

Discussion had been asked for on the nine points in the synopsis. The one which had been chiefly under discussion was, whose Tables should be accepted, and how many years payment should be made on the unexhausted improvement? This, however, was a question requiring a separate Paper and discussion to arrive at a unanimous agreement. Then there was the question of cropping, which he thought the most important of all, and which also required a separate Paper and discussion. Manures and food stuffs were, of course, the main bases, but what was left in the land was what had to be valued, and this must mainly depend on what was

taken out of it. After a course of exhaustive cropping there would not be much left, but if the crops were fed, and the manure kept alive in the land, there would be more left to value.

There were many ways in which this might be looked at. A man paid, say, £500 for compensation when he came on to a farm. He did not add much to it, but by circulating the manure he could keep a great part of that in the land, and if he left it behind he ought to be paid for it on going out. One farmer might retain what was put in, but another might take it all out by exhaustive cropping and thus leave very little indeed in the land. Those two farmers were in very different positions. To take another case, a man might pay £500 on going in and might leave in the course of the year. Was he to sacrifice the whole of that £500? He might have only used a quarter of it. Could he claim no more than one year? If he were not allowed to take his compensation over two or three years he could have no claim beyond. That was an argument in favour of taking the longer period.

He thought it would be necessary to set up standards for several different soils and systems, but he thought the four-course system would do very well to start with.

The very proper greater freedom of cropping had very wisely broken down old rotations, and tended to more frequent catch-cropping, and to the extension of special cropping, sometimes more exhaustive than an ordinary crop in a four-course system. Either of these systems should be allowed for on its own merits or demerits.

The subject of allowance for the earlier years had been somewhat neglected. The Central Chamber Report mentioned it in one line, and although it had been said

that 50 per cent. was a very easy datum to work from, he, personally, never quite saw why it should not be 40 per cent. or 60 per cent. He thought it better to start at a maximum of 100 per cent. and work downwards, but it was suggested that 50 per cent. was a practical thing to work on, and he supposed it must be accepted.

He presumed that Lawes and Gilbert, when adopting their scale on the 50 per cent. basis, did not intend it to be a very high one, being, as a matter of fact, much better acquainted with rotations and with experiments in continuous cropping than with catch-cropping. He would suggest the four-course system as a standard for the greater part of the country, as corn and green crops were very nearly balanced, and that would make an easy standard to work upon.

He would assume, therefore, a farm on the four-course system with the following conditions:—

Three parts arable and one part grass.

Cropping ordinary, breaking the strict rotation only in a small quantity of autumn catch-crops, usually not autumn "nitrate catchers," an occasional clover seed crop being taken in place of hay.

The land he assumed to be fairly clean or in such condition that it would be convenient to clean it at the fallow season. The drainage about the average.

The farm stocked with a moderate head of cattle with a few cows, with calves run on and finally fattened out. A flock of ewes representing 50 ewes to 100 acres, the lambs wintered and fattened out.

A moderate stock of sows and pigs sold as porkers, a sufficient number of foals bred to make good any losses in teams.

The manure made partly in fattening stalls, and partly in open yards with shelter hovels.

The sale of straw not to exceed one-sixth of the crops. A similar limit with regard to hay.

For farms such as those on the Downs, where catch-cropping forms the greater part of the cropping, and where sheep breeding is the main business, it might be desirable to set up an independent standard, as also in cases where the farm was mainly grass, or where market-gardening or special cropping predominated.

Taking the four-course standard, the percentage would rise or fall according to conditions, such as :

I.—CONDITIONS WHICH WOULD AUGMENT THE PERCENTAGE.

Increase in quantity of stock carried, especially if fattening. Where feeding stuffs are above the average, locally. Where additional manures are above the average, locally. Where land is cleaner than the average. Where catch-crops are above average, and corn crops below. Where "nitrate catching" catch-crops, or leguminous catch-crops are above the average. Where little rotten dung is applied in autumn to be washed out in winter. Where corn is fed to folded animals ; or where cattle are fed on pastures, possessing a foldyard to retain dung for more perfect distribution subsequently. Where the land is well drained, &c., &c.

II.—CONDITION WHICH WOULD REDUCE THE PERCENTAGE.

Decrease in quantity of stock, especially of store or dairy stock. Where feeding stuffs are below the average, locally. Where additional manures are below the average, locally. Where land is fouler than the

average. Where catch-crops are below the average, and corn crops above. Where "nitrate catching" catch-crops, or leguminous catch-crops, are below the average. Where much rotten dung is applied in autumn and washed out in winter. Where corn is fed to animals running at large ; or where cattle make most of their droppings under hedges or trees, whereby the pastures do not get full benefit. Where the land is ill-drained, &c., &c.

He had only suggested that as a simple guide and as some basis to start with, and from which one could work, upwards or downwards as occasion required.

There were some hundreds of points to be dealt with in settling these matters, and until they were all threshed out there would be as many questions continually cropping up for consideration and discussion.

Mr. W. B. CANNING (Fellow) said the subject was one which required a good deal of ventilation, and on which he thought there was not complete unanimity. He felt, personally, sincerely indebted to Mr. Eve for having read the Paper, and to Messrs. Voelcker and Hall for doing what they had. He had hoped the chemists would have been able to give some working scale for compensation on the last two years only of the tenancy. If one went back three or four years the process must be very cumbersome. In the first place the Act said that the value of the improvement is what it is worth to the incoming tenant, and also that deductions must be made for any hay or straw sold off during the *last two years* of the tenancy. If one went back three or four years he did not see his way to deal with the compensation on the third or fourth year before the last, unless it was possible to

make some deduction for the hay and straw which might have been sold off the farm during that period. All might have been sold off, and justice could not be done to the ingoing tenant.

Farmers kept bad accounts, and even in dealing with two years, as had always been done, there was great difficulty in getting information as to the quantity of hay and straw which had been sold. He had known cases where it had been said that none had been sold off, until the tenant's memory had been refreshed by the incomer on facts and information which he had gleaned. That being so, even for two years, the difficulty would be very much increased if one had to deal with three as suggested by the Central Chamber, and four as required by the chemists and Mr. Eve. Therefore he should have liked, if possible, to have had a scale to work on dealing only with the last two years.

Mr. F. PUNCHARD (Fellow) said he had read Mr. Eve's Paper, and the discussion which followed it, with a great deal of interest, and he was quite prepared to agree generally with the acceptance of manurial value as the basis of compensation for the future if everyone could only agree upon what that manurial value should be.

He had always felt that manurial value was at any rate a sounder basis than cost; and just after the passing of the 1883 Act he had prepared a scale for his own use in which he did, in a sense, adopt the principle of manurial value, but he applied it to the proportion of cost. He combined the two, and varied the rate or proportion of cost of cotton cake, linseed cake, and so on as against other kinds of corn, because he believed that

the principle of manurial values was a sound one to go upon.

Unfortunately he was not able to feel very great confidence in the manurial tables which at that time had been issued. He was somewhat staggered by the fact that the manurial value of cotton cake was put at £5 13s. 10*d.*, when a ton of the cake itself could be bought for about £6 10s. That was a very large proportion.

Then that was followed by a Paper by Dr. Voelcker, in which he pointed out that those figures were 30 or 40 per cent. too high, and that upon Lawes and Gilbert's Tables the value of farmyard manure would probably be about six times as much as it had been customary to regard it.

Then the Royal Agricultural Society had made experiments at Woburn in order to test those values. Unfortunately, the results at Woburn did not support those figures, for curiously enough, in nineteen cases out of twenty-three, the manurial equivalents produced heavier crops than the manure itself; and what was more, in some cases the manurial equivalents of cotton meal, or Indian corn, produced heavier crops than cotton cake. Yet the manurial equivalents were treated upon Dr. Voelcker's lower tables.

One scientific gentleman had suggested that the reason for this might be that the land was in such a high state of fertility that the manure could not produce more than the full crop that the land could yield. That was a very interesting theory, and exactly the sort of argument one would expect an expert to use. Having been occasionally an expert witness himself, he quite understood the line of thought.

But the result of those experiments, though it did

not confirm the manurial tables, left a point for further investigation, and now in Voelcker and Hall's last paper they had taken into consideration the result of those experiments and had prepared a table possibly much more reliable than any before issued. Curiously enough the figures in that table were for the first time lower than in Lawes and Gilbert's Tables. He had more faith now in manurial tables than before, but the difficulty was to know whose tables to adopt out of the three at present available, viz. the Central Chambers' Table, Voelcker and Hall's, and Lawes and Gilbert's, and he had not the slightest doubt that a common practice would be, when valuing for the tenant, to take that table which showed the highest figures, and if valuing for the landlord the lowest table; but, if acting as umpire, the middle one.

But whether the tables were adopted or not, the valuer must not be bound down to any set of figures at all, because undoubtedly the circumstances of the farm, and the sort of management adopted in cropping, and so on, varied so much that it would be impossible to lay down any rule which would be of general application.

He said, therefore, although all might agree to adopt manurial value as a basis, they must be left a free hand to vary it according to the different circumstances of the farm.

There was one other point which he believed had not been referred to, and which he should like Dr. Voelcker and Mr. Hall to explain. They had divided their columns into consumption during the last year, during the last year but one, during the last year but two, and so on; and in the paper in the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal they took the instance of a farm let on a tenancy to Michaelmas, 1903, where the manure produced during the

winter of 1902 and 1903 would have to be paid for at a uniform rate.

But it seemed to him that the probability was that some portion of that manure, at any rate, must have been applied to the land, and the outgoing tenant might have had a crop from it. Certainly that would be the case in the north, where the tenancies ran from the 2nd of February, and if the consumption during the last year were taken, and allowance made for the full rate of compensation for that, it would be allowing for some portion of the manure from which a crop had been taken.

He would therefore like to suggest that the columns should read: "Where no crop has been taken," "Where one crop has been taken," "Where two crops have been taken," &c., otherwise there would be great confusion. Certain points had been suggested by Mr. Eve, to which he would like to have an answer. To the first he was quite prepared to say the manorial basis should be adopted, but valuers must have a free hand to vary it according to the circumstances.

With regard to the second, he thought any decision to limit it either to two, three, or four years would be entirely contrary to the spirit of the Agricultural Holdings Act. If a man had made an improvement four years ago, and some portion of the value of it remained, he was clearly entitled to receive compensation for it, whilst he was not entitled to receive more for an improvement made two years ago than it was worth, simply because he had made some other improvement four years ago, and had not been paid for it because he could not produce the vouchers. If the improvement was in the farm, the incoming tenant ought to pay for it. Under no circumstances would he limit himself to two, three, or any number of years' com-

pensation. At the same time he was quite prepared to say that many circumstances would authorise a valuer in confining himself to either two or three, or any number of years. With regard to the next point, "In the case of milking cows should Lawes and Gilbert's figures be adopted?" he said certainly "Yes," and he was quite prepared to say they should be still further varied according to the general management that had been adopted on the farm. Then "Is it necessary, or "legal, to adopt an average clause if a manorial basis be "used"? He said at once that an average clause would be directly contrary to the spirit of the Act. He did not think it would be wise to entertain any such question.

Then as to the fifth point, he quite agreed that those statements should be varied according to the rate of ammonia or nitrogen, and the prices on which they were based, and the variation of those prices, and he was inclined to think at the same time they ought to vary according to the price of beef and mutton and other agricultural produce, because it was quite certain the value of an improvement to an incoming tenant would more or less vary with the prices he could get for his produce. Then as to bringing Lawes and Gilbert's Tables up to date, he thought Voelcker and Hall had already corrected Lawes and Gilbert's figures, and he could hardly expect them to go any further in that respect at present.

Then, "as to the general opinion on Voelcker and "Hall's recommendations and those of the Central "Chamber." He thought in adopting their scale it was well to adopt the recommendation of that committee, because those recommendations gave the power to vary the compensation.

As to the last point, he would not trouble to go into

that just now, because he thought beyond the mere manorial residue of a ton of hay there ought to be something allowed for the privilege the farmer exercised in selling the hay off the farm.

The PRESIDENT said he was satisfied that on one or two points there was, if not a unanimous agreement, at all events an expression of approval by the very large majority of those present. One was that the compensation to the outgoing tenant must be based on the properly ascertained value to the incomer. Whichever might be adopted of the three tables mentioned, it was certain that the valuing surveyor must do the principal part of the work.

In settling a valuation with the help of tables which chemists furnished, the surveyor had to bring to bear a minute examination of the facts under which the material was applied, and a careful decision as to the proportion of the manorial values which should be taken as remaining to the incoming tenant. The surveyor had always a very important and anxious task before him in settling these valuations on a basis of impartial justice to all parties.

Mr. EVE, in reply, said he had not at this late hour the smallest hope of satisfactorily replying to the very interesting discussion which his Paper had elicited. He could not help feeling somewhat proud to hear the words of the President that the Meeting was almost unanimously of opinion that the cost basis was dead, and that the manorial basis was to be the thing of the future. He had been worrying about that almost ever since he had been in business, and it was gratifying to him to hear those words from such a high authority as the President.

There were only two matters upon which he proposed to say a word. It was rather hard on the author of a Paper, with his head full of what he felt would be most convincing replies to those who had differed from him and from each other, that there was not time to deal as fully as he would like with them, but he would confine himself now to two points. One was that Dr Voelcker had said he was wrong in saying, in the Minority Report of the Central Chamber, that in the case where one could only get two years' bills from a farmer, but had evidence that a similar amount of food had been used during the four years, it would be incorrect to use the tonnage of two years and to take the scale for four years. That was simply a matter of absolute arithmetic, and he could not see the point of Dr. Voelcker's remark. If there were ten tons eaten in each of the four years, and one fixed 20s. as the price for the last year, the year before would be 10s., the year before that 5s., and the year before that 2s. 6d., making a total of 37s. 6d.

If one could only get actual bills of the last year, and the last year but one, and these amounted to 20 tons, surely it was fair arithmetic to multiply 10 tons by 20s. plus 10s., and an assumed 10 tons by 5s. plus 2s. 6d., provided there was evidence (though not the bills) that a similar amount had been used during the last four years. Then it could be dealt with on the proper tables for the four years as given by Voelcker and Hall.

In reply to Mr. Hall, he could not express how much obliged he was to the chemists for the information they had given to valuers, who, if they had not received it from the chemists, could not possibly have been now discussing this question. The chemists must give the standard—the basis—but he did ask them when

they had done that, to kindly leave the valuers alone to work out what they thought the Agricultural Holdings Act meant.

He did not want anyone to tell him, and he did not think any valuer wanted any chemist or anyone else to tell him, what was the meaning of words in the Agricultural Holdings Act. He spoke strongly on this point, because it appeared to him that in Voelcker and Hall's Paper the authors had rather trespassed on the work of the valuers, who must have a scale given them and must then be left alone. It was said by Mr. Hall that when this scale was amended, or when it was considered that the scale was too high or too low, it was wrong to take into account what the value was of agricultural produce, and that his opinion of the Act was, that it must be that the outgoing tenant is leaving so many pounds of the three constituents, and the incoming tenant must pay for those at the price of nitrogen, of nitrate of soda, shoddy, and so on. He (Mr. Eve) said that valuers, as a whole, or at any rate 90 out of 100, did not agree with that dictum. They had worked under that Act for 20 years and ought to know.

What they had to find out was what it was worth to an incoming tenant, and not what it was worth to the outgoing tenant. The onus was on the outgoer. It was really a matter of A B C. Suppose the outgoing tenant left a fixed threshing machine which he bought 30 years ago, when he entered on the farm. That to the outgoing tenant was worth a certain amount, but to the incoming tenant a fixed threshing machine was worth absolutely nothing.

Several other illustrations might be given. Take tillages and roots. In some districts the tillages had to be paid for, and not the roots. Then there was no risk

on the outgoer, who was bound to be paid for what he had expended. In other districts the tillages had to pass at what the value of the roots was. There the risk was entirely on the outgoer, who, if he had a bad crop, got nothing, and if a good crop, got a good price.

Although, in 1898, he gave some tables based on the value of foods, he found they were not accepted by some, although much appreciated by others. He had not intended to refer to that now, but he was delighted to hear the expression from practical men, that when these tables came to be revised, as they must be in the future, and as they had been in the past, the chemists must not be allowed to do it all themselves, but must have the assistance of practical valuers.

It was not exactly fair to make the incoming tenant pay to the outgoing tenant at a certain rate, simply because nitrate of soda happened to be high. He noticed that nitrate of soda companies paid on an average 9 per cent. upon what was known to be artificial capital. Why should the incoming tenant pay more because nitrate companies restricted output and artificially raised prices of nitrogenous manures? That was exactly what would happen if chemists were left alone to determine what those tables should be in the future. All he humbly asked was that the valuers should have one little finger in the pie.

The Meeting then adjourned.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Monday, May 25th, 1903.

ARTHUR VERNON (President) in the Chair.

The Report of the Scrutineers, appointed at the Ordinary General Meeting of Monday, May 18th, 1903, under the provisions of Article XLII. of the By-Laws, was read to the Meeting.

The Report declared that the following had been elected a

COUNCIL FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President.

ALBERT BUCK.

Vice-Presidents.

HERBERT THOMAS STEWARD
CHARLES BIDWELL

RICHARD HORSFALL
GEORGE LANGRIDGE

Members of Council.

THOS. TAYLOR WAINWRIGHT
HOWARD MARTIN
JAMES STEWART KINCAID
ALEXANDER ROSE STENNING
THE HON. EDWARD GERALD
STRUTT
LESLIE ROBERT VIGERS
THOMAS BLASHILL
GEORGE SPENCER MATHEWS

WILLIAM EDGAR HORNE
JOHN FARRER
WILLIAM EDWARD WOOLLEY
THOMAS BINNIE
JOHN GOULD DREW
HOWARD CHATFEILD CLARKE
EDWARD BLAKEWAY I'ANSON
JOHN GERMAN

Professional Associates of Council.

JOSEPH HENRY SABIN
CHARLES PELL HALL

Associates of Council.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ALVERSTONE, G.C.M.G.
(Lord Chief Justice of England)
SIR JOHN WOLFE BARRY, K.C.B.

The Report of the Council on the affairs of The Institution, and the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1902 were read.

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the Report of the Council and the Balance Sheet be received and approved, and be printed and circulated with the '*Transactions*.'"

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution be given to Messrs. H. C. NEWMARCH and C. P. HALL for the efficient performance of their duties as Auditors; that Mr. NEWMARCH be requested to continue his services for the ensuing year, and that Mr. EDWARD OGBOURN WELLS be appointed an Auditor for the ensuing year, in place of Mr. C. P. HALL, elected a Member of the Council."

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution are due and be given to the President, Vice-Presidents, and other Members and Associates of the Council, for the able manner in which they have administered the affairs of The Institution."

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution be given to Mr. JOHN WORNHAM PENFOLD (the Honorary Secretary), to Mr. JULIAN C. ROGERS (the Secretary), and the other officers of The Institution, for the able manner in which they have executed their several duties."

THE PRESIDENT presented the following Prizes won by Candidates in the Professional and Preliminary Examinations, 1903:—

THE INSTITUTION PRIZE OF THE VALUE
OF £15 15s.

to SIDNEY JOSEPH TILLYARD, placed first in the Students Proficiency Examination, 1903.

THE SPECIAL PRIZE OF THE VALUE
OF £10 10s.

to HAROLD WILLIAMS, placed second in the Students' Proficiency Examination, 1903.

THE PENFOLD GOLD MEDAL

to PERCIVAL TRENTHAM MAW for the highest number of marks (over 75% of the maximum) in the Fellowship Examination 1903.

THE "CRAWTER" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £10 for the best work in the subject "Principles and Practice of Valuation" in the Fellowship Examination, 1903, was divided equally between PERCIVAL TRENTHAM MAW and ANDREW WEBBER HOSEGOOD (bracketed equal in the above subject.)

THE "DRIVER" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £15

for the highest number of marks in the Examination, 1903, for Non-Student Candidates for the Class of Professional Associates,

to ARTHUR JOHN HOARE.

AND

THE PENFOLD SILVER MEDAL

for the highest percentage of marks (over 75% of the respective maxima) in the Two Divisions of the Professional Associateship Examination, 1903, to the same Candidate.

THE "BEADEL" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £5 awarded for the best work in the subject of "Agriculture" in Divisions II. and III.

to ARTHUR PRESTON KER.

THE "PRELIMINARY PRIZE" OF THE VALUE
OF £2 2s.

for the highest number of marks in the Preliminary
Examination in January, 1903, to

HARRY LIONEL SMALL.

It was resolved—

"That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Messrs. W. T. CRESWELL, A. T. LATHAM, T. MARTIN, J. H. MELLEFIELD, and H. T. SCOBLE, for their services as scrutineers."

A vote of thanks to Mr. VERNON for his conduct in the Chair was carried unanimously, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

Annual General Meeting, May 25th, 1903.

The net increase in the number of Members of all classes during the three years preceding the date of this Report is shown by the following table:—

TABLE A.

	Honorary Members.	Fellows.	Professional Associates.	Associates.	Students.	Colonial Fellows.	Total.
May 1901	17	1883	834	89	364	13	3200
May 1902	17	1891	906	86	392	20	3312
May 1903	17	1897	1025	86	396	22	3443
Increase of 1903 over 1902	—	+ 6	+ 119	—	+ 4	+ 2	+ 131

It will be seen that during the session ending May, 1903, the net increase in the number of Fellows was 6, the loss by death or resignation being 38, the transfers from the Professional Associate class being 36, and the direct elections to the class of Fellows 8 in number.

The net increase of 119 in the number of Professional Associates is accounted for by 162 elections, against which must be set a loss of 43 by death or cessor of membership, or by transfer to the class of Fellows.

The number of new students enrolled during the session was 120, while 54 were elected to the Professional Associateship and 62 ceased to be students on attaining the age of $21\frac{1}{2}$ years.

The following table shows the annual increase in all classes of Membership from the foundation of The Institution to the present time:—

TABLE B.

	Members (or "Fellows" after 1881).	Associates.		Students.	Total.
		Professional.	Ordinary.		
May 1869 ...	162		38	2	202
" 1870 ...	180		59	2	241
" 1871 ...	190		65	2	259
" 1872 ...	205		67	4	276
" 1873 ...	225		74	5	304
" 1874 ...	247		89	6	332
" 1875 ...	275		101	11	387
" 1876 ...	300		119	8	427
" 1877 ...	310		133	11	454
" 1878 ...	312		134	8	454
" 1879 ...	330		146	10	486
" 1880 ...	342		155	10	507
" *1881 ...	357		164	14	535
" 1882 ...	480		235	7	722
" 1883 ...	557	218	74	38	887
" 1884 ...	666	307	80	58	1121
" 1885 ...	703	317	86	86	1192
" 1886 ...	716	316	84	80	1196
" 1887 ...	741	339	89	108	1277
" 1888 ...	798	333	90	102	1323
" 1889 ...	910	334	89	110	1443
" 1890 ...	1095	310	89	123	1617
" 1891 ...	1374	336	96	140	1946
" 1892 ...	1646	342	97	172	2268
" 1893 ...	1629	353	93	181	2269
" 1894 ...	1626	381	84	204	2309
" 1895 ..	1629	430	83	210	2352
" 1896 ..	1802	465	86	220	2573
" 1897 ...	1808	540	84	252	2684
" 1898 ...	1835	615	85	272	2807
" 1899 ...	1887	686	84	308	2965
" 1900 ...	1883	757	88	336	3064
" 1901 ...	1883	834	89	364	3170
" 1902 ...	1891	906	86	392	3275
" 1903 ...	1897	1025	86	396	3404
Honorary Members					17
Colonial Fellows					22
1903 Grand Total					3443

* Since August, 1881, "Members" have been designated "Fellows" and in 1883 "Associates" were divided into "Ordinary" and "Professional" Associates.

FINANCE.

The Receipts, both on Income and Capital Account, for the year 1902, are practically the same as those of 1901 :

Fellows' subscriptions show a decrease of £65, and Fellows' entrance fees a decrease of about £80, due to the restricted number of transfers during the year, but a satisfactory increase is shown in the case of Professional Associates (£128) and Students (£53).

The amount received for hire of rooms for arbitration purposes was somewhat less than last year, but the amount (£617) for this year may be considered as very satisfactory.

Interest and dividends on Deposits and Investments show an increase of about £46, but the value of the invested capital is again lower, owing to the universal shrinkage in the price of all high-class securities.

The examination fees for 1902 show a large increase on those of the previous year.

The increase in the Expenditure of between £500 and £600 is accounted for by the expenses incurred in decorations, in common with other kindred societies, on the occasion of the Coronation, and in connection with the *Conversazione* at South Kensington in June last.

The cost of printing and publication of *Transactions* and *Professional Notes* shows an increase of about £100. The other items call for no particular comment.

The amount on deposit at the bankers on Capital Accumulations Account at the commencement of the year, together with the surplus on Capital Account for 1902, has admitted of the investment of £2,000 in 2½ per cent. annuities, and the Investment Account has accordingly been increased by this amount.

TABLE C.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Revenue Balance in hand,			Total Payments out of Re-		
January 1st, 1902 . . .	314	17 8	venue (Current Expenses)	7,867	0 1
On deposit at 7 days' call .	1,000	0 0	Total Payment on Capital		
Total Receipts on Revenue .	8,787	9 0	Account	41	9 0
Interest	373	18 8	Purchase of £2,133 5s. 7d.		
Surplus on Examinations			2½ per cent. Annuities at		
Account	143	1 3	93½	2,000	0 0
Total Receipts on Capital			On deposit at 7 days' call .	1,800	0 0
Account	619	10 0	Balance in hand, December		
Balance received from			31st, 1902	861	15 6
Suspense Examinations					
Account	1,331	8 0			
	£12,570	4 7		£12,570	4 7

The Suspense (Examinations) Account, which has hitherto had a separate existence, has now been merged in the General Account, creating a corresponding liability as against the apparent available cash balance at the end of the year.

EXAMINATIONS.

The following table shows the number of Candidates who have presented themselves year by year for the Preliminary and Professional Examinations since the date of the Royal Charter :—

TABLE D.

Years.	Preliminary Examinations.			Professional Examinations.		
	Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage.
1881	13	6	46·15	2	1	50·00
1882	30	17	56·66	—	—	—
1883	44	22	50·00	25	22	88·00
1884	51	30	58·82	36	23	63·89
1885	46	37	80·43	43	31	72·09
1886	46	34	78·26	56	38	67·85
1887	53	39	73·58	58	45	77·59
1888	48	39	81·25	73	52	71·23
1889	51	41	80·39	71	51	71·83
1890	53	44	83·01	96	70	72·91
1891	76	60	78·94	92	68	73·91
1892	83	64	77·10	125	93	74·40
1893	77	57	74·00	149	100	67·11
1894	97	66	68·00	182	129	70·87
1895	121	80	66·11	196	141	71·93
1896	117	78	68·37	212	143	67·45
1897	133	91	68·42	236	151	63·97
1898	127	95	74·80	265	169	63·77
1899	145	112	77·25	290	184	63·44
1900	131	102	77·86	325	193	59·38
1901	142	111	78·45	362	246	67·95
1902	165	133	80·06	369	241	65·30
1903	151	108	71·52	424	294	69·34
TOTALS	2,000	1,466	73·30	3,687*	2,485	67·39

* The net number of individual Candidates who passed one or both the Professional Examinations previous to 1903 is 1,624, of whom 1,524 have up to the present been elected Members of The Institution.

Included in the number (424) of the Candidates who sat for the Professional Examinations, 1903, were 35 who came up for re-examination in the "typical sub-jects" appertaining to their Sub-divisions. Of these 2 were "Land Agency," 20 "Valuation," and 13 "Building" Candidates. In the result 23, by satis-

fyng the Examiners in their typical subject, completed their Examination.

The number of fresh Candidates who obtained sufficient marks to pass the Examination as a whole, but failed to satisfy the Examiners in their typical subject, and were consequently referred back to their studies, was 20 in the "Valuation," and 12 in the "Building" Sub-division.

THE SCOTTISH EXAMINATIONS.

As in former years, the Scottish Examinations were held in Glasgow under the able management of Mr. William Fraser, the Local Honorary Secretary, and the Members of the Scottish Committee, to whom the cordial thanks of The Institution are again due. For the Professional Examinations 5 Candidates presented themselves, all of whom passed.

THE IRISH EXAMINATIONS.

For the Professional Examinations in Dublin, there were this year one Associateship and one Fellowship "Land Agency" Candidate, and one Direct Fellowship Candidate in the "Building" Sub-division.

The distribution of Candidates among the different Divisions and Sub-divisions, the number of passes, the proportion of passes to entries, the total marks obtained in each division, and the percentage of marks obtained compared with possible marks, are given in the sub-joined table, which does not, however, include the Scottish or Irish Candidates, nor those re-examined in the "typical" subjects only.

TABLE E. EXAMINATIONS, 1903.

	Sub-Division I. Land Agency.			Sub-Division II. Valuation.			Sub-Division III. Building.			Total Maximum Marks.	Marks obtained.	Percentage of Marks obtained.	Percentage of Candi- dates who Passed.
	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back.				
DIVISION II. Student's Proficiency Examination	24*	22		52	40	2	17	12	3	93,000	54,126	58.17	79.57
DIVISION III. Direct Exami- nation for Professional Associateship	48	29		71	49		59	41	7	213,600	132,049	61.81	66.85
DIVISION IV. Examination qualifying Associates for Fellowship	22	20		52	34	16	25	13	2	99,000	62,952	63.53	67.67
DIVISION V. Direct Fellowship Examination	2	1		7	2	2	3	1		18,000	12,480	69.33	33.63
Totals ...	96	72		182	125	20	104	67	12	423,600	261,607	61.84	69.11

* Including one English Candidate examined in Glasgow.

THE PRIZES.

The "Institution" Prize of the value of 15 guineas was won by Sidney J. Tillyard, a "Valuation" Candidate, who headed the list of Student Candidates in Division II., with 776 marks out of a possible 1,000.

The "Special" Prize awarded to the Candidate who (not being the winner of The "Institution" Prize) obtains

the highest number of marks over 500, in one of the Sub-divisions of Division II., was gained by Harold Williams, a "Valuation" Candidate, with 765 marks out of a possible 1,000.

The "Penfold Gold Medal," given to the Candidate in Division IV. who obtains highest marks, was awarded to Percival T. Maw, a "Land Agency" Candidate, with 863 marks out of a maximum of 1,000. This Candidate was also bracketted equal for the "Crawter" Prize for the best work in Division IV., in the subject of Valuation.

A "Land Agency" Candidate, A. W. Hosegood, was also bracketted equal for the "Crawter" Prize, the amount, £10, being divided.

The "Penfold" Silver Medal, was awarded to Arthur John Hoare, a Candidate in the "Valuation" Sub-division of Division II., who obtained the highest proportion of marks in the Professional Associateship Examination, calculated on the respective standards of pass marks in the two Sub-divisions.

The "Driver" Prize of the value of £15, was also won by the same candidate, with 986 marks out of a possible 1,200.

The "Beadel" Prize, for the best work in the subject "Agriculture," open to Student and Non-Student Candidates in the "Land Agency" Sub-division of Divisions II. and III., was gained by Arthur P. Ker, with 92 per cent. of the possible marks.

The "Preliminary" Prize, for the Candidate who passed at the head of the list in the January Examination was gained by Harry L. Small, who obtained 457 marks out of maximum of 500.

THE EXAMINERS.

The Council have again been fortunate in obtaining the assistance, as Honorary Examiners, of many gentlemen whose names are a sufficient guarantee of the practical nature of the Papers they have been good enough to set, and of the careful and judicious manner in which the marks have been awarded.

The number of candidates being much larger than in any previous year the work has been correspondingly heavy, and the hearty thanks of The Institution are due to the Honorary Examiners for their generous expenditure of time and trouble in the performance of duties of a most exacting character. Among the names, outside the Council, of those who have done The Institution this signal service are His Honour Judge F. A. PHILBRICK, K.C., Mr. E. J. CASTLE, K.C., Mr. J. W. WILLIS BUND, Mr. H. A. RIGG, and Mr. R. F. COLAM, who dealt with the Legal Papers, and Mr. H. CHATFIELD CLARKE, Mr. W. EVE, Mr. C. JOHN MANN, Mr. J. DOUGLASS MATHEWS, Mr. J. W. PENFOLD, Mr. E. B. I'ANSON, Mr. GILBERT MURRAY, Mr. J. H. OAKLEY, Mr. F. LEE, Mr. H. W. D. THEOBALD, and Mr. J. D. WALLIS.

The thanks of The Institution are also specially due to those Members of the Local Committees in Manchester, Glasgow, and Dublin who gave so much time and attention to arranging and conducting the Preliminary and Professional Examinations held in their respective centres.

A Committee of the Council has been engaged, for some month's past in the revision of the Rules of Professional Examinations. These Rules have undergone only very slight modifications since they were first framed nearly a quarter of a century ago. An endeavour

has been made to more definitely specialise some of the branches of the Examination system, to simplify its framework, to give more relative importance to the practical as compared with the theoretical subjects, and to equalise the tests applied to various classes of Candidates.

The Council have to acknowledge a most munificent act on the part of their valued and esteemed colleague, Mr. F. T. Galsworthy, in transferring to the Corporation £500 3½ per cent. Irredeemable "B" Mortgage Debenture Stock in Courage and Co., Limited, calculated to yield £17 10s. per annum, the interest to be awarded annually as a prize in connection with the Fellowship Examination in a form to be hereafter determined.

The Council are glad to think that one of the effects of Mr. Galsworthy's generous gift will be to link his name in perpetuity with The Institution.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

The membership of the various Provincial Committees, with the names of the respective Chairmen at the date of this Report, will be found set forth in the following Table :—

TABLE F. PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

Committee.					Chairman.	Number of Members.
A	Northumberland and Durham	...			C. Rowlandson	28
B	Cumberland and Westmoreland	...			Tom Birkett	19
C	Lancashire and Cheshire	...			Henry Fowler	94
D	Yorkshire	...	...	...	R. T. G. Abbott	82
E	Salop and Hereford	...	...	...	H. J. Wyley	30
F	Derby and Stafford	...	...	...	J. Shaw, Jun.	38
G	Nottingham and Lincoln	...	...	...	J. Walker	40
H	Monmouth and South Wales	...	...	...	R. Forrest	37
I	Warwick and Worcester	...	...	...	T. Grimley	54
J	Leicester, Northampton, and Rutland	...	...	...	T. A. Dickson	45
K	Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk	...	...	...	G. Blencowe	48
L	Berks, Bucks, and Oxon	...	...	...	J. Egginton	44
M	Beds, Essex, Herts, and Middlesex	...	...	...	J. Weall	52
N	Devon and Cornwall	...	...	...	J. Kittow	40
O	Somerset, Glo'ster, and North Wilts	...	...	...	E. M. Hippisley	50
P	Hants, Dorset, and South Wilts	...	...	...	H. Duke	89
Q	Kent	...	...	...	G. Langridge	75
R	Sussex	...	...	...		40
S	North Wales and Radnor	...	...	...	J. E. Poundley	17
T	Irish Committee	...	...	...	Wm. Rochfort	177
U	Scottish Committee	...	...	...	T. Binnie	81

The thanks of the Council are due to their President, Mr. Arthur Vernon, who, amid his many engagements, found time to attend meetings of Provincial Committees held in local centres, including places so remote from London as Plymouth and Carlisle, where his presence was warmly welcomed.

COUNCIL ATTENDANCES AT MEETINGS.

The following Table shows the Attendances of the Council at Council and Committee Meetings, and at Ordinary General Meetings from April 28th, 1902, to April 20th, 1903 (both inclusive).

NAMES.	Council Attendances.	Attendances at Ordinary General Meetings.	Committee Attendances.	Total Attendances.
MEMBERS.				
Bidwell, C. ...	4	2	2	8
*Binnie, T. ...	0	0	2	2
Blashill, T. ...	11	4	7	22
Buck, A. ...	10	2	3	15
Drew, J. G. ...	1	0	1	2
Farrer, J. ...	2	1	1	4
Galsworthy, F. T. ...	10	2	10	22
Horne, W. E....	9	0	14	23
Horsfall, R. ...	4	2	3	9
†Kincaid, J. S. ...	0	0	0	0
Langridge, G. ...	12	8	11	31
Martin, H. ...	13	7	15	35
Mathews, G. S. ...	6	1	3	10
Rickman, T. M. ...	7	2	10	19
Rolleston, Sir J. F. L., M.P. ...	4	0	4	8
Savill, A. ...	4	0	3	7
Shaw, J. ...	0	0	0	0
Squarey, E. P. ...	2	1	0	3
Stenning, A. R. ...	16	2	20	38
Steward, H. T. ...	13	2	16	31
Strutt, Hon. E. G. ...	13	5	8	26
Sturge, W. ...	0	0	0	0
Vernon, A. (President)	13	9	27	49
Vigers, L. R....	17	6	18	41
Vigers, R. ...	8	2	23	33
Wainwright, T. T. ...	1	1	0	2
Watney, D. ...	10	2	10	22
Woolley, W. E. ...	11	4	2	17
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.				
Garrard, A. N. ...	14	1	16	31
Sabin, J. H. ...	16	7	25	48

* Representing the Scottish Committee.

† Representing the Irish Branch.

The Council desire to place on record an expression of their sincere regret that their colleague, Mr. F. T. Galsworthy, feels himself unable, owing to advancing years and domestic anxiety, to undertake the duties of President of The Institution, for which he stood next

in rotation. In another place reference has been made to the generous act by which Mr. Galsworthy has sought to emphasise his unabated interest in the welfare of The Institution.

LIBRARY.

Considerable additions have been made to the General Library during the year by the purchase of new books and by the substitution of fresh editions for those which had become obsolete. The Library has also been increased by the presentation of many valuable and interesting works contributed by public bodies as well as by individuals.

THE LOAN LIBRARY.

The Council willingly acceded to what appeared to be a general wish on the part of country Members by establishing a Loan Library comprising all the principal professional textbooks and works of reference, which they trust will prove to be increasingly useful as the advantages thus offered become more widely known and appreciated.

It is, of course, necessary to proceed with caution in the multiplication of copies until experience shows which of the books are likely to be in most request, when additional copies will at once be acquired, but the successful working of the scheme will largely depend upon an observance, by Members, of the rules relating to the return of books within the specified period.

A special catalogue of the Loan Library has been prepared by the Secretary, for distribution, on application, to the Members of The Institution.

THE PUBLICATIONS.

The 35th volume of the *Transactions* of The Institution, completed by the publication of this Report, contains Papers of considerable professional interest and many valuable expressions of the views of Members in the resulting discussions.

The 11th volume of the *Professional Notes*, just completed, contains, like its predecessors, a large amount of matter of the utmost value for purposes of reference. These eleven volumes, numbering in all some 6,400 pages, contain reports of the decisions in 1,253 law cases on matters relating to the surveyors' profession, and embody 847 queries and some 2,200 replies.

This Section now forms a feature of the Notes of increasing value, as shown by the fact that the first volume contained 12 queries and 15 replies, whereas the 11th volume contains 171 queries and 388 replies.

THE INSTITUTION HOUSE.

Three years having elapsed since the completion of the new building, the Council considered that the time had arrived for the more permanent decoration of the principal rooms. This has been done, and the Council are glad to learn that the result has proved generally satisfactory to the Members.

CONVERSAZIONE.

The success of the *Conversazione* held last year at the Natural History Museum, by kind permission of the Trustees, was such as to warrant the Council in making arrangements for a similar gathering during the coming summer.

It is hoped that the *Conversazione* to be held at the

Natural History Museum, South Kensington, on Thursday, June 18, will be as largely attended (especially by country Members and their friends) as was the case last year.

THE LAW OF ANCIENT LIGHTS.

A draft Bill for the amendment of the Law as to Easements of Light, prepared by a joint Committee of The Surveyors' Institution and the Royal Institute of British Architects, to which reference was made in last year's Report, is now completed, and is awaiting the opportunity of introduction into the House of Commons, where it must take its chance with the many other private Bills which fail to obtain a hearing, owing to the absorption of public time by Government measures.

THE PROPOSED TITLE "CHARTERED SURVEYOR."

At a General Meeting of Members held in October last the Council agreed not to proceed further with the proposal, which originated with the Members themselves, for the adoption of a descriptive title alternative to the designatory letters "F.S.I." and "P.A.S.I." until the Members at large had been afforded an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the matter.

A circular letter inviting opinions on the subject was accordingly issued to all the Members, and met with an unusually large response. An analysis of the returns disclosed the fact that the Members who replied were in favour of the introduction of the alternative title in the proportion of about three to one. This being so, the Council submitted the matter to another General Meeting of Members, with the result of its adoption by a large majority of those present, and its confirmation at a

further Meeting held a fortnight later. The matter will now go forward for sanction, or otherwise, by H.M. Privy Council.

LONDON BUILDING ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

This Bill, as soon as copies were obtainable, was referred to a strong Council Committee, on which the general body of Members was also represented. The measure was so hastily prepared and introduced that no opportunity was afforded The Institution, as was done in the case of the London Building Act, 1894, of criticising the proposals before their embodiment in the Bill.

Although there was little chance that a Bill embodying such drastic and confiscatory proposals would receive the sanction of the Legislature, the Council decided, as a precaution, to oppose its passage through Parliament, and with this object prepared a petition against it, but in consequence of the withdrawal of the Bill, withheld it at the last moment.

THE LAND AGENT MEMBERS IN IRELAND.

The Irish Members of The Institution, whose vocation is threatened with extinction under the operation of the new Land Purchase Bill, should it become law, very properly appealed to the Council to assist them in safeguarding their interests by every means in its power.

The Council, with this object, endeavoured to induce the Chief Secretary to receive a deputation from their body in the hope of prevailing upon him to introduce protective provisions into the draft Bill.

Failing this they have done their best, by the exercise of influence in Parliament and in other ways, to secure something like justice to a class who have con-

tributed so largely in past years to the maintenance of law and order in Ireland, and whose vital interests are menaced by the direct intervention of the State.

GENERAL.

The Council summoned a General Meeting on the 17th of November last, for the consideration of certain proposals contained in a Memorial from Members in the South of England, the most important being the reduction of the Subscriptions of Country Members, the establishment of a Loan Library, the payment of the expenses of Provincial Committees, and the holding of some of the Ordinary General Meetings of each session in the afternoon.

The Memorialists being satisfied that the proposal for the reduction of Country Members' subscriptions was impracticable, withdrew it unreservedly.

As has been already explained, the Council adopted the suggestion for the establishment of a Loan Library, and agreed that, as an experiment, two at least of the Ordinary General Meetings in each session should be held in the afternoon.

During the year, steps have been taken by The Institution, in conjunction with nearly all the other Chartered Societies, for the protection of their respective designatory letters and descriptions against infringement by unscrupulous persons.

Happily, the evil is not very widespread, but it is extremely desirable to devise a means whereby these practices may be stopped or greatly discouraged, and a deputation, selected from a Committee representative of all the Chartered Societies, has approached the authorities with a view to such repressive measures as may prove to be practicable.

It will be seen that The Institution continues on a course of unabated prosperity, and that the auguries as regards the future seem to give every promise of its increasing usefulness to the profession.

ADDENDUM.

The Summer Meeting of The Institution was this year held in Dublin, by invitation of the Members in Ireland, on the 7th and 8th of May and following days. With the assistance of the local Reception Committee an attractive programme was arranged and carried through most successfully. Nothing could exceed the cordiality of the welcome extended to the visiting Members by their Irish brethren or the completeness of the arrangements for their comfort.

The visiting Members were met on their arrival in Dublin on the evening of the 6th May by Members of the local committee, and on the morning of Thursday, the 7th, were received, with the Irish members, in the Lecture Theatre of Leinster House, by The Earl of Rosse (President of the Royal Dublin Society), Lord Rathdonnell, Mr. Justice Boyd, Mr. C. U. Townshend, and

The Right Hon. Jonathan Hogg; and by Mr. Alderman Hennessy, on behalf of the Lord Mayor and Municipality of Dublin.

Alderman Hennessy having expressed, in cordial terms, the pleasure which it gave the Municipality of Dublin to welcome the Members of The Surveyors' Institution to the City, Mr. Arthur Vernon (President), after acknowledging the courteous reception which the Members had met with, took the Chair, and the business of the Conference was proceeded with. Two Papers were read and briefly discussed, viz.:

- (1) A Paper entitled "Notes on the Present Phase
" of the Irish Land Question," by E. Shaw
Tener (Fellow).
- (2) A Paper entitled "The burden of Taxation on
" our Railways," by F. Oliver Lyons (Fellow).

Following the Papers, Mr. Leonard Strangways delivered a humorous and instructive Lecture on "Dublin, "Past and Present," copiously illustrated with lantern views, photographs, and reproductions of old maps and drawings, showing with great clearness the rise and development of the city during the last three centuries, and giving an interesting insight into many of its most characteristic nooks and corners.

After the completion of the morning's business, a number of the Members assembled, at the invitation of Sir Howard Grubb, F.R.S., to inspect examples of some of his recently invented instruments, designed to enable engineers and surveyors to obtain more rapid and accurate results in field work. Sir Howard gave a demonstration of the working of the new hand instruments lately patented by him, with a view to filling the gap until now existing between the more elaborate and

costly standard instruments, and the coarse and unreliable hand instruments at present in use.

For rapid work (such as military surveys), where minute accuracy is not essential, and for filling in details, the main features of which has been laid down with more elaborate instruments, these simple pocket appliances, designed on the same principle as Sir Howard Grubb's patent gun sight, seem likely to prove of great value.

Among the instruments exhibited were a prismatic compass, a clinometer, a hand level and gradiometer, and a graphometer, to be used either as a plane table of a very efficient type, or as a plane table combined with a subtense instrument, by which the distances of each point of the survey can be plotted at the same time as their direction. It was explained that, by means of this instrument, fields or enclosures of moderate size can be surveyed and plotted in little more than the time which the staff-holder takes to walk round the boundary, the same principle being applied to miners' dials for underground survey work. It was mentioned that these instruments were being manufactured by Messrs. Davis and Son, of Derby.

On leaving Leinster House the Members proceeded to the Shelbourne Hotel, where, to the number of about 150, they were hospitably entertained at luncheon by the Members in Ireland.

In the afternoon, parties were made up to visit various places of interest in the city. One party was conducted over Trinity College by the Rev. T. T. Gray, where they inspected the chapel, examination hall, laboratories, and the magnificent library. They then proceeded to the Castle, where they were met by Sir

Arthur Vicars, Ulster King at Arms, who pointed out many features of artistic and historical interest, and to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the Very Reverend the Dean kindly acted as guide.

A second party visited the Bank of Ireland, formerly the Parliament House, on College Green, and the great brewery of Messrs. Guinness, at St. James' Gate.

In the evening about 130 Members and official guests dined together at the Antient Concert Rooms, the President being in the chair. Among others who accepted the Council's invitation to be present were Sir Antony MacDonnell (Under Secretary of State), Mr. Justice Ross, Mr. Justice Boyd, Sir Howard Grubb, Sir John H. Franks, C.B., the Dean of St. Patrick's, Monsignor Molloy, Dr. H. Traill, and the Right Honourable Jonathan Hogg.

On the second day, Friday, May 8th, several parties left Dublin on excursions which had been arranged by the Reception Committee, special facilities being afforded by the different railway companies and hotels. One party left Dublin for a three days' visit to the south-west of Ireland, proceeding by way of Cork and Bantry, and by coach to Glengariff and Killarney, and, under the able guidance of Mr. F. A. B. Turner (Fellow), enjoyed a delightful trip through the celebrated lake district of Killarney, returning by train to Dublin for the boat to England.

Another party proceeded to Belfast, where they were met by Mr. H. D. M. Barton (Fellow), and in the afternoon had an opportunity of viewing the extensive ship-building works of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, and on the following day journeyed to Portrush, and thence

by electric railway to the Giant's Causeway, returning by way of Belfast to Dublin.

A single day excursion left Dublin on Friday morning by rail to Bray, and thence by road through Enniskerry to Powerscourt. At Enniskerry the party was hospitably entertained by the Members in Ireland at luncheon, and at Powerscourt were enabled, by the courteous permission of Viscount Powerscourt, to inspect the demesne, the lovely valley of the Dargle and the House and Gardens. The drive home was by way of Powerscourt Waterfall and the Rocky Valley to Bray, the return to Dublin being by train in time for the Holyhead boats.

The Council feel that their grateful thanks are due to the Members of the Reception Committee for the completeness of their arrangements, and for their generous hospitality; to the Municipality of Dublin for their cordial welcome; to the Chairman and Executive of the Irish Branch and the other Members in Ireland, for their invitation and reception of the visiting Members; to the Council of the Royal Dublin Society for the facilities placed at the disposal of The Institution at Leinster House; to the Dean of St Patrick's, Ulster King at Arms, the Rev. T. T. Gray, Fane Vernon, Esq., and others under whose guidance the Members were enabled to become acquainted with so much of interest in Dublin; to Mr. H. D. M. Barton, Mr. F. A. B. Turner, Mr. A. P. Vernon and other Fellows who conducted the different excursions; to Mr. E. Shaw Tener and Mr. F. O. Lyons for their able Papers; and to Mr. Leonard Strangways for his interesting lecture on Old and Modern Dublin.

Without the aid rendered so kindly and ungrudgingly by the above-named gentlemen and all concerned in

carrying out the details of the Meeting, the Council feel that it would have been quite impossible to make it, as it undoubtedly was, one of the most successful gatherings since the series of country summer meetings was first inaugurated.

BALANCE SHEET

1902.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CASH at Bankers and in hands of Secretary :—						
“Accumulations” Account						
On deposit at Bankers	..	£1,800	0	0		
Current Account (including £50 in the hands of Secretary)	...	861	15	6		
				2,661	15	6
“Library, Forestry, and Geological” Account	...	289	19	1		
“Prize Endowment” Capital Account	...	0	14	9		
“Prize Endowment” Income Account	...	40	5	4		
				2,992	14	8
Furniture	...			1,313	8	6
Books, Forestry, and Geological Account	...			5,366	19	10
INVESTMENTS, Value as at this date :						

Accumulations Account.

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
3,545	4	9	Consols $2\frac{3}{4}\%$ at 93	3,297	1	5
4,500	0	0	New South Wales $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ (1918) at 102	4,590	0	0
2,006	0	0	London and North Western Railway 3% Debenture Stock at 102	2,046	2	4
2,133	5	7	$2\frac{1}{2}\%$ Annuities at 94	2,005	5	7
				11,938	9	4

Library, Forestry, and Geological Account.

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1,900	0	0	Consols $2\frac{3}{4}\%$ at 93	1,767	0	0

Prize Endowment Account.

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
503	1	11	India 3% Stock at 100	503	1	11
278	0	3	Midland Railway $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ Debenture Stock at $83\frac{1}{2}$	232	2	10
254	0	0	North British Railway No. 1 Preference Stock at 125	317	10	0
413	16	8	$2\frac{1}{2}\%$ Annuities at 94	389	0	0
440	10	8	India $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ Stock at 107	471	7	4
				1,913	2	1

Amounts due, but unpaid at date, viz. :—

Subscriptions and Entrance Fees	...	600	12	0
Fees for hire of Rooms	...	96	6	6
Rent of Offices (Tribunal of Appeal)	...	30	0	0
Publications	...	13	13	2
		740	11	8

£26,032 6 1

N.B.—The above Assets do not include the value of the Premises of the Institution held on Lease for 999 years from 1895.

31st DECEMBER, 1902.

LIABILITIES.

1902.

						£	s.	d.
Accumulations Account	...	...	...	...	...	14,768	3	11
Library, Forestry, and Geological Collections Account	...	...	...	...	...	7,423	18	11
Prize Endowment Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	1,913	16	10
Prize Endowment Income Account	...	...	...	...	...	40	5	4
Examinations Suspense Account	...	...	...	...	...	1,331	8	0
Due to Sundry Creditors	...	...	...	...	...	554	13	1

£26,032 6 1

Examined with books, vouchers, &c., and found correct.

TANSLEY WITT, Chartered Accountant.
, Chancery Lane, London, 23rd April, 1903.

H. C. NEWMARCH.
 CHARLES P. HALL.

		RECEIPTS.			FOR THE YEAR ENDING					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1902.	To Cash at Bankers and in hands of									
Jan. 1st.	Secretary, viz. :—									
	On Deposit Account				1,000	0	0			
	Current Account including £50 Petty Cash									
	in the hands of the Secretary				314	17	8			
								1,314	17	8
Dec. 31st.	RECEIPTS ON INCOME ACCOUNT :—									
	To 1,741 Fellows' Subscriptions at £3 3s.	5,484	3	0						
	" 1 Fellows' Subscription (Part Paid)	2	2	0						
	" 53 Fellows' Subscription Arrears									
	at £3 3s.	166	19	0						
	" 19 Fellows' Subscriptions paid in advance									
	for 1903 at £3 3s.	59	17	0						
	" 4 Fellows' Subscriptions (on account of									
	Member reinstated) at £3 3s.	12	12	0						
	" Differences of Subscriptions on transfers	10	10	0						
		5,736	3	0						
	Less 1 Fellow's Subscription refunded...	3	3	0	5,733	0	0			
	" 925 Professional Associates', Associates',									
	and Colonial Fellows' Subscriptions at									
	£2 2s.	1,942	10	0						
	" 43 Professional Associates', Associates',									
	and Colonial Fellows' Subscriptions									
	Arrears at £2 2s....	90	6	0						
	" 5 Professional Associates', Associates',									
	and Colonial Fellows' Subscriptions									
	paid in advance for 1903 at £2 2s.	10	10	0						
	" 4 Professional Associates', Associates',									
	and Colonial Fellows' Subscriptions									
	on account of Members reinstated at									
	£2 2s.	8	8	0						
		2,051	14	0						
	Less 1 Professional Associate's Subscrip-									
	tion refunded ...	2	2	0	2,049	12	0			
	" 363 Students' Subscriptions at £1 1s.	381	3	0						
	" 6 Students' Subscriptions paid in advance									
	for 1903 at £1 1s.	6	6	0	387	9	0			
	" Hire of Rooms ...				617	8	0			
	" Interest, Dividends, &c.				373	18	8			
								9,161	7	8
	EXAMINATIONS ACCOUNT :—									
	To Candidate's Examination Fees ...	998	11	0						
	" Sale of Syllabus ...	39	8	8	1,037	19	8			
	Less Examiners' and Mode-									
	rators' Fees, Hire of									
	Hall, and Sundry Dis-									
	bursements ...				894	18	5	143	1	3
	EXAMINATIONS "SUSPENSE" ACCOUNT :—									
	To Amount transferred from									
	" No. 2 " Account " ...	723	9	6						
	" Fees received ...	819	0	0	1,542	9	6			
	Less transferred, viz. : Entrance Fees	162	15	0						
	Subscriptions	48	6	0						
	Sundries	6			211	1	6	1,331	8	0
	RECEIPTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT :—									
	To 5 Fellows' Entrance Fees at £5 5s. ...	26	5	0						
	" 29 Fellows' Difference of Entrance Fees									
	at £2 2s.	60	18	0	87	3	0			
	" 169 Professional Associates', Associates,									
	and Colonial Fellows' Entrance									
	Fees at £3 3s.	532	7	0				619	10	0
								£12,570	4	7

31ST DECEMBER, 1902.

PAYMENTS.

1902.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PAYMENTS ON INCOME ACCOUNT:—												
1st By <i>Transactions</i> : Publication and Re-	porting ...	...	...	604	0	9						
	Less sale of <i>Transactions</i>	...	...	25	5	11						
							578	14	10			
„ <i>Professional Notes</i> : Publication	...	...	...	311	6	3						
	Less sale of <i>Professional Notes</i>	...	...	9	10	0						
							301	16	3			
„ Salaries	...	...	...	2,338	0	0						
„ Wages	...	...	...	273	3	2						
							2,611	3	2			
„ Housekeeper's Account, and Sundry	Disbursements	...	...				292	6	4			
„ Postage and Receipt Stamps, General...		...	...	251	5	0						
„ „ <i>Transactions</i>	...	...	...	221	7	2						
„ „ <i>Professional Notes</i>	...	...	...	83	9	10						
							556	2	0			
„ Corporation Duty, Rates, and Taxes	...	...	...				804	18	4			
„ Fuel, Light, and Water	...	...	...				209	5	1			
„ Ground Rent	...	...	...	941	13	4						
	Less Amount received from the											
	Tribunal of Appeal	...	...	120	0	0						
							821	13	4			
„ Repairs and Fittings	...	...	...				15	11	6			
„ Stationery, Books of Account, &c.	...	...	...				71	5	11			
„ Printing and Binding (General)	...	...	...				349	2	0			
„ Parliamentary Papers and Periodicals	...	...	...				14	6	5			
„ Lightning Research Committee (2nd	Donation)	...	...				25	0	0			
„ Provincial Committees and Junior	Meetings	...	...				454	6	2			
„ Country Meeting at Cambridge	...	...	...				124	12	10			
„ "Ancient Lights" Bill	...	...	...				25	0	0			
„ Coronation Decorations	...	...	...				282	10	0			
„ Conversazione	...	...	...				329	5	11			
							7,867	0	1			
PAYMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT:—												
By Furniture	...	...	...				33	8	6			
„ Law Charges	...	...	...				8	0	6			
							41	9	0			
„ Investment Purchase of £2,133 5s. 7d.,	2½% Annuities at 93½...	...	...				2,000	0	0			
Cash at Bankers and in hands of Secretary, viz.:												
On Deposit Account	...	...	...				1,800	0	0			
Current Account including £50 Petty	Cash in the hands of Secretary	...	...				861	15	6			
							2,661	15	6			

LIBRARY, FORESTRY, AND

1902.				£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	To Purchase of Books, Maps, &c.	...	...	74	17	10
	„ Forestry and Geological Collection	...	£5 12 6			
	„ Curator's Honorarium and Expenses	...	32 16 11			
				38	9	5
	„ Binding and Printing	...	...	32	4	4
	„ Evening Attendance, &c.	...	...	25	6	6
	„ Insurance	...	...	4	10	0
	„ Decrease in the value of Investments at date	...	...	19	0	0
	„ Balance carried forward*	...	...	7,423	18	11
	* Cash in hand	...	£289 19 1			
	£1,900 Consols 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ % at 93	...	1,767 0 0			
	Value of Books, Forestry, and Geological Collection	...	5,366 19 10			
				£7,618	7	0

ACCUMULATIONS

1902.				£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	To Depreciation on Furniture	...	...	70	0	0
	„ Decrease in value of Investments at Current Prices	...	...	225	7	2
	„ Balance carried forward	...	...	14,768	3	11
				£15,063	11	1

GEOLOGICAL ACCOUNT.

1902.						£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	...	...	...	7,259	7	1
Dec. 31st.	„ Increased Values at this date, viz.:—							
	Books purchased	...	...	£74	17 10			
	Forestry Specimens purchased	...	...	5	12 6			
	Books presented	...	...	15	3 0			
							95	13 4
	„ Dividends on £1,900 Consols 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	...	...	...	...		49	2 1
	„ Donations	...	...	...	...		214	4 6
						£7,618	7	0

1903.						£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward...	...	...	...	...	£7,423	18	11

ACCOUNT.

1902.						£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	...	...	...	12,816	4	6
Dec. 31st.	„ Excess of Receipts over Payments on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	578	1	0
	„ Excess of Income applicable to 1902	...	...	...	...	1,492	15	10
	„ Excess of Receipts over Payments on “Examinations” Account	...	...	...	...	143	1	3
	„ Purchase of new Furniture	...	...	...	...	33	8	6
						£15,063	11	1

1903						£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	..	...	...	£14,768	3	11

“PRIZE ENDOWMENT”

1902.					<i>£ s. d.</i>
Dec. 31st.	To Balance carried forward	...	...	...	... 1,913 16 10
	Cash in hand "Beadel Bequest"	...	...	£0 14 9	
	"Penfold Gift," £503 1 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>				
	India 3% Stock at 100	...	503	1 11	
	"Beadel Bequest,"				
	£278 0 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> Midland Railway 2½% Debenture Stock at 85½	...	232	2 10	
	"Crawter Bequest," £254 North British Railway No. 1 Preference Stock at 125	...	317	10 0	
	"Daniel Watney Gift,"				
	£413 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> 2½% Annuities at 94	...	389	0 0	
	"Driver Bequest," £440 10 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>				
	India 3½% Stock at 107		471	7 4	
					£1,913 16 10

“PRIZE ENDOWMENT”

1902.				£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	To	Paid for " Beadel Prize "	...	4	17	6
	"	Paid for " Driver Prize "	...	14	18	0
	"	Paid for " Crawler Prize "	...	10	1	0
	"	Paid for " Penfold Medals "	...	14	0	0
	"	Paid for " Daniel Watney Prize " (1901)	...	1	1	0
	"	Balance carried forward	...	40	5	4

£85 2 10

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1902.				£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	..	...	1,906	17 7
Dec. 31st.	„ Increase in Value of Investments	...	...	...	6	19 3

£1,913 16 10

1903.				£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	...	...	£1,913	16 10

INCOME ACCOUNT.

1902.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	...				30	5	4
Dec. 31st.	„ Dividends, viz. :—								
	“ Beadel ” Bequest	...	...	6	10	9			
	“ Driver ” Bequest	...	...	14	10	0			
	“ Crawter ” Bequest	...	...	9	11	1			
	“ Penfold ” Gift	...	...	14	3	8			
	“ Watney ” Gift	...	...	9	14	0			
							54	9	6
	„ Excess of Expenditure on the “ Driver ” Prize, trans-								
	ferred to Revenue General Prize Account	...	...				0	8	0

£85 2 10

1903.				£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	...	...	£40	5 4

APPENDIX TO VOL. XXXV.

Obituary.

RICHARD AUSTIN (Fellow) was born at Bishop's Waltham on July 22nd, 1830, and was educated at Trafalgar House School, Winchester. He succeeded his father in business in 1856, when 26 years of age. He had a large experience in the purchase and sale of all kinds of landed property and had the management of several large estates.

Mr. AUSTIN was elected a Fellow of The Institution in May, 1890.

His death took place at his residence, The Thicketts, Bishop's Waltham, after an illness of some months' duration, on the 6th February, 1903.

WILLIAM BOTTERILL (Fellow) commenced practice in Hull 55 years ago, after finishing his time with the late Mr. Andrews, architect, of York.

MR. BOTTERILL'S work in Hull included the Exchange, a bank, and two large Gothic Wesleyan churches. He was also architect and surveyor to the Hull School Board for 30 years, during which time he designed and carried to completion some 40 important schools.

He became a Fellow of The Institution in December, 1881.

HENRY JAMES CASTLE (Fellow) was born in

London, November 30th, 1845, and was the fourth son of the late Professor Henry James Castle, of King's College, London. He was educated at King's College, also in Normandy, and at Heidelberg University.

Mr. CASTLE went to Spain as assistant engineer to the Andalusian Railway, and afterwards returned to England and acted as assistant lecturer and demonstrator to his father at King's College.

Mr. CASTLE founded the firm of Castle and Castle, rating surveyors, &c., of which he was the senior partner. He was engaged by over 100 unions in England and Wales on assessment matters and successfully conducted many rating appeals.

In 1893 he was elected an arbitrator to the London Chamber of Arbitration.

Mr. CASTLE was elected a Fellow of The Institution in December, 1881.

He died on the 8th February at his son's residence, Hampstead, and was interred at Highgate Cemetery on February 12th, 1903.

EDWIN STUART DALLAS (Fellow) was born in Jamaica, West Indies, in the year 1847. He was the son of the Rev. Robert W. Dallas, Rector of Mandeville, Jamaica.

He was articled to his uncle, Mr. John Dent, and after serving his time continued with him as assistant until the year 1881, when he was taken into partnership, the style of the firm being Dent and Dallas.

Mr. DALLAS held the position of surveyor to the Hon. Society of New Inn, and also to the Church Trustees of the Parish of St. Pancras. He was also surveyor and manager to several estates in London and the neighbourhood.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution on December 19th, 1881.

He died at his residence, 36, Inglis Road, Ealing, on 3rd of April, 1902, in his 55th year.

JOHN RICHARD EVE (Fellow) was the son of Richard Eve, of West End Farm, Silsoe, and was born in 1833 in that parish. After learning the profession of general and rating surveyor with his father, he joined, in 1865, the firm of Page and Harding, afterwards Page, Harding, and Eve. After Mr. Page died, the business was carried on for many years at St. Albans, Silsoe, and Hitchin, by Messrs. Harding and Eve. In 1886 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. EVE continued the business on his own account, and on the death of his father removed to Bedford.

During many years Mr. EVE was a familiar figure and a frequent speaker at the Ordinary General Meetings of The Institution, being ever ready to place his abundant knowledge at the service of his fellow Members, by whom he will be long remembered.

He joined The Institution as a Fellow on the 16th January, 1882, and died at his residence in Bedford on the 15th August, 1902, after undergoing a severe surgical operation in the 69th year of his age.

JAMES FREDERICK FIELD (Fellow) was educated at St. Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark. When about 15 years of age, having won the Governor's medal, he left school and was articled to Messrs. Glasier and Sons, of Charing Cross. On the completion of his articles he joined his father, Mr. C. D. Field, and became a partner in the firm under the style of C. D. Field and Son, and since that period continued to carry

on his business in the Borough, and at 52, Chancery Lane.

For many years Mr. FIELD applied himself wholly to business, but after his father's death he interested himself in local affairs, and took a great interest in St. Saviour's Church and a large share in its restoration.

Mr. FIELD was elected a Fellow of The Institution in January, 1883.

His death occurred on Thursday, October 16th, 1902, at Dover, in the 58th year of his age.

CHARLES FRANCE (Fellow) was born at Wakefield. After serving his articles with Mr. J. Dobson, of Leeds, he entered the service of Mr. J. W. Leather, and was engaged on surveys for the Bradford Waterworks. He then became chief assistant to Mr. Eli Milnes, of Bradford, remaining in that position until 1865, when the two became partners under the style of Milnes and France.

Mr. FRANCE became a Fellow of The Institution on November 4th, 1891. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

His death occurred on October 8th, 1902, at his residence in Horsforth, near Leeds, in his 69th year.

HENRY HAYWOOD, J.P. (Fellow), a brief notice of whose death, in February, 1902, appeared in the appendix to the last volume of the *Transactions*, was one whose long career and intimate association with public business and the management of landed property made him during many years the best known figure at all gatherings of agriculturists in the county of Hereford. Born in Worcestershire in 1819, he entered early in life upon the family profession of an estate agent.

So far back as 1846 he succeeded Mr. H. Trethewy, F.S.I., who still maintains his wonted activity at Silsoe, as the agent to the Moceas estate, a position which he continued to hold, together with the agencies of the Guy's Hospital estates, and many others, to the time of his death.

He was prominent amongst the breeders of pedigree Herefords, and was frequently engaged in judging cattle, horses, and sheep at the Royal and other shows. He was not less well known as an enthusiastic all-round sportsman, and for a long series of years his greyhounds were among the most successful at all the chief coursing meetings.

He was an alderman and vice-chairman of the County Council from its formation, and it is rare to find in one man the successful combination of so many forms of activity as met in the person of Mr. HAYWOOD, who was elected to the Membership of The Institution in February, 1885.

WILLIAM JAMES KERL (Fellow) served his articles with Mr. Richardson, of Tunbridge Wells, and afterwards acted as an assistant, first to Messrs. White and Berry, of Halkin Street, and afterwards to Messrs. St. Quintin and Notley, of the Royal Exchange. He then set up for himself and carried on his practice at 4, Old Jewry until his death.

Mr. KERL was elected a Fellow of The Institution in November, 1891. He was also one of the Court of Assistants of the Curriers' Company, and served the office of Master in 1888.

His death occurred in February, 1903.

SIR WILLIAM DAVID KING (Fellow) was born

in 1827 at Portsea, and was educated at the Portsea Diocesan School. He commenced his business career at Midhurst, where, in 1853, he married. Four years later he entered into partnership with Mr. Richard Marvin, and the title of the firm was ultimately changed to Messrs. King and King, when he became associated with Mr. Thomas King on the retirement of Mr. Marvin.

In 1877 he was elected Mayor of Portsmouth, and served the office for two years in succession. In the Jubilee year of 1887 he was again appointed chief magistrate, and was one of the ten mayors who received knighthood. In 1890 he occupied the mayoral chair for the fourth time. He was also a deputy lieutenant for the county of Southampton.

Sir WILLIAM was elected a Fellow of The Institution so far back as March, 1869.

He died at his residence, Stratford Lodge, Southsea, on Tuesday, October 31st, at the age of 73.

RANALD MACDONALD (Fellow) was born at Benbecula in the Hebrides, and at the age of 17 was appointed secretary to the late Col. Gordon, of Cluny. He then passed into the estate office, where he obtained a thorough training in estate management under the late Mr. Birnie, the factor. He succeeded to the factorship on Mr. Birnie's death, and held the position for close on 40 years.

Mr. MACDONALD joined The Institution as a Fellow in February, 1899.

He died on the 31st March, 1903.

CHARLES BROWN TROLLOPE (Fellow), senior partner in the firm of Widnell and Trollope, of Westminster, was a pupil of the late Sir Henry Hunt, and upon

completion of his articles, in 1852, commenced practice as a surveyor in partnership with the late Mr. F. G. Widnell. His firm was engaged on many of the principal buildings erected by the Office of Works, the Admiralty, the War Office, and various public bodies.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution, May 11th, 1874, and died on March 2nd, 1903, at the age of 72.

THOMAS NEVE TURNER (Fellow) was born in Marylebone in 1839, and was educated at a private school in Ealing. Having at an early age showed a predilection for architecture, he made this his study for some years at the South Kensington Art School, and continued his education at King's and University Colleges. He then entered his father's office to gain practical experience as a surveyor, and some years later entered the offices of Messrs. Edgley and Aylett, where he remained for twelve years. In 1871 Mr. TURNER commenced practice on his own account at Upper Berkeley Street.

Mr. TURNER joined The Institution as a Fellow in May, 1891.

His death took place at his residence, 2, Somerset Road, Ealing, on the 15th August, 1902, in the 63rd year of his age.

THOMAS GEORGE WHARTON (Fellow) served his articles in the office of Messrs. Cronk, of Sevenoaks. He then came to London, and was an assistant in the offices of Mr. Marsh, of Cannon Street, and Messrs. Rushworth, Abbot, and Rushworth, of Savile Row, for five years, leaving the latter to practice on his own account.

Mr. WHARTON was elected a Fellow of The Institution on March 13th, 1882.

He died at his residence, Sunnycourt, Bromley, on Tuesday, June 24th, 1902, at the early age of 48 years.

JAMES WOODHAMS (Fellow) was born at Ashburnham. After leaving school he was articled to Mr. Edward Thomas, at Sidley, with whom he remained some years, and then entered into partnership with his father at Hastings.

Mr. WOODHAMS was a man of most genial disposition, who earned and deserved the respect of his professional brethren throughout the southern counties.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in December, 1882. Ten years later, when the Sussex Provincial Committee came into being, he was elected chairman, a position he held until his death, which occurred on the 17th May, from apoplexy.

LIBRARY.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS, MAPS, &c.,

June 1st, 1902, to May 31st, 1903.

DONORS.	TITLE OF WORK.
<i>Accountant</i> , Editor of the...	"The Accountant," 1902-1903.
Agent-General for New South Wales ...	{ "Annual Report of the Department of Mines, New South Wales, for the year 1901." Coghlan, T. A. "The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1900-1901." "Report of the Department of Public Works, New South Wales, for the year ending 30th June, 1900."
Agent - General for Tasmania ...	} Green, A. O. "Tasmanian Timbers," 1902.
<i>Agricultural Gazette</i> , Editor of the ...	} "The Agricultural Gazette," 1902-1903.
<i>Architect</i> , Editor of the ...	"The Architect," 1902-1903.
Bath and West of England Society ...	} "Journal," 4th Series, Vol. XIII., 1902-1903.
Blake, E. H. ...	} Spinks, W. "House Drainage Manual," 2nd Edition, by E. H. Blake, 1903.
Board of Agriculture ...	{ Lawes, Sir J. B. and Sir Joseph H. Gilbert. "The Rothamsted Memoirs on Agricultural Chemistry and Physiology," 10 volumes, 1893-1899.
Brickdale, C. Fortescue ...	{ Report of the Registrar of the Land Registry on the first three years (1899, 1900, 1901) of the work of constructing a General Register of Title for the County of London.
<i>British Architect</i> , Editor of the ...	} "The British Architect," 1902-1903.
British Fire Prevention Committee ...	{ "Fire Tests with Automatic Fire Alarms." "Fire Tests with Doors." "Fire Tests with Floors." "Fire Tests with Partitions." "Fire Tests with Roofs." Marsland, E., "The Testing arrangements of the British Fire Prevention Committee," 1902.

- Builder*, Editor of the ... "The Builder," 1902-1903.
- Builders' Journal*, Editor of the ... } "The Builders' Journal," 1902-1903.
- Builders' Reporter*, Editor of the ... } "The Builders' Reporter," 1902-1903.
- Building News*, Editor of the "The Building News," 1902-1903.
- Butterworth and Co. ... { Brown, A., "The Law and Practice on Enfranchisements and Commutations," 3rd Edition, 1903.
Oke, George C., "A Handy Book of the Fishery Laws," 1903.
- Chartered Institute of Patent Agents ... } "Transactions," Vol. 20, 1901-1902.
- City Surveyor of Birmingham ... } "City of Birmingham. Report of the City Engineer and Surveyor, 1901-1902.
- Cochrane, W. J. ... { Federated Institute of Mining Engineers', Transactions, Vol. 3, Parts 1, 2, and 8 ;
Vol. 4, Parts 2, and 4 ; Vol. 5, complete ;
Vol. 6, Parts 1, 2, and 3 ; Vol. 7, complete ;
and Vol. 18, Parts 1, 4, 5, and 6.
- Contract Journal*, Editor of the ... } "The Contract Journal," 1902-1903.
- Dellschaft, A. H. ... { Wilcocks, W., "Egyptian Irrigation." 1899.
- Dyer, B. ... { Dyer, B., "On Lucerne, with notes on some other leguminous crops."
Dyer, B., "Results of Investigations on the Rothamsted Soils."
- Emden, Walter ... { Emden, Walter, "Picturesque Westminster. Being a collection of sketches illustrating historic landmarks and places of interest in the City of Westminster."
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897, Feb. 17	ADDINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD	24, Prince's Gate, S.W.
895, Jan. 21	BEDFORD, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF	15, Belgrave Square, S.W.
893, Mar. 20	CARRINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL, G.C.M.G.	50, Grosvenor Street, W.
889, Dec. 9	CHAPLIN, THE RT. HON. HENRY, M.P.	Blankney Hall, near Lincoln.
887, Jan. 24	COBHAM, THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT	Hagley Hall, Stourbridge.
883, May 21	DEVONSHIRE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G.	Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.
881, Mar. 21	GRANTHAM, THE HON. SIR WILLIAM	100, Eaton Square, S.W.
886, Mar. 8	GULLY, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM	Speaker's House, Palace of West-
880, Dec. 13	COURT, K.C.	minster, S.W.
895, May 13	HOWARD, EDWARD STAFFORD, C.B.	Office of Woods, &c., 1, Whitehall Place, S.W.
900, Feb. 26	HOWE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL	Curzon House, Curzon Street, W.
901, Nov. 25	JAMES OF HEREFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD	41, Cadogan Square, S.W.
880, Dec. 13	JERSEY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL	Middleton Park, Bicester, Oxon.
895, Nov. 11	OF, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	
889, Mar. 4	KINGSCOTE, COLONEL SIR ROBERT NIGEL FITZHARDINGE, K.C.B. ...	19, South Audley Street, W.
886, Jan. 11	LEACH, LIEUT.-COL. SIR GEORGE	6, Wetherby Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
869, July 26	ARCHIBALD, K.C.B.	
871, Feb. 27	M'CLELLAN, JOHN B., M.A., THE REV.	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
85, Apr. 20	PHILBRICK, HIS HONOUR JUDGE	
89, Feb. 22	FREDERICK ADOLPHUS, K.C. ...	Barwick House, Yeovil, Somerset.
94, Feb. 19	SMITH, HIS HONOUR JUDGE	
79, April 28	LUMLEY, K.C.	25, Cadogan Square, S.W.
92, Dec. 5		

Total number of Honorary Members, 17.

Fellows.

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Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1559	1889, Jan. 28	ABBEY, JOE BURMAN, A.M.I.C.E.	34A, New Street, Huddersfield.
1034	1884 Jan. 14	ABBOTT, ROBERT THOMAS G. ...	Whitley House, Malton, Yorkshire.
2740	1895, Sept. 2	ABBOTT, JOSEPH	33, Dawson Street, Dublin.
1499	1888, Nov. 26	ABBOTT, WILLIAM	24, Coleman Street, E.C., and Holbe
2449	A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1895, Jan. 21	*ABRAMS, BENJAMIN PERCY ...	132, Abbey Road, N.W., and 18 and Ironmonger Lane, E.C.
2741	1895, Sept. 2	ADAIR, JOHN OLPHERT	Ballynoe, Tullow, Co. Clare.
3171	1897, Oct. 26	ADAM, THOMAS	27, Union Street, Glasgow.
1105	1884, Feb. 25	ADAMS, HENRY, M.I.C.E.	60, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
3192	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE	Estate Office, Llanover, Abergaver Monmouthshire.
1504	1888, Dec. 10	ADDIE, PETER... ..	City Valuers Department, The Cou House, Bristol.
612	1881, Feb. 21	ADDIE, WILLIAM FORRESTER ...	Powis Castle Estate Office, Welch Montgomeryshire.
3072	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*ADDISCOTT, HENRY HUGH	25, Doyle Road, Upper Tooting Park, S
1439	A. 1883, Jan. 9 F. 1891, Jan. 5	*†ADKIN, BENAIAH WHITLEY ...	14, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
664	A. 1881, Dec. 19 F. 1886, Nov. 8	ADKIN, CHARLES DUNCAN	Wantage and Abingdon, Berks.
3452	1899, Feb. 16	AITKEN, JOHN MALCOLM	Castlemilk Estates Office, Norw Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.
3057	1896, Oct. 28	ALCOCK, SAMUEL	Royal Engineer Office, Curragh Ca Kildare, Ireland.
2743	1895, Sept. 2	ALEXANDER, HENRY GEORGE SAMUEL, COLONEL	Derrygally, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
1479	1888, Apr. 30	ALLEN, GEORGE	Strangways, Marnhull, Blandford, Dor
2930	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1898, Nov. 14	*ALLEN, PERCY	Warrington House, Duppas Hill, Croy
3338	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1902, Apr. 28	*ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR, B.Sc. (Edin.)	5, Sansome Place, Worcester.
3073	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1902, Dec. 8	*AMBLER, SYDNEY WOOD	Estate Office, Sandbeck Park, Tick near Rotherham, Yorkshire.
2503	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1893, Nov. 13	*AMOS, FRANK	3, The Parade, Canterbury, Kent.
2744	1895, Sept. 2	ANDERSON, ALEX. CAREW	Ballymountain, Waterford.
3172	1897, Oct. 26	ANDERSON, ROBERT	95, Bath Street, Glasgow.
597	A. 1881, Jan. 10 F. 1884, Mar. 10	ANDERSON, ROBERT	The Barton, Cirencester.
1635	1889, Dec. 9	ANDREW, THOMAS HAWKES ...	Williton, Somerset.
1792	1890, May 29	ANDREWS, JOHN	13, Basinghall Street, E.C.
3342	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1900, Feb. 12	*ANGEL, FRANCIS HOUGHTON ...	33, Compton Crescent, Chiswick, W
1634	A. 1889, Nov. 25 F. 1892, Nov. 14	*ANSCOMBE, ERNEST	8, Wellington Rd, St. John's Wood, L

† Special Sanitary Science Certificate.

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1869, May 3	ARDING, CHARLES B., A.R.I.B.A.	22, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1896 Mar. 16	*ARIS, JOHN WHITTON, M.A. (Oxon.)	Loys Weedon House, near Towcester, Northamptonshire.
1884, Apr. 21	ARMISTEAD, RICHARD, A.M.I.C.E.	8, Charles Street, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1895, Sept. 2	ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER MOORE, CAPT.	Culmore House, Kilrea, Co. London- derry.
1896, Jan. 21	ARMSTRONG, ELLIOTT GRAHAM, B.A. (Dublin)	Rent Office, Abascragh, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, Ireland.
1882, Apr. 24	ARMSTRONG, THOMAS JOHN ...	14, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on- Tyne.
1890, Feb. 24	ARMYTAGE, SIR GEORGE, BART.	Kirklees, Brighouse, Yorkshire.
1888, Dec. 10	ARNOLD, FRANCIS... ..	Chilland, Winchester, and Hambledon, Hants.
1890, Feb. 10	ARNOLD, WILLIAM	6A, George St., Tamworth, Staffordshire.
A. 1896, June 2 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*ARNO, SAMUEL	63, Cawley Road, South Hackney, N.E.
A. 1885, Dec. 7 F. 1896, Jan. 20	*ARNOTT, JOHN	Church Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
1889, Jan. 14	ASHDOWN, AUGUSTUS HARDING ...	Uppington, Wellington, Salop.
A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS ...	The Kent Fire Office, 29, Westgate Canterbury, Kent.
A. 1890, Feb. 24 F. 1901, July 2	*†ASSITER, HARRY G.	9, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., and The Weald House, Harrow Weald, Middlesex.
1891, Nov. 4	AULT, EDWIN	47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	AUSTEN, FRANK	Marling Place, Wadhurst, Sussex.
A. 1887, Dec. 19 F. 1891, Oct. 15	*AUSTIN, RICHARD, JUN.	Bishop's Waltham, Hants.
1875, Nov. 8	AUSTIN, RUSSELL GARDENER ...	Hertford.
A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1903, May 18	*AYLEN, CECIL HUGH	Huntingdon Lodge, Benhill Road, Sutton, Surrey.
1891, Jan. 17	AYNSLEY, ROBERT JOHN	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northum- berland.
1891, Jan. 17	BACON, FRANK MACE	Attleborough, Norfolk.
1891, Jan. 17	BACON, HORACE	Attleborough, Norfolk.
A. 1868, Nov. 2 F. 1887 Feb. 7	BADCOCK, PHILIP	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*BADDELEY, BERNARD BERESFORD	15, Nicholas Lane, E.C.
1900, Oct. 30	BAGOT, LEWIS BROWN	R.E. Office, Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Belfast, Co. Antrim.
A. 1881, Dec. 19 F. 1889, Nov. 11	BAILEY, LEONARD	Orgreave, Limsfield, Surrey.
A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1896, Feb. 17	*BAILEY, LOUIS HEWITT... ..	Athenæum Buildings, Friar Street, Reading, Berks.
1891, May 23	BAILEY, WILLIAM SMITH	4, Kirkgate, Newark-upon-Trent.
1895, Sept. 2	BAILLIE, JOHN ROBERT, MAJOR...	Estate Office, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
1891, Nov. 4	BAINES, MATTHEW TALBOT, M.A. (Cantab.)	Estate Office, Wootton Bassett, Wilts.

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2748	1895, Sept. 2	BALDWIN, CHAMBRÉ CORCOR THOMAS	7, Leinster Street, Dublin.
1690	A. 1890, Jan. 6 F. 1891, Dec. 7	*BALL, WILLIAM ALFRED	2, Pall Mall East, Charing Cross, S.
479	1877, Mar. 12	BALLS, JAMES MAYHEW	Castle Hedingham, Essex.
1879	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1893, Nov. 13	*BANCROFT, FREDERICK HERBERT	88, Mosley Street, Manchester.
2932	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1901, Feb. 11	*BANKS, FREDERICK STUART ANGUS	4, Bank Buildings, Cricklewood, N.W.
2156	1891, Nov. 4	BANKS, JOHN	Kendal, Westmoreland.
1916	1891, Jan. 17	BANKS, THOMAS	60, King Street, Manchester.
606	1881, Feb. 7	BANNISTER, THOMAS	Limehurst, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
712	1882, Jan. 30	BARFIELD, FREDERIC HENRY ...	56, Lancaster Road, Stroud Green, N.
3510	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*BARKER, FREDERICK GEORGE ...	3, Bucklersbury, E.C.
2504	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1898, Nov. 14	*BARKER, GEOFFREY LIONEL ...	Kilnback, Angle, Pembrokeshire.
1985	1891, Mar. 14	BARKER, HORACE RICHARD ...	13, Lowndes Street, Belgravia, S.W.
1661	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1891, June 29	*BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK ...	5, New Square, Chesterfield, Derbysh.
983	1883, Dec. 17	BARNES, JOHN WILLIAM JAMES...	Albion Chambers, King St., Nottingham.
3499	1899, Oct. 30	BARNES, WILLIAM ARTHUR, B.A. (Dublin)	Westland, Kells, Co. Meath.
1307	1886, Feb. 22	BARNES - WILLIAMS, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A.	30, Coleman Street, E.C.
3345	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*BARNES, STEPHEN ALLEN	51, Brooke Road, Stoke Newington, N.
2157	1891, Nov. 4	BARR, JAMES, M.I.C.E.	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
2158	1891, Nov. 1	BARRATT, FREDERICK WILLIAM	The Vestry Hall, Bethnal Green, E.
2740	1895, Sept. 2	BARRINGTON, JOHN BEATTY ...	Barrington Street, Limerick.
2159	1891, Nov. 4	BARROW, THOMAS ROBERT... ..	Post Office Avenue, Southport, Lancash.
1917	1891, Jan. 17	BARRY, DENNETT HEBER	21, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
2058	1891, May 23	BARTON, HARRY HOWELL	17, Guildhall Street, Folkestone, Kent.
2750	1895, Sept. 2	BARTON, HENRY DUPRÉ MALKIN	The Bush, Antrim, Ireland.
2562	1893, Oct. 4	BARTON, SIR JOHN GEORGE, C.B.	General Valuation and Boundary Survey Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
2751	1895, Sept. 2	BARTON, ROBERT CULLEY	Millmount Rd., Mullingar, West Meath.
3642	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*BASLEY, HAROLD PULLAM	The Nook, 30, London Rd., Bromley, Kent.
1056	1884, Jan. 28	BATE, THOMAS	Salisbury House, 87, High Rd., Kilburn, N.W.
1986	1891, Mar. 14	BATEY, HENRY SIMPSON	51, King Street, Manchester.
726	1882, Feb. 13	BATH, FRED., F.R.I.B.A.	Crown Chambers, and Sandown House, Church Fields, Salisbury, Wilts.
4918	1891, Jan. 17	BATHER, JOHN T.	9, The Square, Shrewsbury.
3454	1899, Feb. 16	BATHGATE, CHARLES S.	26, Bellgrove Street, Glasgow.
2161	1891, Nov. 4	BATSTONE, ROWLAND ROBERT ...	110, Cannon Street, E.C.
1580	1889, Feb. 25	BATTERBURY, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A.	Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Chancery Lane, W.C.
2162	1891, Nov. 4	BATTING, WALTER... ..	7, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
3346	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*BAVERSTOCK, HAROLD BRIDGE ...	Godalming, Surrey.
2481	1892, Feb. 26	BAXTER, GEORGE	1, Frederick's Place, E.C., and Guild

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1898, Feb. 7 1891, Nov. 4	*BEADEL, MAURICE FREDERICK ... BEALE, ROBERT J., A.R.I.B.A. ...	97, Gresham Street, E.C. 17, Old Queen Street, Westminster S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	BEAMISH, WILLIAM HENRY... ..	2, South Mall, Cork.
A. 1885, Dec. 7 F. 1889, Nov. 11 1888, Jan. 18	*BEARD, EDWIN THOMAS, A.M.I.C.E. BEATTIE, WILLIAM HALDEN... ..	4, The Crescent, Scarborough. 11, Glencairn Crescent, Edinburgh.
1888, Feb. 6	BEAUMONT, CHARLES	East Bridgford, near Nottingham.
1891, Nov. 4	BECK, ARTHUR CLEMENT	Wyton Manor, Huntingdon.
1888, Feb. 20	BECK, EDWARD WILLIAM	16, Bank Street, Norwich.
1889, Jan. 28	BECKWITH, HENRY LANGTON	3, Cook Street, Liverpool.
A. 1883, May 25 F. 1887, May 23 1888, Jan. 9	*BEDELLS, CHARLES HERBERT BEKEN, GEORGE	6, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 73, Moorgate Street, E.C.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1903, May 18	*BEKEN GEORGE KINGSNORTH BEKEN, WALTER	73, Moorgate Street, E.C.
A. 1889, Feb. 25 F. 1895, Dec. 9 1898, Oct. 29	*BELCHER, EDWARD JOHN BELL, ANDREW WALKER	Wantage, Berks. Corporation Buildings, Dunfermline.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1898, May 16 1888, Feb. 20	*BELL, HERBERT OWEN... .. BELL, JOSEPH ASKEW	9, Victoria Street, S.W. Rufford Estate Office, Ollerton, Notts.
A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1894, Apr. 2	*BELLINGHAM, ARCHIBALD TURNER BENNETT, THOMAS OATLEY... ..	Cheveley Estate Office, Newmarket, Cambridgeshire. Bruton, Somerset.
1875, Mar. 1	BENSON, ROBERT ALAN	Duchy of Cornwall Office, Liskeard, Cornwall.
A. 1884, Nov. 10 F. 1890, Dec. 8	BERTWISTLE, JAMES BETTRIDGE, EDWARD	1, Tackett's Street, Blackburn. 28, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1894, Oct. 10 1869, Mar. 22	*BEVEN, SEPTIMUS BIDWELL, CHAS. (<i>Vice-President</i>)	15, Moorfields, E.C. Ely, Cambridgeshire.
A. 1894, Feb. 22 F. 1896, Feb. 3	*BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS... ..	St. Mary's, Ely, Cambridgeshire.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, May 21	*BIDWELL, PHILLIP SHELFORD	St. Mary's Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire.
A. 1898, Feb. 18 F. 1901, July 2 1898, Oct. 29	*BIGG, LIONEL THURSFIELD BIGGER, JOHN JAMES EASTWOOD BILLINGHAM, JOHN ALFRED LAWRENCE	Marske-by-the-Sea R.S.O., Yorkshire. Fairymount, Dundalk, Ireland. Royal Engineer Office, St. Lucia, West Indies.
1891, Nov. 4	BILSON, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	23, Parliament Street, Hull, Yorkshire.
1891, May 23	BINGHAM, ALFRED JOHN	Nalder Hill House, Newbury, and 5, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.
1891, Jan. 17	BINGHAM, FREDERICK HENRY	5, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.
1875, Apr. 12	BINGHAM, REUBEN	5, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.
1868, Oct. 26	BINNIE, THOMAS (<i>Member of Council</i>)	207, Hope Street, Glasgow.
1898, Oct. 29	BINNIE, THOMAS, JUN.	207, Hope Street, Glasgow.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
931	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN LAURENCE	Hillside, Yatton, Somerset.
3569	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1895, Apr. 29	*BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Bryncelyn, St. Asaph, North Wales.
1330	A. 1886, Dec. 6 F. 1889, Nov. 11	*BIRCH, WALTER DE HOUGHTON ...	Houghton Estate Office, Walton Hall Preston, Lancashire.
1490	1888, Nov. 12	BIRD, JAMES BINFIELD... ..	West Cowes, Isle of Wight, & 28, Qu Street, E.C.
1636	1889, Dec. 9	BIRD, JOHN	Brampton, Huntingdon.
1154	1884, May 5	BIRD, WALTER	24, Wynnstey Gardens, Kensington, W.
1351	A. 1887, Jan. 10 F. 1889, Feb. 25	BIRKETT, TOM	Foxton House, Penrith, Cumberland.
1794	1890, May 29	BISHOP, CHARLES	Regent Circus, Swindon, Wilts.
2563	1893, Oct. 4	*BLACKBOURN, HENRY	6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
1326	1886, Dec. 6	BLACKFORD, ARTHUR	61 and 62, Chancery Lane, W.C.
2754	1895, Sept. 2	BLACKLEY, TRAVERS ROBERT ...	Drumbar, Cavan, Ireland.
3455	1899, Feb. 16	BLAIR, ALEXANDER	198, West George Street, Glasgow.
3200	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1898, June 6	*†BLAKE, EDWIN HOLMES	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
1262	1885, Mar. 23	BLAKE, FREDERICK	46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, Har
2168	1891, Nov. 4	BLAKE, GEORGE	Stradey Estate Office, New Rd., Llanc Carmarthenshire.
583	1883, Feb. 12	BLAKE, WILLIAM JOHN... ..	45, High Street, Croydon.
773	1882, Mar. 13	BLAKEMORE, WILLIAM AGUTTER	6, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
1057	1884, Jan. 28	BLASHILL, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A. (<i>Member of Council</i>)	29, Tavistock Square, W.C.
2169	1891, Nov. 4	BLENOWE, GEORGE	Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
2170	1891, Nov. 4	BLETSON, HENRY HOPKINSON ...	Thrapston, Northamptonshire.
3645	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*BLISS, THOMAS CUSHWAY	106, Cheapside, E.C.
1988	1891, Mar. 11	BLIZARD, JOHN HY., A.M.I.C.E.	Lansdowne House, Castle Lane, Southampton.
511	A. 1878, May 13 F. 1887, Mar. 7	BLOSSE, EDWARD F. LYNCH ...	Coytrehen, Aberkenfig, R.S.O, Glan ganshire.
3154	A. 1897, Feb. 17 F. 1900, May 21	*BLUNT, MONTAGUE CECIL	33 and 34, Savile Row, W.
2171	1891, Nov. 4	BLYTON, GEORGE	16, The Hawthorns, Church E Finchley, N.
758	A. 1882, Feb. 27 F. 1889, Nov. 11	BOA, ANDREW... ..	Great Thurlow, Newmarket, Suffolk.
1882	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1893, Aug. 9	*BODY, ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A. ...	Princess Chambers, Princess Squ Plymouth, Devon.
1452	1888, Feb. 6	BODY, JOHN BOND... ..	Princess Chambers, Princess Squ Plymouth.
330	1871, Feb. 2	BOLAM, CHARLES GODFREY ...	Chesham House, Kettering, Northa tonshire, and 82 & 83, Pa Chambers, S.W.
408	1875, Dec. 13	BOLDEN, JOHN LEONARD, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lanca Place, W.C.
2050	1891, May 23	BOND, DOUGLAS VALE	22, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.
199	1889, May 3	BOND, ERASMUS	Combe Lodge, Kingston Hill, Surrey.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1882, May 22	BOOKER, ALGERNON ERSKINE ...	Albion House, Hyde Park Square, W.
1899, Oct. 30	*BOOKER, FRANK WILLIAM ...	7, Albion Chambers, King St., Nottingham.
A. 1894, Oct. 30	*BOOTH, GILBERT WILLIAM ...	3, Adelaide Street, Charing Cross, W.C.
F. 1895, Nov. 1	BOOTHBY, HENRY VERNON ...	Estate Office, Keele, Newcastle, Staffordshire.
1891, Nov. 4	*BOULTING, FREDERICK EDWARD...	182, Oxford Street, W.
A. 1890, Nov. 22	BOURNE, ROBERT ELLIOTT ...	Elwell, Totnes, Devon.
1891, June 29	*BOWDEN, HARRY ...	5, Worcester Gardens, Clapham Common, S.W.
1890, May 29	BOWDEN, JOHN ...	14, Ridgefield, Manchester.
A. 1897, Oct. 26	*BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP ...	Bedford Chambers, Exeter, Devon.
F. 1902, Dec. 8	BOWDICH, JOHN ...	24, Coleman Street, E.C.
1888, Dec. 10	BOWDITCH, HENRY ...	103, George Street, Croydon.
A. 1891, May 23	BOWEN, EDWARD FERGUSON ...	Mantua House, Castlerca, Co. Roscommon, Ireland.
F. 1899, Nov. 13	BOWLEY, JOHN CROSS ...	Norman Terrace, Hastings, Sussex.
1891, Nov. 4	BOWMAN, JOHN JAMES... ..	Helmsley R.S.O., Yorkshire.
1890, Apr. 14	BOXSHALL, HENRY EDWIN ...	Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.
1896, June 2	BOYD, JOHN JERMYN ...	Heath View, Weybridge, Surrey, and 125, Piccadilly, W.
1890, Apr. 14	BRACKETT, ARTHUR WILLIAM ...	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1888, Nov. 12	*BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY ...	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1789, Oct. 26	BRACKETT, WILLIAM ...	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1890, Jan. 6	*BRACKETT, WILLIAM NEWBEGIN	Market Place, Retford, Nottinghamshire.
1886, Nov. 22	*BRADLEY, JAMES WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E. ...	Town Hall, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
A. 1890, Nov. 22	BRADLEY, WILLIAM EDWARD ...	The Hall, Ebberston, York.
F. 1892, May 30	*BRADSHAW, HARRY GREAVES ...	28, Barton Arcade, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
1883, Jan. 29	BRADSHAW, ROBERT MACNEVIN	26, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
A. 1897, Oct. 26	BRADY, CHARLES ALLDIS ...	17, Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire.
F. 1902, Apr. 28	*BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED ...	78, Cross Street, Manchester.
A. 1894, Oct. 30	BRADY, WILLIAM HOLLINSHED ...	17, Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire.
F. 1895, July 29	BRAILS福德, HENRY ...	Park Nook, near Derby.
1891, Nov. 4	BREACH, BENJAMIN I'ANSON ...	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
A. 1893, Oct. 4	*BREEDS, ARTHUR OWEN ...	62, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
F. 1897, Feb. 8	BRERETON, FRANC SADLEIR, F.R.I.B.A. ...	292, High Holborn, W.C.
1895, Sept. 2	BRERETON, THOMAS BLOOMFIELD SADLEIR ...	292, High Holborn, W.C.
1889, Jan. 28	BREWER, FRANK JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	2, Upper Hill Street, Richmond, Surrey.
A. 1888, Dec. 10	BRIANT, ROBERT ...	200, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
F. 1893, Nov. 13	BRIDGE, HENRY POWELL ...	Racket Hall, Roscrea, Tipperary.
1891, Mar. 14	BRIDGEWATER, BENTLEY JAMES	80, Cheapside, E.C.
1887, Dec. 5		
1888, Jan. 23		
1895, Oct. 24		
1882, Feb. 13		
1891, Nov. 4		
1891, Jan. 17		
1891, Jan. 17		
1895, Sept. 2		
1882, Dec. 18		

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1370	1887, Feb. 21	BRIDGFORD, ERNEST JAMES ...	28, Cross Street, Manchester.
1309	1886, Mar. 8	BRIDGFORD, COL. SIR ROBERT, K.C.B.	28, Cross Street, Manchester.
3080	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, Feb. 12	*BRIGHTON, GEORGE LAWRENCE	20, Queenswood Road, Forest Hill, S.
2506	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1896, Jan. 6	*BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN ...	16, Old Bond St., Bath, Somersetshire, St. Mary's St., Chippenham, Wiltsh.
2655	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, Mar. 20	*BRINSLEY, HERBERT GEORGE WILLIAM	30 and 31, New Bridge Street, E.C.
2759	1895, Sept. 2	BROADLEY, EDWARD BARRY, MAJOR	73, South Mall, Cork.
2177	1891, Nov. 4	BROCKLEBANK, JOHN	58A, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale, Lan- shire, and Todmorden, Yorkshire.
2178	1891, Nov. 4	BRODRICK, FREDERICK STEAD ...	York Chambers, Lowgate, Hull.
1990	1891, Mar. 14	BROOKS, CHARLES WILLIAM, A.R.I.B.A.	63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
2938	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1897, Nov. 8	*BROOKS, JOHN MCMULLEN	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
2939	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1899, Mar. 20	*BROOKS, PHILIP FULLER	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1834	1890, Nov. 22	BROSTER, ROBERT BUCK	Craven Bank Chambers, North Str Keighley, Yorkshire.
2135	A. 1891, May 23 F. 1893, May 29	*BROWN, ALEXANDER BURNETT ...	Amberley House, Norfolk St., Stra W.C.
3353	A. 1898, Oct. 30 F. 1903, Mar. 9	*BROWN, ARTHUR ALLEN	Crown Hill, Croydon, Surrey.
1664	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1895, Mar. 18	*BROWN, ARTHUR MACDONALD, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Tring, Herts.
3456	1889, Feb. 16	BROWN, CHARLES	Kerse Estate Office, Falkirk, Stirlingsh.
1500	1888, Nov. 26	BROWN, FRANK JOHN	Tring, Herts.
3081	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1902, July 14	*BROWN, FREDERICK	London County Council, Spring Gard S.W.
634	1881, Dec. 19	BROWN, GEORGE JAMES	34, Great George Street, S.W.
2507	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1899, Jan. 23	*BROWN, GEORGE TURVILLE... ..	34, Great George Street, S.W.
933	1883, Apr. 30	BROWN, JOHN POWLES... ..	21, East Street, Hereford.
2061	1891, May 23	BROWN, WILLIAM	138, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
2761	1895, Sept. 2	BROWNE, ERNEST H.	Brookfield, Tullamore, King's Co.
1142	A. 1884, Apr. 21 F. 1890, Apr. 14	BROWNE, FLINT	30, Watling Street, E.C.
2762	1895, Sept. 2	BROWNLOW, CHARLES	Estate Office, Portaferry, Co. Down.
2763	1895, Sept. 2	BROWNLOW, CLAUDE	Estate Office, Coolderry, Carrickmacr Co. Monaghan.
1046	A. 1884, Jan. 14 F. 1890, Mar. 24	BRUCE, ROBERT KNIGHT	Hathersage, by Sheffield.
3945	1902, Oct. 28	BRUNICARDI, DOMINIC N.	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dubli
2482	1892, Feb. 26	BRUTON, HENRY WILLIAM	Albion Chambers, Gloucester.
3500	1899, Oct. 30	BRYANT, GEORGE HERBERT ...	Trafalgar House, Plymouth, Devonsh
2180	1891, Nov. 4	BRYDEN, ROBERT A., F.R.I.B.A.	212, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1291	1886, Jan. 11	BRYDON, ROBERT	The Dene, Seaham Harbour, Durham
77	1868, July 13	BUCK, ALBERT (<i>President</i>)... ..	Worcester.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1889, Jan. 14	BUCK, HERBERT WILSON	Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
A. 1885, Dec. 7	*BUCKLAND, ALFRED VIRGOE	8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
F. 1889, Jan. 14		
1871, Dec. 18	BUCKLAND, FRANK BOWRY... ..	Windsor, Berks.
1890, Jan. 6	BUCKLAND, HENRY DUNEAU	4, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C., and Windsor.
A. 1891, May 23	*BUCKLAND, SIDNEY CRAWFORD... ..	4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., and Windsor, Berks.
F. 1894, Oct. 10		
1890, Nov. 22	BUCKLEY, GEORGE	Tower Chambers, Halifax, Yorkshire.
1891, Nov. 4	BULL, ALFRED EDWIN	35, Craven Street, Charing Cross, W.C.
1891, Nov. 4	BULL, WALTER	35, Old Jewry, E.C.
1891, Jan. 17	BURCHELL, SIDNEY HERBERT	Reigate, Surrey, & Wool Exchange, E.C.
1889, Jan. 14	BURD, TIMOTHEUS HENRY	School Gardens, Shrewsbury.
A. 1897, Oct. 26	*BURGESS, HENRY HERBERT	
F. 1900, Nov. 12	PHILIP	"Sunnyside," Uxbridge Road, Acton, W.
1895, Sept. 2	BURKE, HENRY ANTHONY	Drumkeen, Ballinamallard, Co. Fer- managh.
1895, Sept. 2	BURKE, WILLIAM CREAGHE	Clonne, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.
1890, May 29	BURMESTER, JOHN WILLIAM STANLEY, F.R.I.B.A.	13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	BURNET, FRANK	180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
1890, May 29	BURNETT, ALFRED ANDREW	2, High Street, Southampton, Hants.
1881, Dec. 19	BURNETT, DAVID	14, Nicholas Lane, E.C.
1889, May 13	†BURNETT, GEORGE JOHN MUL- CASTER, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Elstree Cottage, Elstree, Herts.
C.F. '96, June 2	BURNS, GAVIN JAS., B.Sc. (<i>Lond.</i>)	Royal Engineer Office, The Nothe, Wey- mouth, Dorset.
F. 1897, June 28		
A. 1900, Oct. 30	*BURR, HARRY	Estate Office, Harrietsham, Kent.
F. 1901, Dec. 9	BURROUGHS, THOMAS HENRY	37, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and 16, Lower Berkeley Street, W.
1875, Feb. 1		
A. 1886, Dec. 6	*BURROWS, ALFRED JOHN	41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
F. 1890, Jan. 6		
1884, Dec. 8	BURTENSHAW, ALBERT... ..	Hailsham, Sussex.
A. 1898, Oct. 29	*BURTENSHAW, ALBERT KING	Hailsham, Sussex.
F. 1901, July 2		
A. 1895, Oct. 24	*BURTON, AMOS, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Stoke- upon-Trent, Staffordshire.
F. 1897, Jan. 11		
A. 1898, Oct. 29	*BURTON, REGINALD ROBERT	London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
F. 1902, Sept. 30		
A. 1887, Dec. 19	*BUSHELL, HENRY	33, New Bridge Street, E.C.
F. 1891, May 25		
A. 1894, Oct. 30	*BUTLER, ALBERT ERNEST	20, Blagrove Street, Reading, Berks.
F. 1899, Nov. 13		
A. 1897, Oct. 26	*BUTLER, CHARLES	14, Queen Street, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
F. 1900, May 21		
1895, Sept. 2	BUTLER, WALTER SELBY	Green Mount, Castle Bellingham, Co. Louth.
1874, Jan. 5	BUZZARD, ALFRED LINDSEY	Avondale, Chesterfield Rd., Eastbourne.
1889, Dec. 9	BYRON, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM	5, Low Pavement, Chesterfield, and 16, Great George Street, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2184	1891, Nov. 4	CABLE, JAMES M., A.R.I.B.A. ...	56, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
1638	1889, Dec. 9	CESAR, CHARLES EDWARD ...	105, Tooley Street, Southwark, S.E.
2185	1891, Nov. 4	CALVERT, ARTHUR RICHARD ...	14, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
1798	1890, May 29	CAMPBELL, HENRY HUNTER ...	Sutton Hall, St. Helen's, Lancashire.
2942	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1896, Dec. 7	*CAMPBELL, HUGH BRUCE ...	Cottesbrooke, Northampton.
1377	1887, Mar. 7	CANNING, WILLIAM BROWNE ...	Salisbury, Wilts.
787	A. 1882, Mar. 27 F. 1884, Jan. 14	CARD, HENRY CURTIS ...	North Street, Lewes, Sussex.
2483	1892, Feb. 26	CARDONA, JOSEPH, JUN. ...	Waterport Street, Gibraltar.
1729	1890, May 29	CAREW, JOHN THEODORE ...	22, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.
2659	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, Jan. 23	*CARNELL, SYDNEY GEORGE ...	Estate Office, Condover, Shrewsbury.
800	F. 1883, Jan. 15	CARPENTER, EVAN GEORGE ...	45, High Street, Croydon, Surrey.
3206	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*CARPMAEL, HAROLD ...	Jessel Chambers, 88, Chancery Lane, W.
3776	1901, Oct. 29	*CARR, CUTHBERT ELLISON ...	1, Collingwood St., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
232	A. 1870, Feb. 7 F. 1880, Nov. 22	CARRITT, ERNEST, A.R.I.B.A. ...	57, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2767	1895, Sept. 2	CARROLL, THEODORE FREDERICK	80, South Mall, Cork.
2769	1895, Sept. 2	CARSON, WILLIAM B. ...	11, Leinster Street, Dublin.
2187	1891, Nov. 4	CARSWELL, WILLIAM ...	Capesthorpe, Chelford, Cheshire.
2943	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1898, Nov. 14	*CARTWRIGHT, ALFRED STOTT ...	Council Office, Wilmslow, Cheshire.
2188	1891, Nov. 4	CARTWRIGHT, JOSHUA, M.I.C.E.	Peel Chambers, Bury, Lancashire.
1991	1891, Mar. 14	CASTELL, CHARLES SMITH ...	2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.
1603	1889, Mar. 18	CASTLE, ARTHUR ...	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
2137	A. 1891, May 23 F. 1894, Nov. 12	*CASTLE, HAROLD ...	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
1201	A. 1884, May 26 F. 1887, Nov. 14	CASTLE, SYDNEY CHARLES COURTENAY	40, Chancery Lane, W.C., and Neustre Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, S.
278	1872, Mar. 11	CASTLE, WILLIAM HENRY BALDWIN	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
362	1875, Jan. 4	CAVE, HENRY H. ...	Estate Office, Rugby, Warwickshire.
1480	1888, Apr. 30	CAVE, THOMAS NEWMAN ...	Horton, Northamptonshire.
1836	1890, Nov. 22	CHALK, HENRY PHILIP ...	Linton, Cambridgeshire.
3155	A. 1897, Feb. 17 F. 1899, June 26	*CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE ARTHUR RADDON	Leamington House, Malvern We Worcestershire.
2660	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1896, Feb. 17	*CHAMBERS, THEODORE GERVASE	4, Bloomsbury Place, W.C.
2770	1895, Sept. 2	CHAMBRÉ, C. B. M. ...	Estate Office, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
1061	1884, Jan. 28	CHANCELLOR, ALBERT ...	1, King Street, Richmond, Surrey, and 51, Pall Mall, S.W.
219	1870, Jan. 10	CHANCELLOR, FRED., F.R.I.B.A.	20, Finsbury Circus, E.C., and Chel ford, Essex.
3147	1897, Feb. 17	CHAPMAN, GEORGE JAMES ...	War Office, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.
2189	1891, Nov. 4	CHAPMAN, HENRY JAMES ...	50, Belgrave Road, S.W.
1800	1890, May 29	CHARLES, RICHARD STAFFORD ...	52, New Broad Street, E.C.
3016	A. 1896, Jan. 21 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*CHART, CHRISTOPHER ...	Union Bank Chambers, Croydon.
1768	1890, Mar. 21	CHART, ROBERT MASTERS ...	The Vestry Hall, Mitcham, Surrey.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1891, Nov. 4	CHASEMORE, PHILIP	Ashleigh, Horsham, Sussex.
A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*CHATELL, FRANCIS LORiot ...	Lower Camden, Chislehurst, Kent.
1891, Jan. 17	CHATELL, DAVID JAMES	29A, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1891, Nov. 1	CHATTERTON, GEO., M.I.C.E. ...	6, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	CHATTERTON, ROBT. SMITH ...	Belmont, Raheny, Co. Dublin.
1890, Mar. 10	CHESTERTON, SIDNEY RAWLINS ...	22, Lower Phillimore Place, Kensington, W., and 51, Cheapside, E.C.
1884, Apr. 21	CHESTON, CHESTER	Dashwood House, New Broad Street, E.C.
1891, Mar. 14	CHESTON, HORACE, F.R.I.B.A. ...	5, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	CHETWOOD, STEPHEN	Waltham Abbey, Essex.
1891, Nov. 4	CHEW, HENRY VICTOR... ..	35, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*CHICHESTER, RICHARD HERBERT	Cheswardine, Market Drayton, Salop.
1890, Feb. 24	CHILD, FRED	65 and 66, Chancery Lane, W.C., and 1, Station Road, New Barnet.
1896, Oct. 28	CHILD, HENRY JOHN	Royal Engineer Office, Valetta, Malta.
1868, July 6	CHINNOCK, FREDERICK GEORGE	11, Waterloo Place, S.W.
A. 1884, Feb. 25 F. 1891, June 29	CHRISTY, ARCHIBALD ERNEST ...	12, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
1887, Jan. 10	CLARE, EDWARD LOVELL	37, Park Square, Leeds, Yorkshire, and 33, Friar Lane, Leicester.
1892, Feb. 26	CLARK, JOHN MCCLARE	Haltwhistle & Hexham, Northumberland.
1889, Dec. 9	CLARK, NATHANIEL	Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, R.S.O., Co. Durham.
1882, Jan. 16	CLARK, SAMUEL	8, New Cavendish Street, W.
1882, Jan. 16	CLARKE, ALFRED DUDLEY	Estate Office, Abberley, Stourport, Worcestershire.
1890, May 29	CLARKE, CHRISTOPHER	Charlcot, Bedale, Yorkshire.
A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*CLARKE, ERNEST SEYMOUR ...	2, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
1891, Mar. 14	CLARKE, GEORGE ERNEST	12, Coleman Street, E.C.
A. 1884, Jan. 28 F. 1886, Jan. 11	CLARKE, HOWARD CHATFIELD (Member of Council)	63, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
1888, Dec. 10	CLARKE, JOHN WILLIAM	Guisborough, Yorkshire.
A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1889, Nov. 11	CLARKE, PERCY HENRY	2, Lancaster Place, W.C.
1891, Jan. 17	CLARKE, STANLEY CHATFIELD ...	202, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	CLARKSON, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A. ...	Ormond Chambers, 28, Great Ormond Street, W.C.
1890, Nov. 22	CLARKSON, WILLIAM	136, High Street, Poplar, E.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, Oct. 30	*CLARKSON, WILLIAM, JUN.	9 and 10, Fenchurch Street, E.C., and 136, High Street, Poplar, E.
1890, Jan. 6	CLIFTON, JAMES EDWARD, F.R.I.B.A.	Swanage, Dorset.
A. 1884, Mar. 10 F. 1889, Jan. 28	CLIFTON, WILLIAM EDWARD, F.R.I.B.A.	7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1886, Mar. 8	CLOUGH-TAYLOR, HORACE GEO. ...	39, Friar Lane, Leicester.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
78	A. 1868, July 13 F. 1875, May 10	CLUTTON, JOHN HENRY	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
61	A. 1868, July 6 F. 1874, Apr. 13	CLUTTON, RALPH	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
221	A. 1870, Jan. 10 F. 1875, Dec. 13	CLUTTON, RALPH WILLIAM	Hartswood, Reigate, Surrey.
65	1868, July 13	CLUTTON, ROBERT GEORGE	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1285	A. 1885, Dec. 7 F. 1894, May 28	*COALES, HERBERT GEORGE, A.M.I.C.E.	Market Harborough Local Board Office Market Harborough.
713	1882, Jan. 30	COBB, HERBERT MANSFIELD	Higham, Kent, and 53, Lincoln's Fields, W.C.
1544	1889, Jan. 14	COBHAM, CHARLES	"The Shrubbery," Gravesend, Kent, and Local Board Office, Grays, Essex.
1885	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1894, Apr. 16	*COBHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM	1 & 3, Edwin Street, Gravesend, Kent.
3661	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES	Carlyon Street, Sunderland, Durham.
2196	1891, Nov. 4	COCKS, SAMUEL ROGER	5, St. Thomas' Street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
3059	1896, Oct. 28	COLEMAN, THOMAS EVERITT	Royal Engineer Office, Milldam Barracks Portsmouth, Hants.
1839	1890, Nov. 22	COLES, SAMUEL HOOD COWPER	Penmyarth, Crickhowell, S. Wales.
769	A. 1882, Feb. 27 F. 1884, Feb. 11	COLGATE, THOMAS	Sheffield Park, Uckfield, Sussex.
2197	1891, Nov. 4	COLLIER, WALTER HENRY	130, Strand, W.C.
1414	A. 1887, Dec. 19 F. 1891, Feb. 2	COLLINGHAM, JOHN CYRIL LEES	6, Mount Street, W.
119	1868, Aug. 17	COLLINS, HENRY HYMAN, F.R.I.B.A.	61, Old Broad Street, E.C.
3083	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, May 21	*COLLINS, HORACE	Johannesburgh, South Africa.
826	A. 1882, Dec. 4 F. 1891, Jan. 19	COLLINS, MARCUS E.	61, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1925	1891, Jan. 17	COLYER, FREDERICK, M.I.C.E.	41, Old Queen Street, S.W.
3186	1897, Oct. 26	COMBER, PATRICK FORSTALL, M.I.C.E.	19, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
1501	1888, Nov. 26	COMBES, CYRUS	Tisbury, Wilts, and Misterton, Craven kerne, Somerset.
2062	1891, May 23	COMMINS, FREDERICK JAMES	1, Victoria Street, S.W.
1926	1891, Jan. 17	CONDER, ALFRED, F.R.I.B.A.	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.
3174	1897, Oct. 26	CONNOR, GEORGE HARRY ADAMS	Estates Office, Longniddry, N.B.
1564	1889, Jan. 28	COOKE, HENRY	25, Watts Avenue, Rochester, Kent.
3947	1902, Oct. 28	*COOPE, SAMUEL	24, Mawdsley Street, Bolton, Lancashire.
3948	1902, Oct. 28	*COOPER, ARTHUR JOHN	Curragh Camp, Co. Kildare.
1172	1884, May 19	COOPER, ARTHUR LESLIE	17, Friar Street, Reading, Berks.
715	1882, Jan. 30	COOPER, JOHN GROVES	Bideford, Devon.
1927	1891, Jan. 17	COOPER, JOHN ROBERT	35, Old Jewry, E.C., and Queen's Lodge, West End Lane, West Hampstead, N.W.
2773	1895, Sept. 2	COOTE, ORLANDO ROBERT	Auburn, Athlone, Co. Westmeath.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1895, Sept. 2	COOTE, STANLEY VICTOR, M.A. (Oxon.)	The Orchard House, Wargrave, Berks, & Carrowroe Pk., Roscommon, Ireland.
A. 1891, Jan. 17 F. 1895, Jan. 21	*COPE, HENRY JAMES	100, Jermyn Street, St. James's, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	COPLAND, WILLIAM ROBERTSON, M.I.C.E.	146, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
1889, Mar. 4	CORBETT, EDWIN WORTLEY MONTAGU	Bute Estate Office, Castle St., Cardiff.
1891, Nov. 4	CORBY, JOSEPH BOOTHROYD ...	15, All Saints' Place, Stamford, Lincoln- shire.
A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1892, May 30	*CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE	12, George Street, Plymouth, Devon, & 21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
1889, Feb. 25	CORDEROY, GEORGE	21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	CORDNER, CLEMENT KENNEDY ...	Estate Office, Antrim, Ireland.
1898, Oct. 29	*COTTERELL, ALBERT PLAYER ISAAC	Scottish Buildings, 28, Baldwin Street, Bristol.
A. 1883, Apr. 16 F. 1889, Nov. 11	COUCHMAN, HENRY BÔTELER ...	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmans- worth, Herts.
1883, Apr. 30	COUCHMAN, ROBERT EDWARD ...	35, Paradise Street, Birmingham.
1880, Jan. 5	COVERDALE, FREDERICK JOHN ...	Ingatestone Hall, Essex.
1882, Feb. 13	COVERDALE, HENRY	The Duke of Norfolk's Estates' Office, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
1890, Nov. 22	COWGILL, BRIAN BOLLANS HIRD...	13A, Piece Hall Yard, Bradford.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND ...	81, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
1890, Feb. 24	COX, EDWARD SAMUEL... ..	3, New Street, York.
A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1909, May 21	*COX, WALTER THEODORE	Grasmere, Tovil, Maidstone, Kent.
1891, Nov. 4	CRANFIELD, WILLIAM BATHGATE	6, Poultry, E.C.
1869, Jan. 25	CRAWTER, JOHN	Cheshunt, Herts.
A. 1883, May 25 F. 1888, Nov. 26	CRAWTER, JOHN, JUN.	Cheshunt, Herts.
1896, Jan. 21	CREAGH, ARTHUR GETHIN	Mallow, Co. Cork.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1899, May 29	*CRESWELL, WILLIAM THOMAS ...	11, Victoria Street, S.W.
1869, Jan. 25	CRICKMAY, GEORGE RACKSTROW, F.R.I.B.A.	13, Victoria St., S.W., and St. Thomas Street, Weymouth, Dorset.
1889, Dec. 9	CRICKMAY, JOHN EDWARD	Weymouth, Dorset.
A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1896, Jan. 6	*CRIER, JOHN THOMAS	12, Hoveden Road, Cricklewood, N.W.
1891, Nov. 4	CROCKETT, EDWIN ARTHUR BRASSEY	Bush Lane House, Cannon Street, E.C.
A. 1881, Feb. 7 F. 1890, Feb. 24	CROFTS, EWAN NEVILLE... ..	Caythorpe, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
A. 1898, Feb. 18 F. 1902, July 14	*CRONK, CHARLES TYLEE	Sevenoaks, Kent.
1882, Feb. 13	CRONK, EDWYN EVANS	12, Pall Mall, S.W., & Sevenoaks, Kent.
1882, Feb. 13	CRONK, FRANK	12, Pall Mall, S.W., & Sevenoaks, Kent.
1883, Jan. 29	CRONK, WILLIAM HENRY	Sevenoaks, Kent.
1895, Sept. 2	CROSBIE, JAMES DAYROLLES ...	Gurtenard, Listowel, Co. Kerry.
A. 1891, May 23 F. 1898, May 16	*CROSS, ARNOLD CHARLES MARTIN	9, Victoria Street, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1754	1890, Mar. 10	CROSS, WILLIAM HASLAM	77, King Street, Manchester.
2947	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*CROWTHER, KESTON NELSON	"Glenthorne," 70, Nightingale Lane, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
2208	1891, Nov. 4	CRUWYS, ROBERT	51, Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.
3175	1897, Oct. 26	CULLEN, ALEXANDER	Brandon Chambers, Hamilton, N.B.
3368	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1899, Dec. 11	*CULVERHOUSE, CECIL GOLDAR FEARN	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1928	1891, Jan. 17	CUMBERLAND, EDWARD ANTHONY	Luton and Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.
3458	1899, Feb. 16	CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT	Braxholme, Hawick, Roxburghshire, N.B.
1565	1889, Jan. 28	CURREY, PERCIVALL, F.R.I.B.A.	37, Norfolk Street, W.C.
1381	1887, Mar. 21	CURRY, HENRY JOHN	58, High Street, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham.
581	1880, Dec. 13	CURTIS, CHARLES EDWARD	Woodlands, Brockenhurst, Hants.
483	1877, Apr. 16	CURTIS, ROBERT LEABON	119 and 120, London Wall, E.C.
2209	1891, Nov. 4	CUXSON, GEORGE AUSTIN PRYCE, A.R.I.B.A.	5, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C., and Mease House, Chislehurst Common, Kent.
3218	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1901, Feb. 11	*DANGERFIELD, THOMAS SAMUEL	19 and 20, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
987	1883, Dec. 17	DANIEL, HARRY AUGUSTUS HOOD	Hill End, Henbury, near Bristol.
732	1882, Feb. 13	DANN, HENRY	Dartford, Kent.
3293	1898, Feb. 18	DANSKEN, ALEXANDER BROWN	109, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
2210	1891, Nov. 4	DANSKEN, JOHN	241, West George Street, Glasgow.
1666	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1891, Apr. 6	*DARCH, JOHN	55, West Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
2778	1895, Sept. 2	DARLEY, EDMUND SANDERS	5, College Green, Dublin.
2777	1895, Sept. 2	DARLEY, HENRY PONSONBY SHAW	Estate Office, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.
907	A. 1883, Feb. 26 F. 1891, May 25	DASH, ROLAND ASHFORD	9, Whitehall Place, S.W., and Oxshott, Surrey.
3669	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*DAUBNEY, CHARLES ARCHIBALD, A.R.I.B.A.	124, Fordel Road, Hither Green, S.E.
1527	A. 1888, Dec. 10 F. 1892, July 4	*DAVEY, HENRY THOMAS	Cumberland Villa, St. Anne's, Lewes, Sussex.
848	A. 1882, Dec. 18 F. 1890, Nov. 10	DAVID, EDMUND USSHER	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High St., Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
3460	1899, Feb. 16	DAVIDSON, CHARLES	Terrace Buildings, Paisley, Renfrewshire.
3176	1897, Oct. 26	DAVIDSON, JAMES INGLIS	Sangton Mains, Edinburgh, & 175, West George Street, Glasgow.
2575	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1896, Mar. 2	*DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE	Froodvale, Llanwrda, R.S.O., S. Wales.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*DAVIES, DAVID THOMAS	11, Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
1888, Dec. 10	DAVIES, GEORGE HUMPHREYS ...	8, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
1873, Feb. 10	DAVIES, JOHN MORGAN	Froodvale, Llanwrda, South Wales.
1891, Nov. 4	DAVIS, ALFRED THOMAS, A.M.I.C.E.	Shirehall, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
1891, Mar. 14	DAVIS, CHARLES EDWARD, B.A. (London)	Wroxton Estate Office, near Banbury, Oxon.
A. 1882, Mar. 13 F. 1889, Nov. 11	DAVIS, CHARLES JAMES	32, Strand, W.C.
A. 1877, Dec. 10 F. 1881, Nov. 14	DAVIS, JAMES	32, Strand, W.C.
1883, Feb. 26	DAW, WILLIAM HERBERT	6, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.
A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*DAWSON, GEORGE CROSBIE	Daisyfield, Nuncaton, Warwickshire.
1891, Nov. 4	DAWSON, PERCY JOHN	Mount Sandford, Reigate, Surrey.
1889, Dec. 9	DAY, GEORGE CARLETON	Estate Office, Woodbridge, Shaftesbury, Dorset.
A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1887, Nov. 14	*DAY, WILLIAM, JUN.,	23, High Street, Maidstone, Kent.
1882, Jan. 16	DEACON, THOMAS MARK	32, Craven Street, Charing Cross, S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	DEANE, GEORGE B.	Liskilleen, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.
A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1893, Aug. 9	*DEBENHAM, FRANK BRIDGEWATER	80, Cheapside, E.C.
1888, Jan. 23	DEBENHAM, FRANK GISSING ...	Cheshunt Park, Herts, & 80, Cheapside, E.C.
A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1899, Jan. 23	*DEBENHAM, FREDERIC KERSEY ...	80, Cheapside, E.C.
A. 1891, May 23 F. 1893, Aug. 9	*DEBENHAM, HORACE BENTLEY ...	80, Cheapside, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	DEER, EDWARD	Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1903, Mar. 9	*DELVES, ROBERT HARVEY AD- DINGTON	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1891, Oct. 15	DEMETRIADI, THOMAS MARSDEN	28, John William Street, Huddersfield.
A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1894, Jan. 22	*DENDY, WILLIAM COOPER	Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Kennington Green, S.E.
1891, Jan. 17	DENNISON, JOHN W., F.R.I.B.A....	28, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne, Sussex.
1895, Sept. 2	DENNY, FRANCIS MCGILLYCUDDY	17, Denny Street, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1903, May 18	*DENTON, WILLIAM	Montgomery Chambers, Hartshead, Shef- field, Yorkshire.
1882, Feb. 27	DEW, WILLIAM ARTHUR	Wellfield House, Bangor, Carnarvon- shire.
1895, Sept. 2	DICKINSON, CHARLES, B.A. (Dublin)	36, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
A. 1884, Dec. 8 F. 1885, May 18	*DICKSON, THOMAS ARTHUR	Estate Office, Overstone Park, North- ampton.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1897, May 10	*DINWIDDY, DONALD	Greenwich, S.E.
1883, Feb. 12	DINWIDDY, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A. ...	Greenwich, S.E.
A. 1869, Feb. 8 F. 1878, Feb. 25	DODGSON, WILFRED LONGLEY ...	5, Mill Street, Ludlow, Shropshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1136	1884, Apr. 21	DOLL, CHARLES FITZROY, F.R.I.B.A.	5, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
2217	1891, Nov. 4	DOLLAR, PETER, A.R.I.B.A. ...	Clock House, Arundel St., Strand, W.
1415	A. 1887, Dec. 19 F. 1891, Dec. 7	*DONE, JOHN JAMES	Cricklewood, N.W.
1250	1885, Feb. 9	DONNE, HENRY	The Abbey Ruins, Bury St. Edmund Suffolk.
2218	1891, Nov. 4	DORNING, ARTHUR HARRY	41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
493	1878, Jan. 14	DOWNING, FREDERICK	12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1997	1891, Mar. 14	DOWNING, HENRY PHILIP BURKE, F.R.I.B.A.	Avalon, Wilton Rd., Merton, Surrey, 12, Little College Street, S.W.
2219	1891, Nov. 4	DOWSETT, CHARLES FINCH	Winklebury, Basingstoke, Hampshire.
817	A. 1882, May 22 F. 1884, May 19	DRAPER, ARTHUR THOMAS	Friar Lane, Leicester.
1348	1887, Jan. 10	DRAY, ALFRED	Town Hall Chambers, Hastings, Sussex.
301	1873, Feb. 10	DREW, HENRY	15, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.
1336	A. 1886, Dec. 6 F. 1888, Nov. 12	*DREW, HENRY ALBAN	15, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.
1095	A. 1884, Feb. 11 F. 1889, Jan. 14	DREW, JOHN GOULD, B.A. (Oxon) (Member of Council)	15, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.
2220	1891, Nov. 4	DREWEATT, THOMAS	Newbury, Berkshire.
419	A. 1876, Jan. 10 F. 1878, Feb. 25	DRIVER, CHARLES WILLIAM ...	St. Andrew's Lodge, Dean Road, Wilton Green, N.W.
582	1880, Dec. 13	DRIVER, ROBERT MANNING ...	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
684	1882, Jan. 16	DRURY, EDWARD DRU, F.R.I.B.A.	25, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
1692	A. 1890, Jan. 6 F. 1893, Dec. 4	*DUDLEY, EDGAR	Bedford House, 24, Bedford St., Plymouth Devon.
1802	1890, May 29	DUKE, EDWARD	Dorchester, Dorset.
1803	1890, May 29	DUKE, FREKE GUY RASHLEIGH ...	Bracehead, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.
2064	1891, May 23	DUKE, HENRY	Dorchester, Dorset.
1779	1890, Apr. 14	DUNCALFE, HENRY GEORGE ...	81, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton Staffordshire.
2221	1891, Nov. 4	DUNCAN, JAMES MORISON	40 & 42, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
3536	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY ...	57, King Street, Manchester.
1931	1891, Jan. 17	DUNN, WILLIAM HENRY	11, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
3674	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*DUNSTALL, HERBERT HENRY ...	9, New Avenue Road, Chatham, Kent.
3148	1897, Feb. 17	DURLACHER, ALEXANDER PERCY, A.M.I.C.E.	Royal Engineer Offices, Inner Line Chatham.
1932	1891, Jan. 17	DUVALL, JOHN WILLIAM	The Grange, Ware, Herts.
2222	1891, Nov. 4	DYBALL, HARVEY	35, Bucklersbury, E.C.
792	1882, Apr. 24	DYER, WILLIAM JOHN	Montpelier Row, Blackheath, S.E.
35	1868, June 15	DYMOND, FRANCIS WILLIAMS ...	21, Southernhay West, Exeter, Devon.

ate of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1885, Feb. 9	EADE, ARTHUR W. F., M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Branson House, Darlington, Durham.
1889, Feb. 25	EAGLE, WILLIAM	Westminster Buildings, 37, Brown Street, Manchester.
1889, Feb. 25	EAMES, EDWARD	Compton, Winchester, Hants.
1891, Jan. 17	EARDLEY, JOHN WILLIAM	The Grove, Alfreton, Derbyshire.
1891, Nov. 4	EARLE, THOMAS ALGERNON	90, King Street, Manchester.
1891, Nov. 4	EARNSHAW, JACOB	78, King Street, Manchester.
1893, Oct. 4	*EASON, EDWARD WILLIAM	43, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
1897, Feb. 8		
1896, Oct. 28	*EASTER, WILLIAM... .. .	Wiggenhall St. German, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
1900, June 27		
1891, Mar. 14	EAYRS, JOHN THOS., M.I.C.E.	Clarence Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
1896, Sept. 2	EDGEWORTH, THOS. NEWCOMEN... .. .	Kilshrewly, Edgeworthstown, Co. Long- ford.
1893, Oct. 4	*EDMONDS, JOHN	The Estate Office, Drayton House, Thrapston, Northamptonshire.
1896, Jan. 6		
1891, Nov. 4	EDWARDS, ARTHUR PHIPPEN	Hutton, near Weston - Super - Mare, Somerset.
1881, Dec. 19	EGERTON, HUBERT DECIMUS	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
1883, Dec. 17	EGGAR, JAMES ALFRED	9, West Street, Farnham, Surrey.
1895, Oct. 24	*EGGINTON, DENYS	150, Friar Street, Reading, Berks.
1896, Nov. 9		
1884, May 19	EGGINTON, JOHN	150, Friar Street, Reading, Berks.
1879, Jan. 20	EILOART, FREDERICK EDWARD	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1883, Dec. 3	ELDRIDGE, HERBERT	3, Bucklersbury, E.C.
1889, Nov. 25	ELFORD, JOHN	King Street, Poole, Dorset.
1891, Nov. 4	ELGAR, J. EDWARD	Crockshard, Wingham, Kent.
1890, Nov. 22	ELGOOD, FRANK MINSHULL,	
1892, Feb. 1	A.R.I.B.A.	98, Wimpole Street, W.
1887, Dec. 19	ELLEN, FREDERICK CHARLES	The Auction Mart, Andover, Hants.
1884, Jan. 14	ELLIOTT, CHARLES... .. .	16, Ermington Terrace, Plymouth, Devon.
1892, Nov. 28	*ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD	Bedford Chambers, Exeter, Devon.
1896, Mar. 2		
1897, Oct. 26	*ELLIS, ALFRED CAVE	57, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1901, Nov. 25		
1898, Oct. 29	*ELLIS, ARNOLD ROBERTSON	College Street, Gloucester.
1902, Jan. 27		
1895, Sept. 2	ELLIS, ERNEST FRANCIS LESLIE... .. .	Estate Office, Bantry, Co. Cork.
1890, Mar. 15	ELLIS, ERNEST HAROLD	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford, Surrey.
1887, Nov. 14		
1890, Nov. 22	*ELLIS, FRANCIS	Trafford Park, Patricroft, near Man- chester.
1894, May 28		
1891, May 23	ELLIS, FREDERICK... .. .	141, Inverness Terrace, W.
1888, Dec. 10		
1890, May 12	*ELLIS, HERBERT MOATES	9, Walbrook, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1365	A. 1887, Jan. 24 F. 1891, Feb. 16	*ELLIS, RALPH STAPLES... ..	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
885	1883, Feb. 12	ELLIS, RICHARD ADAM	45, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
3060	1896, Oct. 28	ELTON, HERBERT AVERILL	Building Works Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Kent.
667	A. 1881, Dec. 19 F. 1890, Dec. 8	ELWELL, WILLIAM HENRY	Surveyor's Office, Great Northern Road, King's Cross, N., and Howland House, 4, Arundel Street, Strand, W.
3305	1898, Feb. 18	EMERY, ARTHUR JAMES	Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.
276	1872, Feb. 26	EMMANUEL, BARROW	2, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
2230	1891, Nov. 4	EVANS, ARTHUR OWEN	Town Hall, Pontypridd, Glamorganshire
1936	1891, Jan. 17	EVANS, GEORGE	Adelphi House, 10, Duke Street, W.C.
898	1883, Feb. 26	EVANS, ROBERT, F.R.I.B.A....	Eldon Chambers, Wheeler Gate, Nottingham.
2231	1891, Nov. 4	EVANS, WALTER PEARSON	Emscote House, Leamington, Warwickshire.
2232	1891, Nov. 4	EVANS, WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E. ...	New Walk, Beverley, Yorkshire.
2786	1895, Sept. 2	EVANS, WILLIAM	Gillardstown House, Killucan, Westmeath.
338	A. 1874, Feb. 16 F. 1876, Nov. 27	EVANS, WILLIAM ERNEST	School Gardens, Shrewsbury, Shropshire
2000	1891, Mar. 14	EVANS-VAUGHAN, HENRY	Glen Dale, Surrey Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
2664	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Feb. 11	*EVE, CHARLES GERALD	Kitley Estate Office, Yealmpton, Devon.
1416	A. 1887, Dec. 19 F. 1891, May 25	*EVE, HERBERT TRUSTRAM	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
104	1868, Aug. 3	EVE, WILLIAM	10, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.
3503	1899, Oct. 30	*EVE, WILLIAM HAROLD	10, Union Court, E.C.
1382	1887, Mar. 21	EVERARD, JOHN BREEDON, M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
2665	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*EVERINGTON, JOHN	Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
2686	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1895, Nov. 25	*EVES, FRANCIS GEORGE BERTRAM	54, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex
1549	A. 1889, Jan. 14 F. 1892, Nov. 14	*EVES, WILLIAM LIONEL	54, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex
3777	1901, Oct. 29	*EWING, GUY BEAUMONT	Cole Allen, Edenbridge, Kent.
3092	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD	Estate Office, Haigh Hall, Wigan, Lancashire.
1510	1888, Dec. 10	FAIR, JAMES STRETTON	Estate Offices, Lytham, and 4, Wine Street, Preston, Lancashire.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1884, May 19	FAIR, THOMAS	Clifton Hall, near Preston, Lancashire.
1891, Jan. 17	FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM	Leigh, Lancashire, and 60, King Street, Manchester.
1890, Mar. 10	FALCON, MICHAEL... ..	Horstead House, Norfolk.
1884, Jan. 28	FARMER, EDMUND	80, Cheapside, E.C.
1895, Oct. 24 1899, Oct. 2	*FARMER, HUGH CECIL... ..	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	FARNAN, HENRY RICHARD... ..	79, Coleman Street, E.C.
1890, Mar. 10	FARRAR, SIDNEY HOWARD M.I.C.E.	54, Old Broad Street, E.C., and Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, S. Africa.
1895, Sept. 2	FARRELL, EDWARD FRANCIS	Moynalty, Kells, Co. Meath.
1891, Mar. 14	FARRER, JOHN (Member of Council)	Oulton, near Leeds, Yorkshire.
1891, Nov. 4	FARTHING, WALTER THOMAS	46, Strand, W.C.
1891, Jan. 17	FARWELL, FREDERICK GEORGE	11, Laura Place, Bath, Somersetshire.
1896, Oct. 28	FAWCETT, JOHN MORTIMER	26, Albion Street, Leeds, Yorkshire.
1884, Jan. 14	FAYERMAN, GEORGE METCALFE	88, The Parade, Leamington, War- wickshire.
1895, Oct. 24	*FENN, ANDREW THOMAS CRANAGE	The Lodge, Bromfield, Shropshire.
1887, Dec. 19	FENN, JOHN	The Hall, Ardleigh, and 146, High Street, Colchester, Essex.
1890, Feb. 10	FENN, THOMAS	Downton Castle, Ludlow, Shropshire.
1890, Jan. 19 1887, Apr. 18	FENNING, HERBERT SAMUEL	Fairfield, Ashburnham Road, Bedford.
1891, Mar. 14	FENWICK, THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	Leeds, Yorkshire.
1883, Nov. 12	FERRIS, GEORGE	Milton Manor, Pewsey, Wilts.
1895, Sept. 2	FETHERSTONHAUGH, THEODORE	Grouse Lodge, Moate, Co. Westmeath.
1882, Dec. 19	FIDDIAN, WILLIAM... ..	Old Bank Offices, Stourbridge, Wor- cestershire.
1873, Jan. 27	FIELD, FRANCIS HAYWARD	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
1895, Oct. 24	*FIELDS-CLARKE, GEORGE THOMAS	Estate Office, Southill Park, Biggleswade, Beds.
1891, Nov. 4	FINN, ADOLPHUS	High Street, Lydd, Kent.
1892, Nov. 28 1896, May 11	*FINN, FRED., JUN.	Queen Street, Deal, Kent.
1891, Nov. 4 1894, Oct. 10	*FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD	Egham, Surrey.
1883, Apr. 16 1889, Jan. 14	FISHER, CHARLES BROWNING	Hill Crest, Market Harborough, Leicestershire.
1893, Oct. 4 1896, Mar. 2	*FITT, HARRY CHARLES	42, Arlington Road, Ealing, W.
1896, Jan. 21	FITZGERALD, JAS. H. B. PENROSE	The Estate Office, Middleton, Co. Cork.
1895, Sept. 2	FITZGERALD, PETER DAVID	66, George Street, Limerick.
1895, Sept. 2	FITZGERALD, ROBERT JOHN	Ballyard House, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
1899, Oct. 30	*FLETCHER, BANISTER FLIGHT	29, New Bridge Street, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2582	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1897, June 28	*FLETCHER, HERBERT PHILLIPS, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.	29, New Bridge St., Ludgate Circus, E.
1405	1888, Mar. 5	FLETCHER, THOMAS	Estate Office, Dunkenhalth, Clayton-Moors, near Accrington, & 46, Fishgate, Preston, Lancashire.
749	A. 1882, Feb. 13 F. 1891, June 29	FLINT, WILLIAM HURST	11, Searle St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.
1734	1890, Feb. 24	FODEN, EDWARD ANTROBUS	Teddesley Estate Office, Penkridge Staffs.
2791	1895, Sept. 2	FORBES, ARTHUR	Earls Vale, Cavan, Ireland.
2067	1891, May 23	FORBES, CHARLES MANSFELDT	14, New Street, York.
2238	1891, Nov. 4	FORD, LAWTON ROBERT	St. Thomas's Chambers, 24, Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E.
2518	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1895, May 13	*FORD, SOLOMON, A.R.I.B.A.	3, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.
610	1881, Dec. 19	FORREST, ROBERT	Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagans, near Cardiff.
551	1879, Dec. 8	FORSYTH, EDWARD	Hanley, Staffordshire, and Springfield, Stramshall, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire
1039	1884, Jan. 14	FOSBERY, WILLIAM THOMAS EXHAM... ..	Warwick.
279	1872, Mar. 11	FOSTER, CHARLES ROLLS	54, Pall Mall, S.W.
1531	A. 1883, Dec. 10 F. 1892, Oct. 12	*†FOSTER, FRANK, A.R.I.B.A.	8, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
2519	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1895, Nov. 1	*FOSTER, JAMES HERBERT FURMEDGE... ..	8, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.
687	1882, Jan. 16	FOULKES, SEPTIMUS GIFFORD	Tring, Herts.
3187	1897, Oct. 26	FOWLER, ALFRED MOUNTAIN, M.I.C.E.	1, St. Peter's Square, Manchester, & 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.
686	1882, Jan. 16	FOWLER, FREDERICK	St. James' Street, Sheffield, Yorkshire
1806	1890, May 29	FOWLER, GERARD EDMUND... ..	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
1807	1890, May 29	FOWLER, HENRY	63, Dale St., Manchester, & Colton House, Clifton Road, Rugby, Warwickshire
832	1882, Dec. 18	FOWLER, HENRY	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
1780	1890, Apr. 14	FOWLER, REGINALD WILLIAM	3, Hartshead, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
1403	1837, Dec. 19	FOWLER, RICHARD	118, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
1605	1889, Mar. 18	FOWLER, SYDNEY, A.R.I.B.A.	9, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.
2240	1891, Nov. 4	FOWLER, WILLIAM	69, Temple Row, Birmingham.
2241	1891, Nov. 4	FOX, CHARLES JAMES	7, Rawson Street, Halifax, Yorkshire
1845	1890, Nov. 22	FOX, EDWIN	99, Gresham Street, E.C.
3680	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1902, Dec. 8	*FOX, ERNEST	15, Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
2669	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*FOX, FREDERICK RUSSELL	The Imperial Hotel, Barnstaple, Devon
2422	1891, Nov. 4	FRAMPTON, ALFRED, A.R.I.B.A.	62 and 63, Basinghall Street, E.C.
2243	1891, Nov. 4	FRANCE, ARTHUR ALDERSON	99, Swan Arcade, Bradford, Yorkshire
1545	1889, Jan. 14	FRANCIS, GEORGE FUTVOYE	Eaton Chambers, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1890, Mar. 10	FRANCIS, LEON ALBERT	8, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
1890, May 29	FRANKLIN, ARTHUR THOMAS ...	25, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1895, Feb. 18	*FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BELGROVE	21, Market Hill, Luton, Beds.
1895, Sept. 2	FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY ...	Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's County.
1895, Sept. 2	FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY, JUN.	Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's County.
A. 1896, Jan. 21 F. 1897, June 28	*FRASER, THOMAS SMELLIE... ..	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
A. 1891, Jan. 17 F. 1894, Dec. 10	*FRASER, WILLIAM... ..	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
A. 1884, Feb. 25 F. 1890, Apr. 14	FREEMAN, SYDNEY	The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells, Kent and 28, Queen Street, E.C.
1896, June 2	FRENCH, SAVAGE	2, South Mall, Cork, Ireland.
1895, Sept. 2	FREND, CAUSABOND WILLIAM ...	Parsonstown, King's County.
1895, Sept. 2	FREND, HENRY	Townsend Street, Birr, King's County.
1884, Dec. 8	FREUER, WILLIAM... ..	West Rudham, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
1902, Feb. 21	FRITCHLEY, EDWIN WOLLASTON...	6, Sirdar's Palace, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.
1891, May 23	FROST, FREDERIC CORNISH	Teignmouth, Devon.
1875, Jan. 18	FRY, GEORGE FREDERICK	46, London Road, Dover, Kent.
1898, Oct. 29	*FRY, JOSEPH HARRY	64, Craven Park, Willesden, N.W.
1882, Feb. 13	FRYER, GEORGE	Conservancy Buildings, Whitefriargate, Hull, & Rose Villa, Bishop Wilton, near York.
1884, Jan. 14	FULLER, HARRY	83, High Street, Croydon.
A. 1883, May 21 F. 1888, Nov. 26	FULLER, HERBERT HENRY	15, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.
A. 1884, Mar. 10 F. 1891, Apr. 20	FULLER, THOMAS ALFRED	The College, All Saints', Derby.
1882, Mar. 13	FURBER, HERBERT	2, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
A. 1887, Dec. 19 F. 1898, May 2	*FURBER, PERCY NORMAN	6, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
1884 Jan. 28	FURBER, WILLIAM... ..	3, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1901, Jan. 11	*FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS	Estate Office, Lucknam, Chippenham, Wilts.
1899, Feb. 16	FYFE, JOHN WILLIAM	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
1876, Jan. 10	GAIRDNER, EDWARD JAMES ...	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1895, Sept. 2	GALBRAITH, HUGH	21, Westland Row, Dublin.
1896, Oct. 28	GALBRAITH, SAMUEL HAUGHTON, M.A., B.E. (Dublin)	Royal Engineer Office, Devonport Devonshire.
1891, Nov. 4	GALE, ARTHUR JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	4, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.
1891, Mar. 14	GALE, ERNEST SEWELL... ..	33, New Bridge Street, E.C.
1900, Oct. 30 1901, Nov. 25	*GALE, HARRY	High Street, Egham, Surrey.
1882, Feb. 27	GALE, JOSEPH JOHN	Market Place, Wallingford, Berks.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
55	1868, July 6	GALSWORTHY, FREDERICK THOMAS	11, Waterloo Place, S.W.
1713	1890, Feb. 10	GAMBLE, SIDNEY GOMPERTZ, A.M.I.C.E.	Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.
1606	1889, Mar. 18	GANDY, JAMES	22, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
3377	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1899, Nov. 13	*GARDINER, ROBERT STRACHAN ...	Estate Office, Marden Park, Woldingham, Surrey.
2520	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1895, Mar. 4	*GARDNER, GILBERT	Crawley, Sussex.
2954	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1898, Nov. 14	*GARNER, JOHN STANLEY	64, High Street, Weston-Super-Mare, Somersetshire.
2246	1891, Nov. 4	GARRARD, NORTON BURROUGHS	Cranley Hall, Eye, Suffolk.
2798	1895, Sept. 2	GARRETT, JAMES HUGH MOORE	Corriewood, Castlewellan, Co. Down.
2247	1891, Nov. 4	GARROOD, THOMAS WILLIAM M.	172, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
2799	1895, Sept. 2	GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT	Thornvale, Moneygall, King's County.
2800	1895, Sept. 2	GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT, JUN. ...	Estates Office, Parsonstown, King's Co.
1810	1890, May 29	GATE, ALFRED JOSEPH	20, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.
3540	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*GATE, HENRY ARTHUR ARMYTAGE	20, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.
688	1882, Jan. 16	GATER, CALEB WILLIAM	Salisbury, Wilts.
1203	A. 1884, May 26 F. 1889, Jan. 14	GAYFORD, HENRY JOHN	Raynham Estate Office, East Raynham, Norfolk.
1643	1889, Dec. 9	GAZE, THOMAS WILLIAM	Frenze Hall, Diss, Norfolk.
3501	1899, Oct. 30	GEDDES, ANDREW DONALD	War Office, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.
935	1883, Apr. 30	GERMAN, GEORGE	Packington House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
2521	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1895, Nov. 11	*GERMAN, GEORGE, JUN.	Huntingdon House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
2070	1891, May 23	GERMAN, HARRY	Market Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
887	1883, Feb. 12	GERMAN, JOHN (<i>Member of Council</i>)	Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
3681	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1902, Jan. 27	*GIBBON, EDWARD ACTON	Seaville, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
1294	A. 1886, Jan. 11 F. 1890, Nov. 10	GIBBON, WM. JACOMB, A.R.I.B.A.	57, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1668	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1893, May 8	*GIDDY, OSMAN HORTON	4, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
381	1875, Feb. 1	GILBERT, WILLIAM HENRY SAINSBURY	70, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
3462	1899, Feb. 16	GILCHRIST, JOHN	70, Wellington Street, Glasgow.
3765	1901, Feb. 21	GILCRIEST, JOHN FAWCETT ...	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
1621	1889, Apr. 29	GILLART, DAVID	Towyn, Merionethshire.
3463	1899, Feb. 16	GILLESPIE, JOHN	Blackhall, Paisley, Renfrewshire.
466	1888, Mar. 5	GILPIN-BROWN, WILLIAM DUNDAS	Estate Office, Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth, Warwickshire.
213	1869, Dec. 6	GIRDWOOD, JAMES	18, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1876, Jan. 24	GLASIER, GEORGE HENRY BROUGHAM	7, St. James's Street, S.W.
1890, Jan. 27	GLEED, RICHARD CUMMINGS ...	8 & 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon St., E.C.
1897, Oct. 26	GLENDINNING, GEORGE ROBERT	Hatton Mains, Kirknewton, Midlothian.
1895, Sept. 2	GLOSTER, THOMAS EDWARD ...	Collon, Co. Louth.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1898, June 27	*GLOVER, HENRY ALEXANDER ...	21, Dahomey Street, Streatham, S.W.
A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*GOADBY, HOWARD	1 & 2, Station Yard, Twickenham.
1895, Sept. 2	GODLEY, ARCHIBALD	Killygar, Killeshandra, Co. Cavan.
1891, Nov. 4	GODSELL, GEORGE HERBERT ...	Palace Chambers, King St., Hereford.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, Feb. 12	*GOLDSMITH, DOUGLAS FLEET ...	Lavant Street, Petersfield, Hants.
1891, Mar. 14	GOLDSMITH, WILLIAM	40, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	GOODACRE, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A. ...	5, Friar Lane, Leicester.
1883, Dec. 17	GOODCHILD, JOSIAH	Bank Chambers, Parkhurst Road, N.
1889 Jan. 14	GOODWYN, LEONARD WILLIAM ...	8, Granville Chambers, Granville Place, Portman Square, W.
1902, Feb. 21	*GORDON, ALEXANDER	107, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
A. 1873, May 19 F. 1878, Mar. 11	GORE, SPENCER W.	10, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
1891, Jan. 17	GOTT, CHARLES, M.I.C.E.	8, Charles Street, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1891, Nov. 4	GOTT, CHARLES HENRY	8, Charles Street, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1889, Jan. 28	GOTT, FRANK	3, East Parade, Leeds, Yorkshire.
A. 1877, Feb. 12 F. 1882, Dec. 18	GOTTO, FREDERICK EDWARD ...	Northampton.
A. 1897, Feb. 17 F. 1897, May 31	*GOULDING, ARTHUR	41, Moorgate Street, E.C.
1890, Apr. 12	GOULDING, WILLIAM PURDHAM ...	41, Moorgate Street, E.C.
1891, May 23	GOULDSMITH, GEORGE WALLER ...	2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.
1891, May 23	GOVER, ARTHUR SUTTON, F.R.I.B.A.	4, Queen Street Place, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	GOVER, JOHN RICHARD	44, Great Dover Street, Borough, S.E.
1890, Nov. 22	GRADWELL, ARTHUR RICHARD ...	29, Victoria St., Blackburn, Lancashire.
1891, Nov. 4	GRAHAM, ARTHUR GORE	"Brynawel," Usk, Monmouthshire.
1875, Jan. 18	GRAHAM, WILLIAM	Bank Chambers, Newport, Monmouth- shire.
1884, Dec. 8	GRAIN, ARTHUR TRESS	2, St. Andrew's Hill, Cambridge.
A. 1882, Dec. 4 F. 1885, Jan. 12	GRANT, JAMES	Penrallt, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.
1885, Mar. 9	GRAVES, WALTER, F.R.I.B.A. ...	Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	GREAVES, JOHN OLDROYD	69, Westgate, Wakefield, Yorkshire.
A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1894, Jan. 22	*GREEN, ALEXANDER ERNEST ...	Colonial House, 155, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
A. 1891, May 23 F. 1897, May 31	*GREEN, EDMUND HORACE	28 and 29, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1897, May 31	*GREEN, FREDERICK ALGERNON ...	28 and 29, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
1882, Jan. 16	GREEN, JAMES	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1897, Feb. 17	GREENWOOD, JOSEPH	Royal Engineer Office, Colchester, Essex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3150	1897, Feb. 17	GREGORY, ALFRED	War Office, Horse Guards, Whitehall S.W.
2955	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1896, June 26	*GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST	11, Chapel Street, Preston, Lancashire
2257	1891, Nov. 4	GREGSON, WILLIAM	Baldersby, S.O., Yorks.
1087	1884, Feb. 11	GRELLIER, HARLEY MAIR	6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., and Epsom Surrey.
371	1875, Jan. 18	GREY, CHARLES GREY, M.A. (Durham)	Ballycourcey, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford
2673	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1896, May 11	*GRIFFIN, ALFRED	30, Coleman Street, E.C.
2073	1891, May 23	GRIFFIN, HAROLD	54, High Street, Battersea, S.W.
1714	1890, Feb. 10	GRIFFITHS, EDWARD	9, Victoria Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
1736	1890, Feb. 21	GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM	Gelley-Wernon Estate, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.
2258	1891, Nov. 4	GRIGGS, ROBERT, A.R.I.B.A.	11, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.
1611	1889, Apr. 1	GRIMLEY, EDWIN FEARN	40, Temple Street, Birmingham.
1612	1889, Apr. 1	GRIMLEY, THOMAS	40, Temple Street, Birmingham.
3379	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Dec. 9	*GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD	Pier Hotel Chambers, Herne Bay, Kent
2486	1892, Feb. 26	GROGAN, HENRY THOMAS	101, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
1811	1890, May 29	GROSE, VINCENT J., F.R.I.B.A.	13, Railway Approach, S.E.
1727	A. 1890, Feb. 10 F. 1893, Jan. 23	*GROVER, ARTHUR	11, Cecil Court, Charing Cross Rd., W.
2674	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, Jan. 23	*GROVER, PHILIP GORDON	Shepherdshill, Selling, Faversham, Kent
2260	1891, Nov. 4	GRUNING, EDWARD A., F.R.I.B.A.	25, Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C.
1737	1890, Feb. 21	GUDGEON, GEORGE EDWARD	Estate Agency Offices, Winchester, Hants
1550	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1900, May 21	*GUNTER, JAMES	Estate Office, Glasbury, Radnorshire.
433	1876, Mar. 20	GWYTHER, WILLIAM WARLOW, F.R.I.B.A.	26, Bedford Row, W.C.
2262	1891, Nov. 4	HABGOOD, HENRY CHARLES	Witney, Oxfordshire.
347	1874, Mar. 16	HADDOCK, ROLAND	44, Stephen's Road, Tunbridge Wells Kent.
1670	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1893, Aug. 9	*HADLEY, FRANK	59A, Temple Row, Birmingham.
2523	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1896, Oct. 1	*HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK	2, Friar Lane, Leicester.
2263	1891, Nov. 4	HALE, RAYMOND HENRY	33, Old Queen Street, S.W.
619	1881, May 2	HALL, ERNEST	56, Commercial Rd., Portsmouth, Hants
3098	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1897, June 28	*HALL, JOHN HERBERT	6, South St., Albert Square, Manchester 2, Dunham Road, Altrincham, a Knutsford, Cheshire.
1619	A. 1889, Apr. 1 F. 1891, Dec. 7	*HALL-JONES, FREDERICK	Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street S.W., and 35, The Broadway, Ealing, W.
923	1883, Apr. 16	HALL, WALTER	38, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. 1886, Jan. 11 F. 1891, June 29 1884, May 26	*HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY HALLETT, WILLIAM BROWN	College Hill, Shrewsbury. 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and 278, Holloway Road, N.
1895, Sept. 2	HAMILTON, ARTHUR	40, Lower Dominick Street, Dublin.
1895, Sept. 2	HAMILTON, EDWARD CHETWOOD, MAJOR	Woodstock Estate Offices, Inistioige, Co. Kilkenny.
1890, Feb. 24	HAMILTON, JOHN	23 and 24, Wormwood Street, E.C.
1898, Feb. 18	HAMILTON, ROBERT	Lands Valuation Office, Greenock, Ren- frewshire.
1897, Feb. 17	HAMMOND, ROBERT WILLIAM	Royal Engineer Office, Gibraltar.
A. 1891, May 23 F. 1896, Jan. 6	*HAMPTON, GEORGE FREDK. WM.	1, Cockspur Street, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	HAMPTON, WILLIE THOMAS	Swan St., Loughboro', Leicestershire.
1890, Jan. 6	HANKINSON, THOMAS JAMES	Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth, Hants.
A. 1883, Feb. 12 F. 1889, Jan. 11	*HANSELL, REGINALD GODDARD	5, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
1891, Nov. 4	HANSON, JOHN HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	20, Ramsden Street, Huddersfield, York- shire.
1881, Dec. 19	HARDCASTLE, FREDERICK HENRY APPLETON, A.R.I.B.A.	5, Old Queen Street, S.W.
A. 1877, Mar. 26 F. 1882, Dec. 18	HARDING, EDWARD ERNEST	66, Cannon Street, E.C.
1881, Dec. 19	HARDING, SIDNEY LONGHURST	St. Albans, Herts.
1895, Sept. 2	HARDMAN, EDWARD CHAMBRÉ	14, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
1888, Apr. 30	HARDY, RICHARD THOMAS ASH	Land Agency and Estate Offices, Carter Street, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.
1889, Apr. 1	HARGRAVES, STEPHEN	Brabyns Estate Office, Manor House, Marple, Cheshire.
1891, Mar. 14	HARLE, JOHN JOSEPH	Tortworth Estate Office, Falfield, Gloucester.
1891, Nov. 4	HARPUR, WILLIAM, M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
A. 1878, Jan. 28 F. 1883, Oct. 11	HARRINGTON, GEORGE FREDERICK	16, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
1883, Dec. 17	HARRIS, JAMES	Winchester, Hants.
1897, Oct. 26	*HARRISON, CHARLES	179, Horninglow Street, Burton-upon- Trent, Staffordshire.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Apr. 29	*HARRISON, GEORGE JOHN ROBERTSON... ..	77, Union Grove, Clapham, S.W.
1890, Feb. 24	HARRISON, JAMES THOMAS	Town Hall Offices, Buckingham.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1899, Dec. 11	*HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD	Estate Office, Allestree, near Derby.
1891, May 23	HARRISON, RICHARD CREESE, F.R.I.B.A.	103, Cannon Street, E.C.
1890, May 29	HARSTON, ARTHUR	15, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1898, Feb. 18	HART, PATRICK CAMPBELL, A.M.I.C.E.	134, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1899, Feb. 16	HART, JOHN	Cowie Mains, Stonehaven, Kincardine- shire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
263	1871, Feb. 27	HART, WILLIAM FREDERICK ...	Lambeth Waterworks, Brixton Hill, S.
2730	1895, Mar. 6	HARTLEY, HENRY	Bristow Chambers, 8, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
2806	1895, Sept. 2	HARVEY, JAMES GEO. MOREWOOD	Northern Bank Buildings, Londonderry.
523	A. 1878, Dec. 9 F. 1890, Jan. 6	HARVEY, JOHN JAMES SAYER ...	80, Castle Street, Canterbury, Kent.
1551	A. 1889, Jan. 14 F. 1891, Oct. 15	HASKINS, WILLIAM ALBION... ..	12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
312	1873, May 19	HASLAM, DRYLAND	Friar Street Chambers, Reading, Berks.
1972	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1893, Aug. 9	*HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN.	Friar Street Chambers, Reading, Berks.
962	A. 1883, May 25 F. 1889, Apr. 1	*HASLUCK, LANCELOT GERALD ...	Green Hill Park, New Barnet, Herts.
2268	1891, Nov. 4	HAWKER, HARRY EDWIN	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth, Hants.
1472	1888, Mar. 19	HAWKINS, CHARLES	Downham Market, Norfolk.
3691	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1903, July 1	HAWKINS, LANCELOT GOULDER ...	Downham Market, Norfolk.
1608	1889, Mar. 18	HAWLEY, SIR HENRY MICHAEL, BART.	Tumby Lawn, Boston, Lincolnshire.
2269	1891, Nov. 4	HAYNES, HENRY	Estate Office, Clifton, Nottingham.
1513	1888, Dec. 10	HAYTON, JOSEPH WILLIAM	9, Bank Street, Carlisle, Cumberland.
1968	A. 1891, Jan. 17 F. 1894, Apr. 2	*HAYWARD, FREDERICK GEORGE... ..	Market Square, Dover, Kent.
644	1881, Dec. 19	HAYWARD, HENRY	Dover, Kent.
3233	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, June 27	*HAYWARD, THOMAS WILLIAM ALFRED, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	Borough Surveyor, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
1254	1885, Feb. 23	HAYWOOD, WILLIAM MATTHEWS	9, West Street, Hereford.
1673	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1891, May 25	*HEAD, JOHN GEORGE	7, Upper Baker Street, N.W.
3383	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Apr. 29	*HEALING, OSWALD JUDD	21, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
833	1882, Dec. 18	HEARD, HERBERT	Shepton Mallet, Somerset.
2807	1895, Sept. 2	HEARN, CHARLES RICHARD	Annaghroe House, Caledon, Co. Tyrone.
2677	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1898, Mar. 7	*HEASLER, HOLLAND CHARLES ...	Verandah Cottage, Hill Rise, Richmond, Surrey.
2270	1891, Nov. 4	HEATH, HENRY	34, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
692	1882, Jan. 16	HEATON, GEORGE HERBERT	Endon, near Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffs.
617	1881, Apr. 4	HEBBLETHWAITE, LOUIS	Conservancy Buildings and Anlaby Road, Hull, Yorkshire.
1327	1886, Dec. 6	HEDLEY, JOHN HUNT	7, Ashbrook Terrace, Sunderland.
1088	1884, Feb. 11	HEDLEY, ROBERT WILKIN	41, Parliament Street, S.W., & 31, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
1740	1890, Feb. 24	HEELIS, WILLIAM	26, Budge Row, E.C.
3047	A. 1896, June 2 F. 1902, Sept. 30	*HEMPHILL, CHARLES GEORGE CATHCART	11, Ely Place, Dublin.
1328	1886, Dec. 6	HENDRIKS, HENRY	43, Cannon Street, Birmingham, and Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.
3465	1899, Feb. 16	HENRY, JAMES	Lands Valuation Office, City Chambers, Glasgow.
1378	1887, Mar. 7	HEPPER, JOHN	East Parade, Leeds, Yorkshire.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1884, Dec. 8	HERBERT, ALLAN	The Market Place, Andover, Hants.
1896, June 2	*HERN, SAMUEL	94, St. Mary Street, Cardiff, Glamorgan- shire.
1888, Jan. 9	HESKETT, WILLIAM JAMES	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith, and Viaduct Chambers, Carlisle, Cumber- land.
1894, Oct. 30	*HEWARD, ERNEST JAMES	52, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E.
1895, Dec. 9	HEWSON, GEORGE RAWDON	
1895, Sept. 2	MAURICE	Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.
1903, Feb. 20	*HIBBERT, JOSEPH VICTOR	77, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
1890, Feb. 10	HICKMAN, THOMAS	College Court, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
1891, May 23	HICKSON, STEPHEN WESTBY	Telephone Buildings, 31, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1884, Jan. 28	HIGGINS, FREDERIC	Alford, Lincolnshire.
1889, Dec. 9	*HIGGINS, GEORGE	12, Finchley Rd., St. John's Wood, N.W.
1891, May 25	HILL, THOMAS NELSON	180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
1891, May 23	HILL, WILLIAM BURROUGH	62, Above Bar, Southampton, Hants.
1886, Mar. 22	HILLIARD, GEORGE EDWARD	Chelmsford, Essex.
1886, Jan. 25	HILLIARD, GEORGE EDWARD	Chelmsford, Essex.
1890, Mar. 24	HILTON, JOHN	30, Budge Row, E.C., and 17, Montpelier Row, Blackheath, S.E.
1887, Apr. 18	HILTON, JOHN	30, Budge Row, E.C., and 17, Montpelier Row, Blackheath, S.E.
1891, May 23	HINCKS, HENRY THORP	Wigston Hall, Leicester.
1891, Nov. 4	HINDLE, JOHN	24, Bank Street, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1900, Oct. 30	*HINDMARSH, RALPH FREDERICK	69, Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
1901, Nov. 25	*HINDMARSH, RALPH FREDERICK	69, Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
1891, Nov. 4	HINDS, HENRY	57, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
1881, Dec. 19	HINE, GEORGE ERNEST	5, Waterloo Place, S.W.
1883, Nov. 12	HINE, GEORGE THOMAS	35, Parliament Street, S.W., and Victoria Street, Nottingham.
1883, Feb. 26	HINE, GEORGE THOMAS	35, Parliament Street, S.W., and Victoria Street, Nottingham.
1890, Apr. 14	HIPPISEY, EDWIN MAGGS	4, Chamberlain Street, Wells, Somerset.
1890, Apr. 14	HIPPISEY, WILLIAM JOHN	4, Chamberlain Street, Wells, Somerset.
1882, May 22	HITCHCOX, WILLIAM	Bank Chambers, Newport, Monmouth- shire.
1890, Mar. 24	HOBBS, JOHN	Estate Office, Ashford, Kent.
1878, Dec. 9	HOBGEN, FRANCIS NEALE	East Street, Chichester, Sussex.
1891, May 23	HOBGEN, THOMAS CECIL	Highleigh, Sidlesham, near Chichester, Sussex.
1883, Feb. 12	HOBSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM	79, Coleman Street, E.C.
1891, Mar. 14	HOBSON, HARRY	Swinefleet, near Goole, Yorkshire.
1901, Oct. 29	*HOBSON, WILLIAM ROBERT	7, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
1878, Dec. 9	HODSON, GEORGE, M.I.C.E.	Loughborough, and Abbey Buildings, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	HODSON, GILBERT NEVILLE	Ardbrae, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
1895, Sept. 2	HODSON, RICHARD EDMOND, M.A. (Dublin)	Coolfadda House, Bandon, Co. Cork.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2275	1891, Nov. 4	HODSON, WILLIAM	7, Finsbury Square, E.C.
2081	1891, May 23	HOGGARTH, ARTHUR	Kendal, Westmoreland.
2082	1891, May 23	HOGGARTH, EDWIN	69, Highgate, Kendal, Westmoreland.
793	1882, Apr. 24	HOLBECH, ROBERT NEVILLE ...	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
237	1874, Nov. 16	HOLDEN, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A. ...	5, St. James's Square, Manchester.
1155	1884, May 5	HOLIDAY, FREDERICK DEAN ...	Bicester, Oxfordshire.
2557	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1897, Feb. 8	*HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE	Bicester, Oxfordshire.
3387	A. 1898, Oct. 20 F. 1901, July 2	*HOLL, MACKINTOSH MELENG ...	Sywell, Northamptonshire.
893	A. 1883, Feb. 12 F. 1889, Nov. 11	HOLLAND, THOMAS JAMES, JUN... ..	14, Raleigh Gardens, Brixton Hill, S.W.
2277	1891, Nov. 4	HOLLINGSWORTH, ARTHUR AUGUSTUS	Bishop's House, 1, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
3190	1897, Oct. 26	*HOLLIS, WALTER DAWSON	26, Park Row, Leeds, Yorkshire.
2278	1891, Nov. 1	HOLLOWAY, HARRY HOWNAM ...	Market Harborough, Leicestershire.
2279	1891, Nov. 4	HOLMAN, GEORGE EDWARD	6, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1272	1885, Nov. 9	HOLME, JOHN	Owlet Ash, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland.
2009	1891, Mar. 14	HOLMES, MONTAGU	33, Paternoster Row, E.C.
2811	1895, Sept. 2	HOLMES, WILLIAM EDEN	69, Dann Street, Dublin.
2280	1891, Nov. 4	HOLT, GEORGE HY., A.M.I.C.E. ...	20, Richmond Terrace, Blackburn, Lancashire.
2281	1891, Nov. 4	HOMAN, FRANKLIN GEORGE	184, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
1595	A. 1889, Feb. 25 F. 1897, May 31	*HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN	184, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
1741	1890, Feb. 24	HONEYBALL, FRED. THOMAS	Deal, Kent.
3846	A. 1901, Oct. 29 F. 1903, May 18	HOOD, HERBERT CHARLES	37, Walbrook, E.C.
3101	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, Dec. 10	*HOOD, THOMAS	Birdbrook, Halstead, Essex.
3040	1896, June 2	*HOOD, WALTER RICHARD	37, Walbrook, E.C.
3547	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN	The College, All Saints', Derby.
1446	A. 1888, Jan. 23 F. 1896, Jan. 6	*HOOPER, CECIL HENRY	Highlands, Swanley, Kent.
2964	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1899, Nov. 13	*HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED	Eastington Lodge, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.
3548	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*HOPE, ARTHUR ERNEST	Great Eastern Railway Land Agency Office, Liverpool Street Station, E.C.
1097	A. 1884, Feb. 11 F. 1889, Jan. 28	HOPE, WILLIAM ELLIOTT	7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall St., E.C.
1644	1889, Dec. 9	HOPKINS, ALFRED JAMES	37, Mortimer St., Cavendish Square, W.
2282	1891, Nov. 4	HOPKINSON, ALFRED, A.M.I.C.E.	15, Agar Street, Bury, Lancashire.
2010	1891, Mar. 14	HORNE, EDMUND	High Street, Hounslow, Middlesex.
794	1882, Apr. 24	*HORNE, WILLIAM EDGAR (Member of Council)	85, Gresham Street, E.C., and Delahay Street, S.W.
1390	1887, May 9	HORNOR, CHARLES JARED	32, Prince of Wales' Road, Norwich, Norfolk.
1391	1887, May 9	HORNOR, FRANCIS	Queen Street, Norwich, Norfolk.
1826	1890, May 29	HORSEY, FREDERICK JOHN TERRY	11, Billiter Square, E.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1869, Feb. 22	HORSFALL, RICHARD (Vice-President)	22A, Commercial St., Halifax, Yorkshire.
1890, Mar. 10	HORSFALL, RICHARD EDGAR ...	22A, Commercial St., Halifax, Yorkshire
1891, Nov. 4	HORSFIELD, J. NIXON	2, Penrhyn Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
1895, Sept. 2	HOSFORD, EDWARD HENRY POE	76, George Street, Limerick, Ireland.
1901, Oct. 29 1902, July 14	*HOSKINS, MARCUS	Council Offices, Mumbles, Glamorgan- shire.
1891, Nov. 4	HOUGHTON, FREDERICK	68, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	HOUGHTON, JOHN POUNDS	26, The Avenue, Kew, and Richmond.
1899, Oct. 30	*HOUGHTON, THOMAS MARCUS ...	21, Union Road, Clapham Road, S.W.
1891, Jan. 17	HOUGHTON, WILLIAM	58, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1889, Feb. 25	HOVENDEN, HENRY EDWARD ...	30, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
1891, May 23	HOWARD, HARRY	Town Offices, Littlehampton, Sussex.
1898, Feb. 18	HOWATT, WILLIAM	146, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
1869, Feb. 8	HUBBERSTY, HENRY ALFRED ...	Buxton, Derbyshire.
1883, Mar. 12	HUDSON, ARTHUR BYRNE	17, Godliman Street, E.C.
1891, May 23	HUDSON, EDW. WM., A.R.I.B.A....	76, Fellows Rd. N.W., & Hove, Sussex.
1884, Mar. 10	HUDSON, JAMES	Penrith, Cumberland.
1889, Mar. 18	HUGMAN, CHARLES EADY	9, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	HUMPHREYS, DANIEL PEARD ...	80, South Mall, Cork, Ireland.
1881, Dec. 5	HUMPHREYS, HENRY	Woodhouse, Loughborough, Leicester- shire.
1891, May 23	HUMPHREYS, JOHN HENRY ...	Woodhouse, Loughborough, Leicester- shire.
1891, May 23	HUNT, FREDERICK COPE	6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	HUNT, FRED. WM. H., F.R.I.B.A.	30, York Place, Portman Square, W.
1899, Oct. 30 1902, Dec. 8	*HUNT, GEORGE WHITAKER	Estate Office, Holme Lacy, Herefordshire.
1874, May 11	HUNT, HENRY ARTHUR	45, Parliament Street, S.W.
1869, Mar. 8	HUNT, JOSIAH... ..	6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
1891, May 23	HUNT, THOMAS	Baldock Street, Ware, Herts.
1895, Sept. 2	HUNT, WILLIAM LEWIS	83, George Street, Limerick, Ireland.
1895, Sept. 2	HUNT, WILLIAM POWER	81, George Street, Limerick, Ireland.
1891, Jan. 17	HUNTER, CECIL	Cricklewood, Middlesex.
1891, Nov. 4	HURRELL, JOHN WEYMOUTH ...	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1891, Jan. 5	HUSKINSON, THOMAS WILLIAM ...	Epperstone Manor, Nottingham.
1874, Jan. 19	HUSKINSON, WILLIAM LAMBE ...	The Manor House, Epperstone, Notts.
1895, Sept. 2	HUSSEY, MAURICE F.	Ufford Hall, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
A. 1884, May 19 F. 1889, Dec. 9	HUSSEY, ROBERT	Eastfields, near Lichfield, Staffordshire.
1895, Sept. 2	HUSSEY, SAMUEL MURRAY	18, Elvaston Place, S.W., and Edenburn, Gortalea, Co. Kerry.
1895, Sept. 2	HUTCHINS, SAMUEL NEWBURGH...	Ardnagashel, Bantry, Co. Cork.

Dip- No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
563	1880, Jan. 19	I'ANSON, EDWARD BLAKEWAY, F.R.I.B.A. (<i>Member of Council</i>)	7A, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
1137	1884, Apr. 21	INGE, CHARLES HENRY	Broom Leasee, Whittington, Lichfield Staffordshire.
851	A. 1882, Dec. 18 F. 1891, Aug. 4	INGRAM, HENRY LAW	10, Little College Street, Westminster S.W.
305.	A. 1873, Feb. 10 F. 1882, Jan. 16	INGRAM, WALTER FIELDE	2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes, and Preston Street, Brighton, Sussex.
834	1882, Dec. 18	INMAN, MARSHALL NISBET	7, Bedford Row, W.C.
2290	1891, Nov. 4	INMAN, WILLIAM NUTTER	126, Maida Vale, W.
2291	1891, Nov. 4	IRELAND, EDWIN BENJAMIN	Guestwick, East Dereham, Norfolk.
2819	1895, Sept. 2	IRVINE, HY., LIEUT.-COL.	Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
3191	1897, Oct. 26	*ISTED, SAMUEL EVELAND	Royal Engineer Office, North Camp Aldershot, Hants.
1942	1891, Jan. 17	JACKSON, BENJAMIN WHITEHEAD	Elcho House, Halifax, Yorkshire.
570	1880, Feb. 16	JACKSON, CHARLES	23, Brazenose Street, Manchester.
1943	1891, Jan. 17	JACKSON, SAMUEL	Tanfield Chambers, Bradford.
1404	1887, Dec. 19	JACKSON, WILLIAM TRESS	117, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
2293	1891, Nov. 4	JAMES, CHRISTIAN HUGH	Rudchester, Wylam-on-Tyne, North umberland.
2820	1895, Sept. 2	JAMESON, ROBT. WILLIAM	Estates Office, Foynes, Co. Limerick.
2684	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, June 26	*JARMAIN, WILLIAM	149, Seven Sisters Rd., Finsbury Park,
2527	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*JARMAN, FRANK WILMOT	4, High Street, Croydon.
1302	1886, Jan. 25	JEANS, MARK	Marlborough, Wilts.
2588	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1895, Nov. 25	*JEFFREE, SYDNEY	9, Southampton St., Bloomsbury Sq., W.
2967	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1897, May 31	*JENKIN, ARTHUR PEARSE	Trewirgie, Redruth, Cornwall.
2294	1891, Nov. 4	JENKINS, OSWALD	57, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
2589	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1895, Nov. 25	*JENKINSON, JOHN	1, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.
3160	A. 1897, Feb. 17 F. 1899, Mar. 20	*JENKINSON, WILLIAM ERIC LEIGH	6, Moorgate Street, E.C.
736	1882, Feb. 13	JENKINSON, WILLIAM WILBER- FORCE	6, Moorgate Street E.C.
2685	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1897, Nov. 8	*JENNER, WILLIAM	1, Western Road, Hove, Brighton, Sussex.
3048	A. 1896, June 2 F. 1900, June 27	*JENNINGS, FITZ-LAURENCE PER- CIVAL DUDLEY	34, Osnaburgh Street, N.W.
2012	1891, Mar. 14	JENNINGS, WILLIAM JOSEPH	4, St. Margaret's St., Canterbury, Kent.
3062	1896, Oct. 28	JEROME, THOMAS STROUD, I.S.O.	Mandora, Effingham Road, Surbiton Surrey, and Horse Guards, Whitehall S.W.
992	1883, Dec. 17	JEUDWINE, WILLIAM WYNNE	Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
2529	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1896, Nov. 23	*JOHNSON, BERNARD MARR	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. 1883, May 25 F. 1885, Jan. 26	*JOHNSON, HENRY	35, Coleman Street, E.C.
1895, Sept. 2	JOHNSON, JOCELYN OTWAY	Kilganon, Enniskerry, Co. Clare.
A. 1887, Dec. 19 F. 1894, May 28	*JOHNSTON, WALTER HENRY... ..	County Offices, Auditors' Department, Preston, Lancashire.
A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1903, July 1	*JOHNSTON, REGINALD	50, Moorgate Street, E.C.
1899, Feb. 16	JOHNSTONE, JAMES	Alloway Cottage, Ayr, Ayrshire.
1895, Sept. 2	JOHNSTONE, JOHN BRETT	Ballycastle, Co. Antrim.
1891, Nov. 4	JOLLY, JOHN HAWKINS... ..	1, Dalton Terrace, The Mount, York.
A. 1888, Feb. 20 F. 1891, May 25	*JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL	27, Market Place, Cambridge.
A. 1869, Apr. 5 F. 1878, Feb. 25	JONAS, HENRY	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
1885, Apr. 20	JONES, CHARLES, M.I.C.E.	The Lodge, Culmington Road, Ealing, W.
1882, Mar. 13	JONES, CHARLES FREDERICK	Eldon Chambers, 30, Fleet Street, E.C.
A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1898, Dec. 12	*JONES, ERNEST JOEL	53, Maida Vale, W.
1890, Jan. 27	JONES, FRANCIS WILLIAM	2, Frewin Court, Corn Market St., Oxford.
A. 1883, May 25 F. 1886, Nov. 8	*†JONES, HENRY ARTHUR	49, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.
1890, Nov. 22	JONES, ISAAC M., A.M.I.C.E.	The Town Hall, Chester.
A. 1881, Dec. 19 F. 1891, May 25	JONES, THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	1, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.
1887, Jan. 10	JONES, WALTER BUTLER CLOUGH	Mynydd, Ednyfed, Criccieth, North Wales.
1891, Mar. 14	JONES, WILLIAM EDWARD	Anglesey Estate Office, Craig, Llanfair, P.G., Anglesey.
1891, Nov. 4	JOPLING, JOSEPH	Wallington, Surrey.
1891, Nov. 4	JOSELAND, CHARLES	Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Wor- cestershire.
1888, Mar. 5	JOSEPH, DELISSA, F.R.I.B.A.	Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C.
1884, Feb. 25	JOYCE, JOHN HALL	Blackfordby, near Burton-on-Trent, Staf- fordshire.
A. 1875, Dec. 13 F. 1887, Mar. 21	KAYE, JOHN EDWARD	Bretton Lodge, Wakefield, Yorkshire.
1896, Jan. 21	KEANE, MARCUS	Beech Park, Ennis, Co. Clare.
1884, May 26	KEDGLEY, CHARLES	Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S.E.
1880, Nov. 8	KEIRLE, ROBERT, F.R.I.B.A.	Clarefield, Sunningdale, Ascot, Berk- shire.
1901, Feb. 21	*KELLY, JOHN GEORGE... ..	West View, Pontefract, Yorkshire.
1895, Sept. 2	KELLY, RICHARD HENRY	21, The Mall, Waterford.
A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1892, July 4	*KEMP-SMITH, JAMES FRED	Orsett, Essex.
1890, Feb. 10	KENNEDY, JAMES	25, Bedford Row, W.C.
1884, May 26	KENT, GEORGE EDWARD	"Normanhurst," Cavendish Road, South- sea, Hants.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2299	1891, Nov. 4	KENWRICK, GEORGE	83, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
3240	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1901, Apr. 29	*KERR, JOHN MURRAY	28, Cresswell Grove, West Didsbury, Manchester.
3332	1898, Oct. 29	*KERRUSH, WILLIAM MALTBY	21, Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.
1611	1889, Apr. 1	KERSEY, ALEX. H., F.R.I.B.A.	21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
1850	1890, Nov. 22	KIDWELL, JOHN	St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester, Kent.
2824	1895, Sept. 2	KINCAID, JAMES STEWART (Member of Council)	7, Leinster Street, Dublin.
2825	1895, Sept. 2	KINCAID, JOSEPH WESTBY	7, Leinster Street, Dublin.
1125	A. 1884, Mar. 10 F. 1888, Dec. 10	*KING, ALFRED	12, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.
873	1883, Jan. 29	KING, FRANK HULME	Horsham, Sussex.
1192	1884, May 26	KING, HENRY	Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
2301	1891, Nov. 4	KING, JOHN BUSBY	Albert Park, Abingdon, Berks.
1193	1884, May 26	KING, THOMAS	Pembroke House, Portsmouth, Hants.
3105	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1901, Feb. 11	*KINGSFORD, PERCY HAMILTON	24, High Street, Canterbury, Kent.
808	1882, May 8	KINGSTON, SAMUEL	Spalding, Lincoln.
1502	1888, Nov. 26	KIRBY, EDMUND, F.R.I.B.A.	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
3021	A. 1896, Jan. 21 F. 1900, Nov. 26	*KIRK, JOHN WRIGHT	23, Palace Street, Westminster, S.W.
3298	1898, Feb. 18	KIRKWOOD, CHARLES	67, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
2303	1891, Nov. 4	KITTOW, JOHN	West Holm, Launceston, Cornwall.
2187	1892, Feb. 26	KNIGHT, EDGAR WALSH	48, South Street, Greenwich, S.E.
2530	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*KNIGHT, GEORGE EDWARD	2, West Chislehurst Park, Eltham, S.E.
3063	1896, Oct. 28	KNIGHT, HENRY ST. JOHN	Royal Engineer Office, Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin.
2826	1895, Sept. 2	KNIGHT, MAURICE CHARLES	The Grange, Ballymena, Co. Antrim, Ireland.
853	A. 1882, Dec. 18 F. 1889, Dec. 9	KNOWLES, HENRY	Egerton House, The Spa, Gloucester.
2827	1895, Sept. 2	KNOX, ALBERT FREDERIC	Estate Office, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
2830	1895, Sept. 2	KNOX, ALBERT HENRY	Estate Office, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
3178	1897, Oct. 26	KNOX, ALEXANDER	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
2828	1895, Sept. 2	KNOX, EDWARD ERNEST	8, Milward Terrace, Bray, Ireland.
2829	1895, Sept. 2	KNOX, ERNEST HENRY	Greenwood Park, Crossmolina, R.S.C. Co. Mayo.
3467	1899, Feb. 16	LAING, DAVID TAYLOR	20, Bridge Street, Glasgow.
2971	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1899, June 26	*LAKE, CUTHBERT JOSEPH	25, Bucklersbury, E.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1895, Oct. 24 1896 Oct. 1	*LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
1889, Jan. 14 1891, Dec. 7	*LAMBERT, GODFREY CHARLES ...	10, Basinghall Street, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	LAMMIE, GEORGE	138, Hope Street, Glasgow.
1887, Dec. 5	LANCASTER, CHARLES HOLLAND	Union Offices, Brougham Terrace, West Derby Road, Liverpool.
1893, Oct. 4 1899, Oct. 2	*LANCASTER, JOHN ROY	85, Gresham Street, E.C.
1891, May 23	LANE, ERNEST LACAN	81, Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth, Hants.
1890 Jan. 6	LANG, CHARLES AUGUSTUS	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1898 Oct. 29 1899, June 26	*LANG, CHAS. FREDK. DASHWOOD	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1882, Feb. 27	LANGRIDGE, GEORGE (Vice-President)	The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1889, Dec. 9	LARMUTH, GEORGE HORATIO ...	Wilton Chambers, 10, St. Ann's Square Manchester.
1899, Oct. 30 1903, July 1	*LATHAM, ALBERT TUMMONS ...	51, Clifford Road, South Norwood, S.E.
1891, Mar. 14	LATTER, HUGH ROBINSON	The Town Hall, Bromley, Kent.
1868, Nov. 9	LAURANCE, JOHN	Shortacre, Peterborough, Northampton- shire.
1891, May 23	LAWRANCE, WALTER	13, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.
1891, Jan. 17	LAWRENCE, ARTHUR	Great Marlow, Bucks.
1883, Dec. 17 1889, Nov. 11	LAWRENCE, WILLIAM ROBERT ...	57 & 58, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1891, Jan. 17 1895, Mar. 4	*LEANING, HENRY JOHN	28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
1888, Feb. 20	LEANING, JOHN	28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
1894, Oct. 30 1895, Nov. 25	*LEANING, WILLIAM ARTHUR ...	30, Telford Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.
1894, Oct. 30	*LEATHER, GEORGE HERBERT ...	Central Bank Chambers, Leeds, York- shire.
1897, Oct. 26 1900, Oct. 1	*LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAUMONT ...	The Hollies, Leeds, Yorkshire.
1895, Oct. 24 1900, Nov. 12	*LEE, ERNEST EDWARD ARTHUR	29, Basinghall Street, E.C.
1874, Feb. 2	LEE, FREDERICK	12, Little College Street, S.W.
1887, Jan. 10 1893, Nov. 13	*LEE, JOHN WILFRID	Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
1889, Mar. 18	LEE, PHILIP SHIRLING	35, Craven Street, W.C., and Oaklands Woodford, Essex.
1891, May 23	LEE, SYDNEY WILLIAMS, F.R.I.B.A.	63, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1884, Feb. 11	LEE, WILLIAM	143½, High Street, Guildford, Surrey.
1895, Oct. 24	*LEEDER, ERNEST HOLTHAM ...	46, Waterloo Street, Swansea, Glamor- ganshire.
1891, Mar. 14	LEGARD, DIGBY CHARLES	Highbington Hall, Lincoln.
1882, Dec. 18	LEMON, JAMES, M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.	Southampton, Hants.
1882, Jan. 30	LEPPER, JOHN HARRAGE	10, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.

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298	A. 1873, Jan. 27 F. 1882, Apr. 21	LERMIT, ALFRED WILLIAM... ..	Singapore, Straits Settlement.
647	1881, Dec. 19	LIGHTFOOT, FRANCIS LOWRY, B.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	23, Abingdon Street, S.W.
901	1883, Feb. 26	LIGHTFOOT, HENRY LE BLANC, M.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
1646	1889, Dec. 9	LINAKER, CHARLES EDWARD ...	Frodsham, Cheshire.
1405	1887, Dec. 19	LISTER-KAYE, CHARLES WILKIN- SON	Osberton, Worksop, Notts.
2310	1891, Nov. 4	LITTLE, WILLIAM	Hutton Hall, Penrith, Cumberland.
949	A. 1883, May 21 F. 1888, Apr. 16	LITTLE, WILLIAM DAVIS	Middleton Stoney, Bicester, Oxon.
2311	1891, Nov. 4	LITTLEWOOD, LIONEL	26, Great James St., Bedford Row, W.
2093	1891, May 23	LLEWELIN, DAVID MORGAN ...	Glanwern Offices, Pontypool.
2834	1895, Sept. 2	LLOYD, AVERELL	Benburd, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
3399	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Dec. 9	*LLOYD, DONALD	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
2488	1892, Feb. 26	LLOYD, GEORGE HAMILTON, A.M.I.C.E.	Care of T. Scrivener, Esq., Un- African Lands, 20, Bucklersbury,
648	1881, Dec. 19	LOCK, WILLIAM HENRY	Instow, North Devon.
3468	1899, Feb. 16	LOCKHART, PETER	Estate Office, Corby Castle, Car- and Blackwood House, Ecclefe- Dumfriesshire.
393	1875, Mar. 15	LOFTS, HENRY	130, Mount St., Grosvenor Square,
1164	A. 1884, May 5 F. 1891, June 29	LOFTS, HENRY FAIRLAM	130, Mount St., Grosvenor Square,
3469	1899, Feb. 16	LOGAN, JAMES	Coltness, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.
3565	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL	Estate Department, Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway, Manchester.
2462	A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1895, July 8	*LONGSDON, ERNEST MOREWOOD ...	Town Hall, Bakewell.
1138	1884, Apr. 21	LOOKER, JOHN	Hinton Lodge, Cavendish Avenue, bridge, and High Street, Hunting-
2314	1891, Nov. 4	LORING, JOHN	The Cottage, Doddington, Nantv Cheshire.
1396	1887, Nov. 14	LOVEGROVE, HENRY, A.R.I.B.A....	18, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham, E and 124, High Street, Shoreditch,
1814	1890, May 29	LOVEYS, ARTHUR CLAMPITT ...	Moretonhampstead, Devon.
1126	A. 1884, Mar. 10 F. 1891, Feb. 16	LOW, ROBERT JOHN	49, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., & Albans, Hertfordshire.
738	1882, Feb. 13	LOWE, CHARLES HARLOWE, M.I.C.E.	30, Somerset Street, Portman Squar
2532	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1897, June 28	*LUCAS, JOHN ARCHIBALD	Guilddhall Chambers, High Street, Ex Devonshire.
1648	1889, Dec. 9	LUCAS, WILLIAM EDWARD	Bexley, Kent.
1742	1890, Feb. 24	LUDLOW, WALTER ROBERT	Dorridge, Knowle, Warwick, and New Street, Birmingham.
3567	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, June 27	*LUKER, DYNELEY	19, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1891, May 23	LYNAM, CHARLES, F.R.I.B.A. ...	Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1903, Jan. 26	*LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD ...	The Halkyn Estate Office, Holywell, Flintshire.
1898, Feb. 18	LYONS, FRANCIS OLIVER, M.A. (Dublin)	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
1890, Feb. 24	LYWOOD, EDWIN	Norman Court, Clatford, Andover, Hants.
1891, Nov. 4	MACCALLUM, ALEXANDER DUNCAN	12, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.
1899, Feb. 16	MCCALLUM, JAMES	Town Hall, Motherwell, Lanarkshire.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1895, Sept. 23	*MC CARTHY, HENRY ROBERT ...	67, Crouch Hill, N.
1900, Oct. 30	MCCAW, GEORGE TYRRELL, B.A. (Dublin)	6, Ely Place, Dublin, Ireland.
1896, June 2	M'CLINTOCK, ARTHUR	Downshire Office, Hillsborough, Co. Down.
1895, Sept. 2	MCCLINTOCK, CHARLES EDWARD LIEUT.-COL.	Glendaragh, Crumlin, Co. Antrim.
1891, Nov. 4	MCCRACKEN, WILLIAM	Englesea House, Crewe.
1895, Sept. 2	MCCULLAGH, JAMES W.	Glasslough, Co. Monaghan.
1895, Sept. 2	MCDONALD, ALLAN, M.A. (Dublin)	Glenarm, Co. Antrim.
1899, Feb. 16	MACDONALD, RANALD RODERICK	16, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.
1891, May 23	MACDOUGALL, ROBERT	138, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
1891, Nov. 4	MCINTYRE, PETER	Gwydyr Ucha, Llanrwst, North Wales.
1889, Apr. 1	MACIVER, COLIN	23, Bold Street, Warrington, Lancashire.
1899, Feb. 16	MACKENZIE, DONALD FALCONER	Estate Office, Mortonhall, Liberton, Midlothian.
1889, Apr. 29	MCLEAN, DONALD	Dunrobin Estate Office, Golspie, Suther- landshire.
1899, Feb. 16	MACLENNAN, WILLIAM	Grainbank, Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.
1895, Oct. 24	*MACNICOLL, DOUGLAS HENRY ...	Derwas, Abergele, Denbighshire.
1899, Feb. 16	MACPHERSON, WILLIAM	Montrose Estates Office, Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1896, Oct. 1	MADDOX, HARRY EDWARD	Cottesmore, Gainsborough Gardens, Hampstead Heath, N. W.
1891, Nov. 4	†MADGE, JOHN	Somerset House, Chard, Somersetshire.
1896, Jan. 21	MAHON, GEORGE GILBERT	The Rent Office, Ahascragh, Co. Galway.
1897, Oct. 26	MAKINS, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ...	79, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
1891, Nov. 4	MALLET, WILLIAM ROBERT	8, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
1862, Jan. 23	MANN, CHARLES JOHN	29, Great George Street, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	MANN, JABEZ, A.M.I.C.E.	Sevenoaks, Kent.
1890, Apr. 14	MANN, JAMES BAGSHAW	12, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.

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1554	A. 1889, Jan. 14 F. 1893, Feb. 6	*MANN, ROBERT BAGSHAW	29, Great George Street, S.W.
1946	1891, Jan. 17	MANNERS, HENRY ALFRED	23, St. Peter's Hill, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
1616	1889, Apr. 1	MARGERESON, CHARLES FREDERIC	New Square, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
1362	1887, Jan. 24	MARGETTS, JOHN WILLIAM	12, High Street, Warwick.
1947	1891, Jan. 17	MARKS, HYMAN	19, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
2839	1895, Sept. 2	MARMION, THOMAS HENRY	Estates Office, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford.
192	1869, Mar. 22	MARR, JAMES	8, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
3639	1900, Oct. 30	*MARRIOTT, ARTHUR SUTCLIFFE	West Park Street, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.
470	A. 1877, Jan. 15 F. 1889, Dec. 9	MARRIOTT, GEORGE WHARTON	13, St. George's Road, S.W.
626	A. 1881, Nov. 14 F. 1884, Nov. 10	MARSHALL, LIONEL HASLER	Chippenharn, Wilts.
1785	1890, Apr. 14	MARSHALL, PETER	3, Hartshead, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
2631	A. 1894, Feb. 23 F. 1897, Oct. 4	*MARTIN, ALFRED JOHN	Box 3904, Johannesburg, B.S.A.
976	1888, Nov. 12	MARTIN, GEORGE DENNIS	3, Pall Mall East, S.W.
434	1876, Mar. 20	MARTIN, GILSON	Chatsworth, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
1555	A. 1889, Jan. 14 F. 1896, Jan. 6	*MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLING	Littleport, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire.
364	1875, Jan. 4	MARTIN, HOWARD (Member of Council)	27, Chancery Lane, W.C., and Elstree, Nutfield, Surrey.
1649	1889, Dec. 9	MARTIN, ROBERT FREWEN	Mountsorrel, Loughborough, Leicestershire.
2595	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1898, Mar. 21	*MARTIN, SAMUEL	27, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1533	A. 1888, Dec. 10 F. 1892, July 4	*MARTIN, THOMAS	Hampden House, N.W.
1589	1889, Feb. 25	MARVIN, ALBERT EDWARD	Marl Hill, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.
3478	1899, Feb. 16	MARWICK, THOMAS PURVES	43, York Place, Edinburgh.
1598	1889, Mar. 4	MASON, CHARLES	Westgate, Louth, Lincolnshire.
1091	1884, Feb. 11	MASON, WILLIAM ARTHUR	31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
1288	A. 1885, Dec. 7 F. 1888, Nov. 12	*MASSIE, FRANK, A.M.I.C.E.	Tetley House, Kirkgate, Wakefield, Yorkshire.
696	1882, Jan. 16	MASTERMAN, GEORGE HUGHES	35, Coleman Street, E.C.
3715	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*MATHER, JAMES	Strabane, Brodick, N.B.
994	1883, Dec. 17	MATHEWS, GEORGE SPENCER, M.A. (Cantab.) (Member of Council)	15, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
995	1883, Dec. 17	MATHEWS, JOSEPH DOUGLASS, F.R.I.B.A.	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
2596	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1896, Apr. 13	*MATHEWS, LEWIS OSLER, M.A. (Cantab.)	15, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
3570	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*MATTHEWS, DOUGLAS SAMUEL	Gwydir Chambers, 104, High Holborn, W.C.
2840	1895, Sept. 2	MAUDE, ANTHONY FRITZ	Drumadreary, Irvinestown, Co. Fermanagh.
2842	1895, Sept. 2	MAUDE, CHRISTOPHER HUGH	Lenaghan, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1895, Sept. 2	MAUDE, MAURICE... ..	Lenaghan, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.
1895, Sept. 2	MAUNSELL, RICHARD EDWARD ...	9, Ely Place, Dublin.
A. 1901, Oct. 29 F. 1902, Sept. 30	*MAXWELL, DAVID BENJAMIN ...	Shrubland Park, Coddendam, Ipswich, Suffolk.
A. 1887, Jan. 10 F. 1890, Jan. 6	*MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM ...	41, Corporation Street, Manchester.
1895, Sept. 2	MAXWELL, HENRY PERCEVAL ...	Lansdowne Lodge, Kenmare, Co. Kerry.
1898, Oct. 29	*MAXWELL, JOSEPH ARCHIBALD...	36, Oxford Road, Banbury, Oxon.
1897, Oct. 26	MAY, FRANCIS JOHN CHARLES...	Town Hall, Brighton, Sussex.
1891, Nov. 4	MAY, THOMAS HENRY	Haslin House, Harpur Hill, Buxton, Derbyshire.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1903, May 18	*MEABY, THOMAS JAMES, JUN. ...	Cockington, Near Torquay, Devonshire.
1891, Jan. 17	MEADE, THOMAS DE COURCY, M.I.C.E.	The Town Hall, Manchester.
A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1893, Aug. 9	*MELLENFIELD, JAMES HENRY ...	517, Hackney Road, N.E.
1891, May 23	MELLER, WILLIAM GALLOWAY ...	22, Cooper Street, Manchester.
1879, Dec. 8	MELLERSH, ALFRED WILLIAM ...	Godalming, Surrey.
1891, Jan. 17	MELLOR, THOMAS HENRY	1, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
A. 1888, Jan. 23 F. 1902, Sept. 30	*MELROSE, FRANK... ..	14, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1887, Mar. 7	MENZIES, WILLIAM	Golspie, Englefield Green, Surrey.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1897, June 28	*MERCER, CHARLES EDWARD ...	Estate Office, S.E. Railway, Tooley St., London Bridge Station, S.E.
A. 1891, Jan. 17 F. 1894, Dec. 10	*MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER	17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard.
1891, May 23	MERRY, THOMAS	2, Guildhall Road, Northampton.
1894, Oct. 30	*MESSENGER, HENRY	77, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1882, Feb. 27	MESSENGER, WILLIAM HARRY ...	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford, Surrey.
1884, Dec. 8	*†MICHELMORE, ALFRED	Berry Pomeroy Estate Office, Totnes, Devon.
1888, Nov. 12	MIDDLETON, REGINALD EMPSÓN...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	MIGOTTI, ALPHONZO, A.R.I.B.A.	4, St. George's Mansions, Red Lion Square, W.C.
1882, Jan. 16	MILLAR, CHARLES WILLIAM	46, Pall Mall, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	MILLAR, WILLIAM GALT	Friar Street, Reading, Berks.
1891, Nov. 4	MILLARD, EDWARD	47, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
1896, Oct. 28	*MILLER, JOHN EZRA, A.M.I.C.E.	17, Fawcett Street, Sunderland, Durham.
1884, May 19	MILLS, SAMUEL MEALING	Orford Hill, Norwich, Norfolk.
1886, Feb. 22	MILLS, WILLIAM EDWARD	57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead, Cheshire.
1891, Nov. 4	MILLYARD, JOHN WILLIAM	Estate Office, Saltmarshe Castle, Bromyard, Herefordshire.
.. 1891, Nov. 4 .. 1892, Oct. 12	*MITCHELL, GEORGE SHARMAN ...	Upper Adhurst, Petersfield, Hants.
.. 1884, Dec. 8 .. 1890, Nov. 10	*MIXER, EDWARD	44, Charing Cross, S.W.
1890, Feb. 10	MONCKTON, HENRY PERCIVAL, F.R.I.B.A.	32, Walbrook, E.C.

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2330	1891, Nov. 4	MONIER - WILLIAMS, STANLEY FAITHFULL, A.R.I.B.A.	Broadway House, The Broadway, Walham Green, S.W.
1951	1891, Jan. 17	MONTAGU, HENRY HAVELOCK ...	36, Coleman Street, E.C.
1771	1890, Mar. 24	MOODY, THOMAS	30, Cockspur Street, S.W.
1576	1889, Feb. 11	MOORE, ALFRED	144, Mile End Road, E., and 7, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1165	A. 1884, May 5 F. 1888, May 14	*MOORE, HAROLD EDWARD	41, Bedford Row, W.C.
2331	1891, Nov. 1	MORGAN, BENJAMIN BRAUFORD	6, Bank Street, Norwich, Norfolk.
1772	1890, Mar. 24	MORRIS, CHARLES	The Lodge, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Notts, 27, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham.
1443	1888, Jan. 23	MORRIS, EDWARD HENRY	Chirbury, Salop.
2101	1891, May 23	MORRIS, GEORGE FIELD	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
2332	1891, Nov. 1	MORRIS, HAROLD GEORGE	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
1119	1884, Mar. 10	MORRIS, HERBERT	Lewes, Sussex.
2538	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1891, Oct. 10	*MORRIS, RICHARD PERCIVAL	Bloomsbury Mansion, Hart Street, W.
2699	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY	Monksfield, Chirbury, Shropshire.
1127	A. 1884, Mar. 10 F. 1891, Jan. 5	MOSS, THOMAS WALTER	7, Gray's Inn Place, Gray's Inn, W.C.
1895	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1893, Apr. 10	*MOULD, GRAHAM HARLEY	3, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
3065	1896, Oct. 28	MOXON, HERBERT WILLIAM	Building Works Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, S.E.
965	A. 1883, May 25 F. 1891, Oct. 15	MOYES, JOHN HELENUS	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
2145	A. 1891, May 23 F. 1892, May 30	*MÜLLER, JOHN JOSEPH, A.R.I.B.A.	19, Bedford Road, Crouch End, N.
2017	1891, Mar. 11	MUNDY, HERBERT	Manvers Street, Trowbridge, Wilts.
2334	1891, Nov. 1	MUNDY, THOMAS EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.
2335	1891, Nov. 4	MUNRO, DANIEL	39, Hope Street, Glasgow.
765	1882, Feb. 27	MUNRO, PHILIP	2, St. Stephen's Chambers, New Bald Street, Bristol.
3325	1898, Oct. 29	MURDOCK, ROBERT	91, Maxwell Road, Glasgow.
2815	1895 Sept. 2	MURPHY, JAMES FRASER, MAJOR	Estate Office, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.
1406	1887 Dec. 19	MURRAY, GILBERT	Orchardlee, Girvan, Ayrshire.
3479	1899, Feb. 16	MURRAY, JOHN CAMPBELL	Pollock Estate Office, 53, Bothwell Glasgow.
3480	1899, Feb. 16	MURRAY, JOSEPH	Camperdown Estates Office, Dryburgh Loch, Forfarshire.
1952	1891, Jan. 17	MURRAY, WILLIAM	School Board Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
3481	1899, Feb. 16	MURRAY, WILLIAM WATSON	Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire

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1882, May 8	MYNORS, WALTER CHARLES TOWERS	Little Ingestre, Stafford.
1891, Nov. 4	MYRES, JOHN JAMES, A.M.I.C.E.	15, Chapel Street, Preston, Lancashire.
1889, Feb. 25	NAPIER, HENRY BURROUGHS ...	Ashton Court Estate Office, Long Ashton, Clifton, Bristol.
A. 1869, Jan. 25 F. 1882, Mar. 13	NASH, ALFRED JAMES	Farnham, Surrey.
1891, Mar. 14	NEALE, GEORGE JAMES	13, Lowndes Street, Belgravia, S.W.
1879, Feb. 3	NEAME, FREDERICK	Macknade, Faversham, Kent.
1882, Apr. 24	NEATE, ARTHUR WEBB	Albion House, Newbury, Berks, and Hungerford.
A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1900, Feb. 12	*NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR	12, Limefield Terrace, Rushford Park, Levenshulme, Manchester.
1891, Nov. 4	NEVETT, FRANCIS WALTER	34, Brackenbury Road, Preston, Lanca- shire.
1889, Dec. 9	NEVETT, THOMAS	41, Fishergate, Preston, Lancashire.
1891 May 23	NEW, EDW. VORLEY, A.R.I.B.A.	62, George Street, Portman Square, W.
1890, Feb. 10	NEWILL, ROBERT HENRY	Lydbury North, Shropshire.
1885, Dec. 7	NEWMAN, ARTHUR HARRISON, F.R.I.B.A.	19A, Tooley St., London Bridge, S.E.
A. 1882, Dec. 18 F. 1889, Nov. 11	NEWMAN, CHARLES HENRY	23, Old Jewry, E.C.
1872, Dec. 9	NEWMAN, FRANCIS	Ryde, Isle of Wight.
A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*NEWMAN, SAMUEL FRANK	33 and 34, Savile Row, W.
1891, Nov. 4	NEWMAN, THOMAS HARRY	Rayne, Essex.
A. 1880, Jan. 19 F. 1886, Apr. 12	NEWMARCH, HENRY CHARLES ...	61, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1895, Sept. 2	NEWPORT, GEORGE BELLINGHAM	Rockview, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.
1882, Feb. 13	NEWSON, HARRY CARSS	57, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1899, Mar. 20	*NEWTON, EDWIN BENNETT BRIER- LEY, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Paddington, W.
A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1889, Nov. 11	NEWTON, THOMAS EDWIN	Bank Chambers, Winchester, Hants.
1901, Oct. 29	NICHOLLS, EDWARD ALFRED ...	Royal Engineer Office, Pembroke Dock.
1891, Nov. 4	NICHOLSON, WILLIAM ABERNETHY	105, Cheapside, E.C.
1898, Feb. 18	NISBET, JOHN... ..	Royal Societies Club, 63, St. James Street, S.W.
1892, Feb. 26	NOCK, BENJAMIN BOWEN	48, Queen Street, Wolverhampton, Staf- fordshire.
A. 1891, Jan. 17 F. 1901, Apr. 29	*NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE ...	Saffron Walden, Essex.
1875, Apr. 26	NOCKOLDS, MARTIN	Saffron Walden, Essex.
1885, Mar. 23	NOEL, BYRON BRUCE	Ockham, Ripley, Surrey.
1876, Mar. 20	NORMAN, JAMES MAURICE	Uxbridge, Middlesex.
1890, Feb. 10	NORMAN, WILLIAM HORACE ...	34, Great George Street, S.W.
1868, July 20	NORTH, GEORGE	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
958	1883, May 25	*NORTH, GEORGE FREDERIC... ..	Strathfield Saye, Mortimer, Berks.
1569	1889, Jan. 28	NORTHCROFT, HENRY	9, Regent Street, S.W.
2019	1891, Mar. 14	NORTON, THOMAS HERBERT, B.A. (Oxon.)	10, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
255	1871, Feb. 13	NOTLEY, RICHARD ALBERT... ..	80, Cornhill, E.C.
698	1882, Jan. 16	NOTLEY, ROBERT PLEDGE, F.R.I.B.A.	35, Bucklersbury, E.C.
676	A. 1881, Dec. 19 F. 1887, Feb. 7	NOTTAGE, WILLIAM GRIGGS	Land Registry (Survey Department) 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.
2847	1895, Sept. 2	NUNN, WILLIAM BOLTON	George Street, Wexford, & Castlebridge
2978	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1898, May 2	*NUTTALL, HERBERT	20, Market Street, Bury, Lancashire.
2465	A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*OAKLEY, CHRISTOPHER PERCIVAL	10, Waterloo Place, S.W.
2020	1891, Mar. 14	OAKLEY, EDWARD BENJAMIN	Westville, Parkstone, Dorset.
1975	A. 1891, Jan. 17 F. 1892, Dec. 5	*OAKLEY, JOHN HUBERT	10, Waterloo Place, S.W.
3577	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Apr. 29	*O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD	16, Upper Mallow Street, Limerick, Ireland.
1976	A. 1891, Jan. 17 F. 1894, Jan. 22	*OGDEN, MICHAEL GUY	80, Coleman Street, E.C., and 4, High Street, Wimbledon, S.W.
3249	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*OGILVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON	10, Boltro Rd., Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
3775	1901, Oct. 29	OLDRIEVE, WILLIAM THOMAS	H.M. Office of Works, S.W.
1468	1888, Mar. 5	OLDROYD, LINLEY... ..	5, Oxford Place, Leeds, Yorkshire.
2341	1891, Nov. 4	OLPHANT, GEORGE A. J.	The Grange, Shrewton, Wiltshire.
2342	1891, Nov. 4	OLIVER, CHARLES EDWARD	Selby Lodge, Consett, Co. Durham.
1306	1886, Feb. 22	ORGILL, JOHN BERWICK	21, Hart St., Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
2343	1891, Nov. 4	ORR, CECIL, A.R.I.B.A.	Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
3051	A. 1896, June 2 F. 1899, June 26	*OSENTON, CHARLES	Leatherhead, Surrey.
1896	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1892, Nov. 14	*OSENTON, GEORGE... ..	Oxted, Surrey.
2850	1895, Sept. 2	OWEN, ARTHUR JOHN	Shanvaghey, Ballacolla, Queen's County.
1721	1890, Feb. 10	OWEN, HENRY	Dana Chambers, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
1098	A. 1884, Feb. 11 F. 1890, Jan. 6	OWEN, THOMAS HENRY RULE	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
183	1869, Mar. 8	OWEN, THOMAS RULE	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
1628	1889, Nov. 11	OWEN, WILLIAM SCOTT	Cefngwifed, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire.
2021	1891, Mar. 14	PAGE, GEORGE FREDERICK... ..	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
1042	1884, Jan. 14	PAGE, ROBERT, F.R.I.B.A.	9, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E.
2702	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1898, Jan. 21	*†PAGE, STANLEY HATCH	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
406	A. 1875, Nov. 8 F. 1881, Apr. 4	PAIN, COARD SQUAREY... ..	14, North John Street, Liverpool.
2001	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1897, June 28	*PAIN, GEORGE LLOYD	Keysworth Farm, Warcham, Dorset.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. 1883, May 25 F. 1894, Oct. 10 1891, Nov. 4	*PAIN, JAMES PAIN, WILLIAM, F.R.I.B.A.	48, West Street, Fareham, Hants. 63, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
A. 1888, Dec. 10 F. 1892, Oct. 12	*†PALAMOUNTAIN, JOSEPH WM.	Cloverley Estate Office, Whitechurch, Salop.
A. 1892, Feb. 26 F. 1901, July 2	*PALMER, WILLIAM EDWARD KING, A.R.I.B.A.	Huntingdon Lodge, New Malden, Surrey.
1890, May 29	PARK, PHILIP	Altadore, Preston, Lancashire.
1887, Mar. 21	PARKER, CHARLES ALFRED... ..	21, Finsbury Circus, E.C., and Woodham Mortimer Place, Maldon, Essex.
1885, May 18	PARKER, JOHN, A.M.I.C.E.	Mansion House, Hereford.
1891, Nov. 4	PARKER, STANLEY... ..	Birkbeck Bank Chambers, High Holborn, W.C.
A. 1880, Jan. 19 F. 1888, Jan. 9	PARKER, THE HON. CECIL THOMAS	Eccleston, Chester.
1890, Nov. 22	PARKER, WILLIAM HENRY	3, Foregate Street, Worcester.
1890, Nov. 22	PARKIN, WILLIAM... ..	Babworth, Retford, Notts.
1883, Jan. 15	PARMETER, FRANK	Middle Lees, Clitheroe, Lancashire.
1891, May 23	PARNACOTT, ALFRED	93, York Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E., & The Ferns, Laurel Grove, Penge, S.E.
1883, Mar. 12	PARR, SAMUEL	New Broad Street House, E.C.
1891, Mar. 14	PARR, SAMUEL GEORGE	New Broad Street House, E.C.
1889, Dec. 9 1893, Nov. 13	*PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN	65, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and Beechwood, Crowborough, Sussex.
1887, Dec. 19 1891, Mar. 16	*PARRY, RICHARD, A.M.I.C.E.	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
1894, Oct. 30 1900, Oct. 1	*PARRY, RICHARD FREDERICK	Cheddar, Somersetshire.
1888, Nov. 26	PARSONS, FRANK DONISTHORPE... ..	Perth Cottage, Merriott, Somersetshire.
1890, Nov. 22	PARSONS, FREDERICK CECIL	163, North Street, Brighton.
1890, Mar. 10	PARSONS, HENRY JOHN DONNE	21, Southernhay West, Exeter.
1883, May 25 1888, Dec. 10	PARSONS, ROBERT MAURICE PETERS	Misterton, Crewkerne, Somersetshire.
1890, Nov. 22 1894, Oct. 10	*PARTRIDGE, EDWARD JOHN... ..	Bank Chambers, 39, George Street, Rich- mond, Surrey, & 50, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1896, Oct. 28 1899, Mar. 20	*PATCH, SHIRLEY HUTCHINS	The Chestnuts, Havelock Road, Addis- combe.
1890, Feb. 24	PATERSON, CHARLES	Canford Estate Office, Wimborne, Dorset- shire.
1883, May 25 1888, May 14	*PAULL, ALAN	6, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1880, Dec. 13	PAYNE, ALEXANDER, F.R.I.B.A.	Norfolk House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
1882, Jan. 30	PAYNE, FREDERICK	10, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.
1901, Oct. 29 1902, Dec. 8	*PEACE, JOHN CHALMERS	56, Bishop Street, Shrewsbury.
1893, Oct. 4 1898, Jan. 24	*PEARCE, FRED W.... ..	Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Twickenham.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2350	1891, Nov. 4	PEARDE, JOHN GRIGG	North Curry, near Taunton, Somers shire.
3117	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1901, Feb. 11	*PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BURROUGHS	The Bourne, Tettenhall, Wolverhampton.
2351	1891, Nov. 4	PEARSE, WILLIAM	Stoliford, Modbury, Devon.
2981	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1896, Oct. 1	*PEARSON, HARRY JOHN, A.R.I.B.A.	Architectural Department, Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.
2603	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1898, Jan. 10	*PEARSON, HOWARD	The Croft, St. Alban's, Hertford, & Gray's Inn Place, W.C.
1270	1885 May 18	PECK, WILLIAM ROLAND	1, Cockspur Street, S.W.
2353	1891, Nov. 4	PEIRSON, GEORGE BRODRICK ...	Baldersby, S.O., Yorkshire.
2354	1891, Nov. 4	PEIRSON, HENRY THOMAS	Brancepeth, Co. Durham.
2105	1891, May 23	PELLS, ARTHUR	Beccles and Lowestoft, Suffolk.
1651	1889, Dec. 9	PEMBERTON, CHARLES OLIVER PAGET	69, Temple Row, Birmingham.
21	1868, June 15	PENFOLD, JOHN WORNHAM, F.R.I.B.A. (<i>Honorary Secretary</i>)	30, Great George Street, S.W.
2852	1895, Sept. 2	PENROSE, JAMES EDWARD	Estate Office, Lismore Castle, Lismore.
3013	1896, Jan. 21	PENROSE, WILLIAM ROBERT ...	Bessborough Estate Office, Piltown, Kilkenny.
452	1876, May 8	PEPPERCORN, JOHN HUTCHINSON	Manor House, Eaton Socon, St. Neots.
2355	1891, Nov. 4	PERKINS, JOSEPH	Frisby-on-the-Wreake, Leicester.
1341	A. 1886, Dec. 6 F. 1891, May 25	*PERKINS, WALTER FRANK	The Auction Mart, Southampton, Hampshire.
2106	1891, May 23	PERRIAM, ALFRED JOSEPH	43, Cannon St., E.C., & "Verona House" Station Avenue, Herne Bay, Kent.
1252	1885, Feb. 9	*PETO, JAMES WINDER	6, Market Place, Reading, Berks.
3881	A. 1901, Oct. 29 F. 1902, Dec. 8	*PETTER, ALBERT EDWARD	City Valuer's Office, Council House, Bristol, Gloucestershire.
428	1876, Feb. 21	PHILLIPS, FREDERICK HAMILTON	Beechcroft, Temple Ewell, near Dover, Kent.
1652	1889, Dec. 9	PHILLIPS, WILLIAM EDWIN	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
1013	1884, Jan. 14	PICKERING, WILLIAM CLOVES ...	Rhewl House, Mostyn, Flintshire.
2357	1891, Nov. 4	PIERCY, HENRY ONSLOW	The Elms, Lowthorpe.
1617	1889, Apr. 1	PIERSON, CHARLES	29, Cooper Street, Manchester.
968	A. 1883, May 25 F. 1886, Nov. 8	*PILDITCH, PHILIP EDWARD	2, Pall Mall East, Charing Cross, S.W.
1899	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1901, July 2	*PINDER, RICHMOND	49, Upper Baker Street, N.W.
3253	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*PINEGER, JAMES REGINALD ...	6, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
1704	1890, Jan. 27	PINKS, EDWIN CHARLES	Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
3119	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1897, Oct. 4	*PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLBORNE DIGBY	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
2023	1891, Mar. 14	POPPEL, JOHN	19, St. Hilda's Terrace, Whitby, Yorkshire.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1891, Nov. 4	PORTER, JOHN MERRY... ..	The Estate Office, Colwyn Bay, North Wales.
1891, Nov. 4	POSTON, HENRY	39, Lombard Street, E.C.
A. 1891 Jan. 17 F. 1894, Nov. 12	*POTTER, HERBERT GEORGE... ..	28, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
1891, Nov. 4	POTTS, JAMES... ..	Estate Office, Workington, Cumberland.
1870, Jan. 24	POUNDLEY, JOHN EDWARD	Kerry, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.
A. 1891, Oct. 30 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD EVENDEN	Okehampton Park Estate Office, Okehampton, Devon.
1890, Nov. 22	POWELL, FREDERICK ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.	344, Kennington Park Road, S.E., and Agincourt Square, Monmouth.
A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1891, Mar. 2	POWELL, HUBERT JOHN	Hill Lodge, Lewes, Sussex.
A. 1874, Feb. 16 F. 1880, Nov. 22	POWELL, REGINALD HENRY	St. Swithun's Lane, High Street, Lewes, Sussex.
1896, June 2	POWELL, ROBERT	Estate Office, Westport, Co. Mayo.
A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1896, June 26	*PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER	Martin's Bank Chambers, Dartford, and 150, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
1891, Nov. 4	PREEDY, FREDERIC	Caldecote, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.
A. 1888, Dec. 10 F. 1892, Dec. 5	*PRESTON, SAMUEL DAVID	Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1890, Apr. 14	PRICE, FRANCIS HOLBORROW GLYNN	7, Picton Place, Swansea, Glamorgan-shire.
1891, Nov. 4	PRICE, JOHN, M.I.C.E.	The Council House, Birmingham.
A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1895, Nov. 1	*PRICE, RICHARD ARNOLD	18, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, S.W.
1891, May 23	PRIDMORE, ALBERT EDWARD	2, Broad Street Buildings, E.C., and 28, High Street, Watford, Herts.
1890, Nov. 22	PRIDMORE, ARTHUR STIRLING	140, Junction Road, N.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, Mar. 20	*PRITCHARD, HERBERT ALFRED	14, Warwick Road, Earl's Court, S.W.
1890, May, 29	PRITCHETT, ELLIS HERBERT	Regent Circus, Swindon, Wilts.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*PUGH-JONES, DAVID	Hawthorn, Llandaff, Glamorganshire
1885, Nov. 9	PUNCHARD, FREDERICK	Underley Estate Office, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.
A. 1890, Jan. 6 F. 1895, Feb. 18	*PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT	Fairbank, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland
1895, Sept. 2	PURCELL, WILLS W.	Clydavale, Mallow, Co. Cork.
A. 1884, Jan. 28 F. 1889, Jan. 28	PURCHASE, EDWARD KEYNES	Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1898, Feb. 18	PURDIE, ANTHONY	241, West George Street, Glasgow.
A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1897, Jan. 11	*PURVIS, CHARLES JAMES	Deptford Bridge, S.E.
1895, Sept. 2	QUIN, RICHARD	9, Crosthwaite Park West, Kingstown, Ireland.
1895, Sept. 2	QUIN, WILLIAM THOMAS CUFFE...	Kilbeggan, Co. Westmeath.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3727	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*RAFFETY, HAROLD VEZEY... ..	30, High Street, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire,
2635	A. 1891, Feb. 23 F. 1896, Oct. 1	*RAFFETY, HERBERT WILLIAM ...	55, Pall Mall, S.W.
1462	1888, Feb. 20	RAIKES, COLONEL GEORGE WHITTINGTON	Ragley Estate Office, Alcester, Warwickshire.
3066	1896, Oct. 28	RAVES, BERTRAM ADAMS, A.M.I.C.E.	Royal Engineer Office, North Aldershot, Hampshire.
902	1883, Feb. 26	RAWLENCE, ERNEST ALFRED ...	Newlands, Salisbury, Wilts.
2026	1891, Mar. 14	RAWLENCE, JAMES EDWARD ...	The Canal, Salisbury, Wilts.
1859	1890, Nov. 22	RAWLINS, HENRY ADAIR, A.R.I.B.A.	46, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
2367	1891, Nov. 4	RAWLINS, WILLIAM	45, King William Street, E.C.
131	1868, Oct. 26	RAYNBIRD, HUGH EDWARD ...	Basingstoke, Hants.
1516	1888, Dec. 10	REA, JOHN MARCUS BEAUMONT...	8, Winckley Street, Preston, and Lytham, Lancashire.
3329	1898, Oct. 29	REA, JOHN TODD	Royal Engineer Office, Curragh Camp, Co. Kildare, Ireland.
1139	1884, Apr. 21	READ, GEORGE HUNTLY	27, Albany Street, N.W.
2109	1891, May 23	REBBECK, EDWARD WISE	Stafford Lodge, Bournemouth, Hants.
2368	1891, Nov. 4	REBBECK, THOMAS WARREN ...	Gervis Place, Bournemouth, Hants.
1860	1890, Nov. 22	REES, ITHEL TREHARNE, M.I.C.E.	Guildhall Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
584	1880, Dec. 13	REES, WILLIAM ANDREW	7, Cornhill, E.C.
544	1879, Apr. 28	REES, WILLIAM GEORGE	Holly House, Newport, Monmouthshire.
2369	1891, Nov. 4	REES, WILLIAM JOHN	The Laurels, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
2370	1891, Nov. 4	REEVE, KINGSNORTH	27, High Street, Rye, Sussex, and High Street, Lydd, Kent.
3121	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1897, Oct. 4	*†REFFELL, CHARLES ARTHUR ...	8, Alwyne Villas, Maybury Rd., Woking, Surrey.
3334	1898, Oct. 29	*REID, ARTHUR FLETCHER	5, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.
937	1883, Apr. 30	RENDELL, ARTHUR STEPHEN ...	Market Terrace, Newton Abbot, Devon.
3071	1896, Oct. 28	*RENTON, GEORGE	1, Albert Street, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
802	A. 1882, Apr. 21 F. 1890, Jan. 27	REX, FRANCIS HERBERT	311, Kentish Town Road, N.W.
453	A. 1876, May 8 F. 1881, Dec. 6	RICH, ROBERT	Didcot, Berks.
890	1883, Feb. 12	RICHARDS, ALFRED	Tottenham, N., and 18, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
2027	1891, Mar. 14	RICHARDS, GEORGE EDWARD ...	Stour Lodge, Wimborne, Dorset.
2110	1891, May 23	RICHARDS, WILLIAM	816, High Road, Tottenham, N., and Finsbury Circus, E.C.
3122	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1901, Apr. 29	*RICHARDSON, ARTHUR BAYLIFFE	83, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
1955	1891, Jan. 17	RICHARDSON, CHARLES	15, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
1746	1890, Feb. 24	RICHARDSON, GEORGE	5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle, Cumberland.
1817	1890, May 29	RICHARDSON, JAMES	15, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1876, Dec. 18	RICHARDSON, JOHN, M.I.C.E. ...	Well Royd, Rawdon, Leeds, Yorkshire.
A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1892, May 30	*RICHARDSON, OLIVER ARCHER ...	Sun Fire Office, Threadneedle St., E.C.
1890, Jan. 27	RICHMOND, WALTER COLERIDGE...	Ivy Rock, Vicar's Cross, Chester.
1873, Feb. 10	RICKMAN, THOMAS MILLER, A.R.I.B.A. (Past-President) ...	8, Montague Street, Russell Sq., W.C.
1891, Nov. 4	RIDDETT, WILLIAM HAMMOND ...	Townhall Chambers, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
1883, Apr. 2	RIDDLE, FREDERICK HENRY BRIMBLE	Albion House, Hyde Park Square, W.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, June 27	*RIDLEY, PERCY EDWARD	34, Gorst Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
1891, Mar. 14	RIGDEN, FRANCIS	Salisbury, Wilts.
1891, May 23	RIGG, CHARLES	24, High Street, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
1888, Dec. 10	RIGHTON, EDWARD GRANTHAM...	High Street, Evesham, Worcestershire.
1891, Nov. 4	RIX, GEORGE KERRY	Somerleyton, near Lowestoft, Suffolk.
1899, Feb. 16	ROBB, WILLIAM JOHNSTON...	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
A. 1876, Jan. 24 F. 1890, Nov. 10	ROBERTS, CHARLES QUINCEY ...	61, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1895, Sept. 2	ROBERTS, EDWARD USSHER ...	The Rent Office, Longford, Ireland.
1890, Feb. 10	ROBERTS, HENRY CROYDON ...	78, King William Street, E.C.
1900, Oct. 30	ROBERTS, SAMUEL	Royal Engineer Office, Gibraltar.
1898, Feb. 18	ROBERTSON, WALTER WOOD ...	3, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
A. 1882, Feb. 13 F. 1891, May 25	ROBEY, ROBERT	Oaklands, East Tytherley, Romsey, Hants.
A. 1892, Feb. 26 F. 1895, Nov. 1	*ROBINS, PHILIP SEYMOUR	5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
1881, Jan. 24	ROBINS, WILLIAM H., A.M.I.C.E.	82A, New Street, Birmingham.
1887, Jan. 10	ROBINSON, CHARLES EDWARD ...	36, Coleman Street, E.C.
1891, May 23	ROBINSON, EDMUND ARTHUR ...	Lee-on-the-Solent, Gosport, Hants.
1891, Nov. 4	ROBINSON, GEORGE EDWARD ...	9, Tacketts Street, Blackburn, Lanca- shire.
1881, Apr. 4	ROBINSON, HENRY, M.I.C.E. ...	Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	ROBINSON, HENRY ARTHUR ...	Roundstone, Galway.
A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*ROBINSON, HENRY HERBERT ...	8, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.
1895, Sept. 2	ROBINSON, JAMES DODWELL, MAJOR	Seamount, Sligo, Ireland.
1895, Sept. 2	ROBINSON, RICH'D. ST. GEORGE...	Seamount, Sligo, Ireland.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*ROBINSON, THEODORE RICHARD...	25, Campden Hill Gardens, Kensington, W.
1895, Sept. 2	ROBINSON, WILLIAM GODFREY ...	Roughan Park, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
1872, Dec. 9	ROBSON, EDWARD ROBERT, F.R.I.B.A.	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W., and 2, The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2863	1895, Sept. 2	ROCHFORD, WILLIAM	Cahir Abbey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.
1453	1888, Feb. 6	RODERICK, JOHN	2, Temple Row West, Birmingham.
1717	1890, Feb. 21	RODHAM, JOHN	16, Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Durham.
2864	1895, Sept. 2	ROE, WILLIAM JAMES, B.A. (Dublin)	11, Westland Row, Dublin.
2865	1895, Sept. 2	ROGERS, HARRY	The Hill, Monaghan, Ireland.
3125	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1897, June 28	*ROGERS, HORACE MORDAUNT ...	50, Belgrave Road, South Belgravia, S.W.
1225	1884, Dec. 8	ROGERS, WILLIAM BENNETT ...	78, Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.
1570	1889, Jan. 28	ROKER, MITCHEL JOHN	Snowdenham, West Cliff Road, Boumouth.
361	A. 1874, Dec. 7 F. 1876, Jan. 24	ROLLESTON, SIR JOHN FOWKE LANCELOT, M.P. (Past President)	5, Waterloo Place, S.W., and Grey Friars, Leicester.
969	A. 1885, May 25 F. 1889, Jan. 28	*ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS STANHOPE	Grey Friars, Leicester.
1344	A. 1886, Dec. 6 F. 1887, Nov. 14	*ROODS, ALFRED	8, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
3126	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, May 21	*ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR	23, Spencer Street, Carlisle, Cumberland.
2113	1891, May 23	ROOKE, ALFRED BRADLEY	11, Great James St., Bedford Row, W.C.
2376	1891, Nov. 4	ROONEY, SAMUEL	Cefn Mably Chambers, 9, Quay St., Cardiff.
1681	A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1891, Jan. 5	ROPER, JOHN SIMPSON, A.M.I.C.E.	32, Market Square, Lancaster.
980	A. 1883, Nov. 12 F. 1887, Jan. 10	ROPER, WILLIAM	Kentish Buildings, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1483	1888, Apr. 30	ROSE, THOMAS	21, Prince of Wales Road, Norfolk.
3335	1898, Oct. 29	*ROWLAND, JOSEPH SAMUEL ...	19, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.
940	A. 1883, Apr. 30 F. 1890, Jan. 27	ROWLANDSON, CHRISTOPHER ...	The College, Durham.
2111	1891, May 23	ROYCE, DAVID NEEDHAM	Oakham, Rutland.
2115	1891, May 23	ROYCE, JOHN	Oakham, Rutland.
2029	1891, Mar. 11	RUAAULT, JOHN GUSTAVE PETER...	17, Southampton St., Bloomsbury, W.C.
2080	1891, Mar. 11	RUDKIN, ARTHUR JOHN	Maranatha, Tatsfield, Westerham, Kent.
2378	1891, Nov. 4	RUMBALL, AUBREY	St. Alban's, Herts.
970	A. 1883, May 25 F. 1890, Jan. 6	*RUNDLE, EDWARD COLLINS ...	Bedford Office, Tavistock, Devon.
1023	A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1889, Feb. 25	RÜNTZ, ERNEST AUGUSTUS ...	10, 11, and 12, Walbrook, E.C.
315	A. 1873, Dec. 8 F. 1875, Nov. 8	RUSHWORTH, EDMUND WALTER...	22, Savile Row, W.
2031	1891, Mar. 14	RUSSELL, MURRAY LAWRENCE...	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1547	1889, Jan. 14	RUTHERFORD, JAMES AUGUSTINE	Estate Office, Highclere Park, Newbury.
998	1883, Dec. 17	RUTLEY, CHARLES	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
1818	1890, May 29	RUTLEY, FRANK	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
2866	1895, Sept. 2	RUTTLEDGE, FRANCIS	Coolbawn, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1895, Sept. 2	RUTTLEDGE, THOMAS HENRY BRUEN	42, North Great George St., Dublin, Ireland.
1891, Nov. 4	RYAN, WILLIAM PATRICK	1, Metal Exchange Buildings, Whitting- ton Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
A. 1876, Dec. 18 F. 1880, Nov. 8	RYDE, ARTHUR LYON	29, Great George Street, S.W.
1876, Jan. 24	SADLER, GEORGE WILLIAM	467, High Street, Cheltenham, Gloucester- shire.
A. 1884, Dec. 8 F. 1894, May 28	*SADLER, GEORGE WILLIAM, JUN., A.R.I.B.A.	Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster Place, W.C.
1871, Feb. 13	ST. QUINTIN, PERRY	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
A. 1876, Mar. 20 F. 1889, Nov. 25	ST. QUINTIN, RICHARD SAMUEL	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
1888, Dec. 10	SALTER, WILLIAM HERBERT	The Hall, Attleborough, Norfolk.
1890, Apr. 14	SAMPLE, CHAS. HERBERT, B.A. (Cantab.)	Matfen, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
1888, Jan. 9	SAMPLE, THOMAS	Bothal Castle, near Morpeth, Northum- berland.
1890, Apr. 14	SAMPLE, WILLIAM COLLINGS	Tritlington Hall, Morpeth, Northumber- land.
A. 1889, Dec. 9 F. 1891, Oct. 15	SAMPSON, WILLIAM	Beauchief Abbey, near Sheffield.
1887, Mar. 21	SAMUEL, WILLIAM JOHN	Newport Pagnell, Bucks.
1891, May 23	SANCTUARY, CAMPBELL FORTES- CUE STAPLETON	Mangerton, Melplash, Dorset.
1875, Apr. 26	SANDAY, GEORGE HENRY	Highfield, Uxbridge.
1895, Sept. 2	SANDERS, CHARLES STEWART	Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork.
1895, Sept. 2	SANDERS, ROBERT MASSY DAWSON	Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork.
A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1899, Mar. 20	*SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY	16, St. James Row, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
1899, Feb. 16	SANDFORD-THOMPSON, WILLIAM JAMES	Balmanno, Marykirk, Kincardineshire.
A. 1890, Jan. 6 F. 1892, Nov. 14	*SAUNDERS, CHARLES HERBERT	150, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.
1869, Feb. 22	SAUNDERS, EDWARD	48, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	SAUNDERS, MARTIN L., A.R.I.B.A.	4, Coleman Street, E.C.
1891, Mar. 14	SAUNDERS, RUTLAND	48, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
A. 1884, April 21 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*SAUNDERS, SAMUEL BROWN	"Pencairn," Manorgate Road, Kings- ton-on-Thames.
1891, Nov. 4	SAUNDERS, THEODORE RIDLEY	Belgrave Chambers, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.
1868, Aug. 17	SAVILL, ALFRED	39, New Broad Street, E.C., & Chigwell, Essex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
782	A. 1882, Mar. 13 F. 1889, Mar. 18	SAVILL, ALFRED, JUN.	39, New Broad Street, E.C.
1902	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1893, Aug. 9	*SAVILL, EDWIN	39, New Broad Street, E.C.
3306	1898, Feb. 18	SAYER, GEORGE WILLIAM	Royal Engineer Office, The Barrack Great Brook Street, Birmingham.
867	A. 1883, Jan. 15 F. 1892, Feb. 1	SCAMMELL, THOMAS	1, St. Stephen Street, Bristol, Gloucestershire.
2713	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY	Abbot's Bridge, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
2384	1891, Nov. 4	SCOTT, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC	24, Castle Meadow, Norwich.
1385	1887, Mar. 21	SCOTT, HENRY LACY	Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
2870	1895, Sept. 2	SCOTT, JOHN RUSSELL	60, Mountjoy Square, Dublin.
3034	1896, June 2	SCOTT, JOHN WILLIAM	Roslevan, Ennis, Co. Clare.
3180	1897, Oct. 26	SCOTT, ROBERT	115, Wellington Street, Glasgow.
3621	1900, Feb. 23	*SCOTT-SMITH, ARTHUR COURTNEY	187 & 188, High Street, Exeter, Devon.
755	A. 1882, Feb. 13 F. 1889, Mar. 4	SCRIVEN, CHARLES HERBERT	Agency Office, Thong, Gravesend, Kent.
1861	1890, Nov. 22	SCRIVEN, RICHARD GEORGE	Castle Ashby, Northampton.
2647	1894, Oct. 30	*SCRUBY, WILLIAM THOMAS	Post Office Terrace, Cambridge.
1706	1890, Jan. 27	SEBASTIAN-SMITH, CHARLES	Shipley, Derby, & Friar Lane, Leicester.
3129	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1899, Oct. 2	*SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE	Estate Office, Warrington, Lancashire.
3259	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, May, 21	*SEDGWICK, ALFRED SYDNEY EDWARD	26, Alexandra Parade, Weston-Super-Mare, Somersetshire.
3260	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1902, Jan. 27	*SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD	Theatre Royal Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
534	1879, Mar. 3	SELBY, CHARLES FREDERIC	21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
1723	1890, Feb. 10	SELBY-BIGGE, CHARLES P. O.	Didlington Estate Office, Brandon, Norfolk.
1863	1890, Nov. 22	SENIOR, HARRY SAMUEL	Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
3130	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1897, June 28	*SEXTON, GEORGE ALEXANDER	Bank Chambers, 42, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
823	A. 1882, Nov. 13 F. 1886, May 3	SEYMOUR, RICHARD ARTHUR HAMILTON	46, Earl Street, Maidstone, Kent.
1049	A. 1884, Jan. 14 F. 1891, Mar. 16	SHACKLE, EDWARD NEILD	7, Hobart Place, S.W.
3301	1898, Feb. 18	SHARP, JOHN GRANT	74, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
431	1876, Mar. 6	SHAW, JOHN (Past-President.)	College Place, Derby.
950	A. 1883, May 21 F. 1890, Mar. 10	SHAW, JOHN, JUN.	The College, All Saints', Derby.
3261	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*SHEARBURN, HARRY, B.A. (Cantab.)	Munstead, Godalming, Surrey.
1819	1890, May 29	SHELMERDINE, HENRY	Estate Offices, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Hunt's Bank, Manchester.
1316	1886, May 3	SHERRIN, JOHN LESTER	Los Angeles, California.
706	A. 1882, Jan. 16 F. 1887, Dec. 5	SHERWIN, JOSEPH HENRY	10, Little College Street, Westminster.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1891, May 23	SHILCOCK, JAMES	Hitchin, Herts, & 15, Basinghall St., E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	SHONE, ISAAC, A.M.I.C.E.	47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
A. 1877, Jan. 29 F. 1880, Nov. 8	SHOPPEE, CHAS. HERBERT, F.R.I.B.A.	22, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1900, June 27	*SHUFFLEBOTHAM, JOHN HENRY ...	Staplegrave, Taunton, Somerset.
A. 1881, Jan. 24 F. 1883, May 21	*SILCOCK, THOMAS BALL, B.SC. (Lond.)	47, Milsom Street, Bath.
1882, Jan. 30	SIMMONDS, FREDERICK	Parkside, Englefield Green, Surrey.
1889, Dec. 9	SIMMONS, CHARLES	Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
A. 1882, May 8 F. 1889, Nov. 11	SIMMONS, CHARLES FRANKLIN ...	Basingstoke, Hants, & Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
A. 1882, Nov. 13 F. 1891, Aug. 4	SIMMONS, WILLIAM ANKER ...	Henley - on - Thames and Basingstoke, Hants.
1883, Feb. 26	SIMMS, WALTER	27, Albany Street, N.W.
1899, Feb. 16	SIMPSON, GEORGE	Town Hall, Leith, Edinburgh.
1888, May 14	SIMPSON, ROBERT THOMAS ...	Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
1891, Nov. 4	SINGLE, ARTHUR	83, The Grove, Stratford, E.
A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1897, May 31	*SKIPPER, HENRY HERBERT ...	Admiralty (Director of Works Depart- ment), 21, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
1891, Nov. 4	SKITT, ARTHUR	9, St. Saviour's Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.
1896, June 2 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*SKRIMSHIRE, SAMUEL	174, Piccadilly, W.
A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Feb. 11	*SKUES, CHARLES AYRE MAC- KENZIE	9 and 10, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	SLADE, JAMES BENJAMIN	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1892, Nov. 14	*SLATER, CHARLES FREDERICK ...	51, Cheapside, E.C.
A. 1894, Feb. 23 F. 1900, Feb. 12	*SLY, JOSEPH TOWNSON	Estate Agency Offices, Rickmansworth, Herts.
1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*SLY, WILLIAM	Estate Office, Somerset House, White- haven, Cumberland.
1897, Oct. 26	SMELLIE, GEORGE	167, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1895, Oct. 24 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*SMITH, CHARLES GORDON	56, Cannon Street, E.C., and 33, West Bank, Stamford Hill, N.
1889, May 13	SMITH, EDWARD	54, Amwell Street, E.C.
1888, Apr. 30	SMITH, FRANK	104, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
1891, Nov. 4	SMITH, FRANK ADAMS, A.R.I.B.A.	35, New Broad Street, E.C.
1893, Oct. 4 F. 1895, July 8	*SMITH, FRANK BRAYBROOKE ...	Arkley, Bray, near Maidenhead, Berk- shire.
1888, Dec. 10 F. 1890, Jan. 27	*SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM	Beauchamp Hill, Milverton, Leamington, Warwickshire.
1891, Mar. 14	SMITH, FREDERIC ELLISON	Tanfield Chambers, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1891, Nov. 4	SMITH, FREDERICK JOHN	21, Portland Street, Southampton, Hants.
1891, Mar. 14	SMITH, FREDERICK ROBERT	13, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
1889, Dec. 9	SMITH, GEORGE	Boughton-Monchelsea, Kent.
1891, May 23	SMITH, GEORGE ALFRED	78, Parchment Street, Winchester, Hants.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2871	1895, Sept. 2	SMITH, GFORGE YOUNG	Stradowan, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
1864	1890, Nov. 22	SMITH, HARRY RUSSELL	Exchange Buildings, Bradford, Yorks.
400	A. 1875, Apr. 26 F. 1881, Jan. 24	SMITH, HENRY HERBERT	Chippenham, Wilts, & 7, Whitehall P. S.W.
2391	1891, Nov. 4	SMITH, JOHN MOORE	14, Union Court, Old Broad Street, 1
1187	1888, May 14	SMITH, JOHN THOMPSON	Tattondale, Knutsford, Cheshire.
2118	1891, May 23	SMITH, PERCY PYNE CALDECOTT	63, Holland Road, Kensington, W.
1820	1890, May 29	SMITH, SIDNEY	Southwater, Horsham, Sussex.
2872	1895, Sept. 2	SMITH, SIDNEY EDWARD, B.A. (Dublin)	Derryvale, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.
2392	1891, Nov. 4	SMITH, SIDNEY ROBERT JAMES, F.R.I.B.A.	14, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.
3265	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*SMITH, SYDNEY ARTHUR	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
594	A. 1883, Feb. 12 F. 1889, Feb. 25	SMITH, WHEATER	15, Cheapside, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1256	1885, Feb. 23	*SMITH, WILLIAM	Upper Farm, Abbot's Salford, Eves Worcestershire.
1372	1887, Feb. 21	SMYTH - RICHARDS, GEORGE COBLEY	Estate Office, Castle Hill, near S Molton, Devonshire.
1494	1888, Nov. 12	SNELLING, HENRY	19 & 20, Walbrook, E.C., & Sidecup, R
2991	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*SOUTHORN, CHARLES HERBERT	38, The Parade, Leamington Warwickshire.
2607	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1896, Nov. 9	*SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES	Queen Camel, Bath, Somersetshire.
1821	1890, May 29	SPACKMAN, CHARLES CHANTREY	6, Terrace Walk, Bath, Somersetshir
96	1868, July 27	SPACKMAN, HENRY	6, Terrace Walk, Bath, Somersetshir
3182	1897, Oct. 26	SPROAT, ROBERT	High Borgue, Twynholm, Kirkcudbr shire.
42	1868, June 15	SQUAREY, ELIAS PITTS (Past-President)	The Moot, Downton, Salisbury, an Great George Street, S.W.
1822	1890, May 29	SQUAREY, NEWELL WILLIAM PITTS	Bemerton, Salisbury, and 15, G George Street, S.W.
1067	1884, Jan. 28	SQUIRE, RICHARD	2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.
1277	1885, Dec. 7	STACEY, HARRIE	Station Road, Redhill, Surrey.
2393	1891, Nov. 4	STALLARD, ALFRED EDWIN	West Street, Havant, Hants.
2394	1891, Nov. 4	STALLARD, WILLIAM	Sunny Lodge, Malvern Link, and E Office, Madresfield, Malvern Link
2992	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1899, Mar. 20	*STANDEN, ARTHUR CARNEGIE	4, Quex Road, High Road, Kilburn, 1
2395	1891, Nov. 4	STANFORD, CHARLES MAURICE	23, High Street, Colchester, Essex.
3269	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1901, July 2	*STANFORD, GEORGE	20, Waldeck Road, Ealing, W.
2036	1891, Mar. 14	STANGER, SAMUEL ARTHUR	21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
1437	1888, Jan. 9	STANLEY-DODGSON, STANLEY DICKINSON	Estate Office, Somerset House, W haven, Cumberland.
2609	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN	Bridge Chambers, Bideford, North De
1707	1890, Jan. 27	START, JOSEPH WILLIAM	Cups Chambers, High Street, Colche Essex.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1877, Jan. 15	STENNING, ALEXANDER ROSE F.R.I.B.A. (<i>Member of Council</i>)	123, Cannon Street, E.C.
A. 1902, Oct. 28 F. 1903, July 1	STENNING, OSWALD FRANCIS ...	123, Cannon Street, E.C.
A. 1879, Jan. 6 F. 1882, Nov. 13	STEPHENSON, CHARLES WILLIAM	38, Parliament Street, S.W.
1890, May 29	STEVENS, CHARLES VIVIAN ...	60, Pall Mall, S.W.
1891, Nov. 4	STEVENS, JOHN WM., A.R.I.B.A.	21, Bridge Street, E.C.
1884, May 26	STEVENS, WILLIAM CHARLES ...	22, Savile Row, W.
1897, Oct. 26	STEVENSON, ALLAN	14, Cathcart Street, Ayr, N.B.
1891, Mar. 14	STEVENSON, EDMD. HERBERT, M.I.C.E.	38, Parliament Street, S.W.
1868, July 27	STEWART, HERBERT THOMAS ... (<i>Vice-President</i>)	45, Parliament Street, S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	STEWART, EDWARD P., CAPT. ...	21, Westland Row, Dublin.
1895, Sept. 2	STEWART, GEORGE FRANCIS ...	Summerhill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1901 July 2	*STEWART, GEORGE PAKENHAM ...	21, Westland Row, Dublin, Ireland.
A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*STEWART, HENRY PAKENHAM ...	6, Leinster Street, Dublin, Ireland.
1898, Oct. 29	*STEWART, SAMUEL PARR	Arbury, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
1895, Sept. 2	STEWART, WILLIAM THOMAS ...	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
1891, Mar. 14	STIRTON, THOMAS... ..	Ablington House, Figheldean, Salisbury, Wiltshire.
1883, Apr. 30	STOCK, HENRY, F.R.I.B.A.	9, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E.
1891, May 23	STOCKS, FREDERICK WILLIAM ...	Telephone Exchange Buildings, Barons Quay, Northwich, Cheshire.
1895, Sept. 2	STOKES, RICHARD... ..	60, Dawson Street, Dublin.
1881, Dec. 19	STONER, ALFRED	Boston House, 63 & 64, New Broad Street, E.C.
1889, Mar. 1	STOOKE, JAMES	Courtenay Street, Newton Abbot, Devon.
1896, June 2	STOPFORD, THE HON. GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAM	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
1891, Nov. 4	STOPHER, THOMAS	Winchester, Hants.
A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1898, June 27	*STROUTS, LEWIS HERBERT... ..	Belgrave Place, St. Mary Cray, Kent.
1884, Feb. 25	STRUDWICK, HAYWARD JAMES...	Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.
A. 1875, Dec. 13 1891, June 29	STRUTT, THE HON. EDWARD GERALD (<i>Member of Council</i>)	21, Finsbury Circus, E.C., & Whitelands, Hatfield Peverel, Chelmsford, Essex.
1895, Sept. 2	STUDDERT, R. R.	Hazlewood, Quin, Co. Clare.
1888, May 14	STUDDY, THOMAS EDWARD ...	Estate Office, Basing Park, Alton, Hants.
1868, July, 20	STURGE, ROBERT FOWLER	33, Corn Street, Bristol, Gloucestershire.
1868, June 15	STURGE, WILLIAM... .. (<i>Past-President</i>)	33, Corn Street, Bristol, Gloucestershire.
1901, Oct. 29	*STURT, CHARLES EDWIN	Fern Bank, Sandycombe Road, East Twickenham, Middlesex.
1891, Nov. 4	SURRIDGE, JOSEPH SMITH	Coggeshall, Essex.
1891, Nov. 4	SUTHERS, JAMES	Union Offices, Hul Street, Todmorden, Yorks.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3432	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*SUTTON, FREDERICK STANLEY ...	74, New Kent Road, S.E.
2402	1891, Nov. 4	SWAIN, ERNEST	26, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.
2403	1891, Nov. 4	SWAIN, FRANK	170, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.
1427	A. 1887, Dec. 19 F. 1892, Feb. 1	SWETENHAM, HENRY	Hawarden, Chester.
2878	1895, Sept. 2	SWINEY, WILLIAM D.	Moyagh, Ramelton, Co. Donegal.
1257	1885, Feb. 23	SWORDER, HUGH	High Street, Epping, Essex.
2879	1895, Sept. 2	SYNGE, EDWARD	Rathe, Kingscourt, Co. Cavan.
1824	1890, May 29	TABBERER, BENJ., F.R.I.B.A. ...	13, Basinghall Street, E.C.
2880	1895, Sept. 2	TAILYOUR, ALEXANDER	Estate Office, Arklow, Co. Wicklow.
2881	1895, Sept. 2	TALBOT-CROSBIE, WM. DAVID ...	Cloonea, Mount Talbot, Roscommon
2717	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1897, Jan. 25	*TALLENT, EDWIN JAMES	Brent Pelham, Buntingford, Herts.
3302	1898, Feb. 18	TANNAHILL, ROBERT DUNLOP ...	Lands Valuation Office, Kilmarnock.
1317	1886, May 3	TANNER, HENRY, I.S.O., F.R.I.B.A.	H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Cross, Westminster, S.W.
1115	A. 1884, Feb. 25 F. 1888, Dec. 10	TANNER, WILLIAM	The Leys, Bryngwyn Road, Newmarket, Monmouthshire.
771	A. 1882, Feb. 27 F. 1889, Nov. 11	TAPP, ARTHUR	1, Prince's Street, Westminster, S.W., and Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
2404	1891, Nov. 4	TASKER, HENRY HUGH	43, Penton Street, Pentonville, N.
2883	1895, Sept. 2	TATLOW, JOHN GARNETT	14, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
2884	1895, Sept. 2	TATLOW, TISSINGTON WILLIAM GARNETT	Estate Offices, 14, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
2405	1891, Nov. 4	TAYLOR, ARTHUR WILLIAM	159, High Street, Putney, S.W.
3067	1896, Oct. 28	TAYLOR, EDGAR CHARLES	Royal Engineer Office, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
1364	1887, Jan. 24	TAYLOR, EDWARD FERGUSSON ...	New Barnet, Herts, and 75, Chancery Lane, W.C.
2548	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1895, Nov. 1	*TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM	St. Nicholas Chambers, Amen Corner, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
2923	1895, Sept. 2	TAYLOR, J. GODFREY L.	Grangeville, Fethard, Co. Waterford.
1471	A. 1888, Mar. 5 F. 1891, July 6	TAYLOR, JOHN HERBERT	12, Hanover Square, W.
678	A. 1881, Dec. 19 F. 1887, Feb. 7	TAYLOR, JOHN WALTON, F.R.I.B.A.	St. John Street, Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
1026	A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1889, Nov. 11	TAYLOR, MATTHEW	Northchapel, Petworth, Sussex.
1825	1890, May 29	TAYLOR, RICHARD FREDERICK ...	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
2406	1891, Nov. 4	TAYLOR, SAMUEL	Nuttall, Nottingham.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1891, Nov. 4	TAYLOR, THOMAS WALTERS ...	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
1899, Oct. 30	*TAYLOR, THOS. WILLIAM HARRIS	Estates Office, Killerton, Exeter, Devon.
A. 1894, Feb. 23 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*TEE, SAMUEL CLIFFORD	50, Moorgate Street, E.C.
A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1894, Oct. 10	*TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON ...	48, Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent.
1895, Sept. 2	TENER, EDWARD SHAW	The Square, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
1884, Jan. 28	TEWSON, EDWARD	80, Cheapside, E.C.
A. 1882, Dec. 18 F. 1885, Jan. 12	TEWSON, EDWARD ARTHUR ...	80, Cheapside, E.C.
A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE ...	Huntingdon.
A. 1882, Apr. 24 F. 1890, Nov. 10	THEOBALD, HENRY	6, South St., Finsbury Pavement, E.C., and 19, Cranbrook Gardens, Cran- brook Road, Ilford, Essex.
1883, Apr. 16	THEOBALD, HENRY WELLS DEW- HURST	110, Great Russell Street, W.C.
A. 1896, June 2 F. 1898, June 6	*THEOBALD, JOHN MEDOWS	110, Great Russell Street, W.C.
A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Jan. 14	*THOMAS, CHARLES JOHN HOWELL	The Laurels, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
1891, Nov. 4	THOMAS, GEORGE	Queen's Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorgan- shire.
1890, Mar. 10	THOMAS, GLEGGE	Cheshire Lines Committee, Central Station, Liverpool.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*THOMAS, ILLTYD	17, Quay Street, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
1891, Nov. 4	THOMAS, JOHN HENRY	78, Gloucester Rd., S. Kensington, S.W.
1882, Dec. 18	THOMPSON, ARTHUR EDMUND ...	Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	THOMPSON, FRANCIS WILLIAM ...	18, Wood Street, Bolton, Lancashire.
1900, Oct. 30	THOMPSON, ROBERT JAMES... ..	The Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.
1888, Mar. 19	THORNE, ARNOLD, F.R.I.B.A. ...	Cross Street, Barnstaple, Devon.
1902, Oct. 28	*THORP, ROBERT HAYTON	Land of Green Ginger, Hull, Yorkshire.
A. 1882, Feb. 13 F. 1889, Nov. 25	THORPE, CHRISTOPHER	Fairfield, Brimington, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
1891, May 23	THORPE, JOHN	Nailstone, Nuneaton, Leicestershire.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1895, July 8	*THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE ...	Boughton House, near Kettering, North- amptonshire.
A. 1892, Feb. 26 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*THURGOOD, ALBERT EDWARD ...	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford, Surrey.
A. 1880, Dec. 13 F. 1887, Nov. 14	THURNALL, JOHN EDWARD	Royston, Herts.
1878, Jan. 14	THURSFIELD, THOMAS HOWELLS	The Grange, Much Wenlock, Shropshire.
1868, June 15	THYNNE, EDWARD LEWIS	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
1884, Jan. 28	THYNNE, GUY HARRY	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
1890, Nov. 22	TIDMAN, EDWARD	Connaught Mansions, 34, Victoria Street, S.W.
1887, Feb. 21	TINDALL, CHARLES WILLIAM ...	Wainfleet, R.S.O., Lincolnshire.
1895, Sept. 2	TISDALL, HY. CHICHESTER	21, Lincoln Place, Dublin.
1891, Nov. 4	TODD, RICHARD	Englefield, near Reading, Berks.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1241	1885, Jan. 12	TODD, WILLIAM HENRY, M.I.C.E.	County Buildings, Hull, Yorkshire.
1438	1888, Jan. 9	TOMLINSON, THOMAS	2, St. James's Street, Derby.
1600	1889, Mar. 4	TOMPSETT, WILLIAM ROBERT ...	Meadhurst, Tonbridge, and Stone Croft Farm, Paddock Wood, Kent.
766	1882, Feb. 27	TOOTELL, CHARLES	13, King Street, Maidstone, Kent.
767	1882, Feb. 27	TOOTELL, JOSEPH	13, King Street, Maidstone, Kent.
473	1877, Jan. 29	TOOTELL, RICHARD WILLIAM ...	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
2550	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1896, Feb. 3	*TORY, JOHN EDWARD	Dorchester, Dorset, & Yeovil, Somers.
447	1876, Apr. 24	TOWER, BROWNLOW RICHARD CHRISTOPHER	Bridgewater Estate Office, Ellesmere Salop.
2736	A. 1895, Mar. 6 F. 1898, Oct. 3	*TOWNEND, WILLIAM	The Croft, Crossgates, near Leeds, York- shire.
2888	1895, Sept. 2	TOWNSEND, ROBERT UNIAKKE FITZGERALD	18, South Mall, Cork, Ireland.
2890	1895, Sept. 2	TOWNSHEND, CHARLES LOFTUS ...	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
2892	1895, Sept. 2	TOWNSHEND, JAMES RICHARD CLARKE	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
2894	1895, Sept. 2	TOWNSHEND, THOMAS COURTNEY	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
2893	1895, Sept. 2	TOWNSHEND, THOMAS LOFTUS ...	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
2414	1891, Nov. 4	TRAFFORD, FREDERICK CHARLES	100, Jernyn Street, St. James's, S.W.
972	A. 1883, May 25 F. 1886, Nov. 8	*TREADWELL, HENRY JOHN	2, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
3276	A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1903, May 18	*TREHEARNE, ALFRED FREDERICK ALDRIDGE	45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2895	1895, Sept. 2	TRENCH, ARTHUR	Dromkeen, Cavan, Ireland.
2896	1895, Sept. 2	TRENCH, GEO. FREDERIC, B.A. (Dublin)	Estate Office, Ardfert, Co. Kerry.
2897	1895, Sept. 2	TRENCH, JAMES CURRIE	Coolgraney, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
2899	1895, Sept. 2	TRENCH, PHILIP FRANCIS CHEVENIX	30, Kildare Street, Dublin.
3437	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Nov. 25	*TRENT, WILLIAM EDWARD ...	Homefield, Maple Road, Wallwood Park, Leytonstone, Essex.
2415	1891, Nov. 4	TREPLIN, ERNEST C.	Stoke Court, Taunton, Somersetshire.
1001	1883, Dec. 17	TRETHEWY, HENRY	Silsoe, Amptill, Beds.
1292	1886, Jan. 11	TRIST, JOHN WILLIAM	3, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
592	A. 1880, Dec. 13 F. 1891, Jan. 19	TROLLOPE, HENRY CHARLES ...	7, Hobart Place, S.W.
1131	A. 1884, Mar. 10 F. 1891, Aug. 4	TRUMPER, JOHN ALFRED	27, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2040	1891, Mar. 14	TUBBS, WALTER BURNELL	68 & 69, Shoe Lane, Holborn Circus, W.C.
2470	A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1896, Jan. 6	*TUCKETT, PERCIVAL FOX	2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
2416	1891, Nov. 4	TURNER, ALEXANDER HENRY ...	69, South Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
1495	1888, Nov. 12	TURNER, CHARLES	Oakhurst, East Grinstead, Sussex.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1895, Sept. 2	TURNER, FREDERICK ADOLPHUS BRABAZON	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
1883, Feb. 26	TURNER, FREDERICK JOHN	Mansfield-Woodhouse, Mansfield, Notts.
1890, Nov. 22	TURNER, JOSEPH HARLING	Portland Estate Offices, Kilmarnock.
1888, Dec. 10	TURNER, THOMAS WARNER	Welbeck Abbey, Worksop, Notts.
1885, Jan. 26	TURNOR, EXSUPERIUS WESTON	The Green, Stafford.
1890, Nov. 22	TURTON, EDWARD JAMES	Horkstow, Barton-on-Humber, Lincoln shire.
1898, Oct. 29	*TUTT, EDWIN THOMAS	Market Place, Ampthill, Beds.
A. 1890, Jan. 6 F. 1893, Aug. 9	*TYLER, JAMES WILLIAM	45, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
1895, Sept. 2	TYNDALL, ALBERT HENRY	Ballyanne House, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
1895, Sept. 2	TYRRELL, GARRETT CHARLES, M.A. (<i>Dublin</i>)	Ballinderry, Carbery, Co. Kildare.
A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*UPSDALE, ANDREW REED	738, Romford Road, Manor Park, E.
1883, Feb. 26	VAIZEY, JOHN GEORGE... ..	Bocking, Braintree, Essex, & 44, Bedford Row, W.C.
1891, May 23	VALLANCE, ROBT. F., F.R.I.B.A.	Mansfield, Notts.
1895, Sept. 2	VANDELEUR, CECIL ERNEST	Estate Office, Mallow, Co. Cork.
1895, Sept. 2	VEREKER, HENRY ROBERT... ..	Summerville, Westport, Co. Mayo.
1876, Feb. 21	*VERNON, ARTHUR (<i>Past-President</i>)	Borshams, High Wycombe, Bucks, and 29, Cockspur Street, S.W.
1895, Sept. 2	VERNON, ARTHUR POMEROY	1, Wilton Place, Dublin.
1895, Sept. 2	VERNON, FANE	Pembroke Estate Office, Wilton Place, Dublin.
1891, Nov. 4	†VERNON-INKPEN, GEORGE CHAS.	75, King's Road, Southsea, Hants.
1895, Sept. 2	VERSCOYLE, WILLIAM HENRY FOSTER... ..	Woodley, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
A. 1878, Jan. 28 F. 1883, Oct. 11	VIGERS, LESLIE ROBERT (<i>Member of Council</i>)	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
A. 1880, Dec. 13 F. 1885, Nov. 9	VIGERS, MARTIN	52, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1888, June 15	VIGERS, ROBERT (<i>Past-President</i>)	4, Frederick's Place, E.C., and 4, White- hall Court, S.W.
1888, Nov. 12	VILLAR, JAMES	1A, Cambray, Cheltenham, Gloucester- shire.
A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1898, Dec. 12	*VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM	72, High Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
1889, Mar. 4	WACHER, THOMAS... ..	Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury, Kent.
1891 May 23	WADE, GEORGE TEMPEST	Halford Street, Leicester.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2418	1891, Nov. 4	WADLING, HY. JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	Lamb Building, Temple, E.C.
2419	1891, Nov. 4	WADMORE, BEAUCHAMP, A.R.I.B.A.	8, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane,
1613	1889, Apr. 1	WAGSTAFFE, THOMAS ROGERS ...	11, Devonshire Road, Balham, S.W., and 109, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
843	1882, Dec. 18	WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES RAWLINSON	Shepton Mallet, Somerset.
1631	1889, Nov. 25	WAINWRIGHT, THOMAS TAYLOR (Member of Council)	13, Union Court, Castle St., Liverpool
1332	1887, May 9	WALCOTT, LYONS RODEN SYMPSON	1, Gray's Inn Place, W.C.
1869	1890, Nov. 22	WALKER, FRANCIS ELLIOTT... ..	Estate Office, Eserick, York.
2421	1891, Nov. 4	WALKER, GEORGE BOOTH	Wainfleet, Lincolnshire.
3485	1899, Feb. 16	WALKER, GEORGE JAMES	3, Golden Square, Aberdeen.
743	1882, Feb. 13	WALKER, HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.	Albion Chambers, King Street, Nottingham.
3486	1899, Feb. 16	WALKER, JOHN	74, Bath Street, Glasgow.
2127	1891, May 23	WALKER, JOSEPH	Lenton Avenue, The Park, Nottingham.
1773	1890, Mar. 24	WALKER, JOSHUA	Market Place, Retford, Notts.
659	1881, Dec. 19	WALKER, SAMUEL	22, Moorgate Street, E.C.
1072	1884, Jan. 28	WALL, GEORGE YOUNG	Exchequer Buildings, Durham.
2420	1891, Nov. 4	WALLACE, GEORGE	Municipal Offices, 197, High Holborn, W.C.
3487	1899, Feb. 16	WALLACE, THOMAS DOUGLAS ...	Callendar Park, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.
3326	1898, Oct. 29	WALLACE, WILLIAM SYDNEY SMITH	"Bardennoch," Moniaive, Dumfriesshire.
1028	A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1897, May 31	*WALLIS, JOHN DAVID	57, King Street, Manchester.
785	1882, Mar. 27	WALMSLEY, ARTHUR THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	9, Victoria Street, S.W., and Harbours Board Offices, Dover, Kent.
2042	1891, Mar. 14	WALMSLEY, JOSEPH WILLIAM, F.R.I.B.A.	7, King's Terrace, Southsea, Hants.
3307	1898, Feb. 18	WALMSLEY, ARTHUR TINDAL ...	Royal Engineer Office, Prospect, Mumbai.
3750	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1902, Dec. 8	*WALTER, THOMAS JAMES	Gervis Place, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
1828	1890, May 29	WANKLYN, PHILLIP ENDELL ...	Dixton, near Monmouth.
1407	1887, Dec. 19	WARD, DANIEL	8, Courtenay Street, Plymouth, and Hewton, Beeralston, Devon.
1724	1890, Feb. 10	WARD, FELIX JOHN	The Gardens, Lydbury North, Shropshire.
1469	1888, Mar. 5	WARD, FRANK	Burnville, Tavistock, North Devon.
4029	A. 1883, Dec. 17 F. 1889, Nov. 11	WARD, GEORGE	"Lyndhurst," 2, Stowe Road, Goshawk Road, W.
3911	A. 1901, Oct. 29 F. 1902, Nov. 10	*WARD, HENRY PAYNE	"Burleigh," Reigate Road, Redhill, Surrey.
2909	1895, Sept. 2	WARD, THE HON. SOMERSET ...	Isle o' Valla House, Downpatrick.
660	1881, Dec. 19	WARE, CHAS. EDWIN, M.I.C.E. ...	Gandy Street Chambers, Exeter.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1884, Apr. 21	WARING, CHARLES EDWARD ...	Conservative Club, Cardiff, Glamorgan-shire.
1890, Nov. 22	WARING, HERBERT FULLER ...	46, Earl Street, Maidstone, Kent.
A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1901, July 2	*WARMINGTON, HERBERT ANDREW CROMARTIE	11, Waterloo Place, S.W.
1889, Nov. 25	WARNER, HENRY	Faringdon, Alton, Hants.
A. 1869, Mar. 8 F. 1875, Apr. 12	WARNER, WILLIAM HENRY... ..	130, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
1895, Sept. 2	WARNOCK, THOMAS ARCHIBALD	Portaferry, Co. Down.
1902, Oct. 28	WARWICK, GEORGE ERNEST ...	Valuation Office, Dublin.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1902, Apr. 28	*WATERFIELD, HORACE CLARE ...	Cobham, Surrey.
1891, Nov. 4	WATERMAN, ALBERT JAMES ...	20, Week Street, Maidstone, Kent.
1883, Jan. 29	WATERMAN, JAMES	Tenterden and Ashford, Kent.
1891, Mar. 14	WATERS, EDWARD	The Canal, Salisbury, Wilts.
A. 1882, Feb. 13 F. 1887, Mar. 7	WATERS, WILLIAM RICHARD ...	123, King's Road, Brighton, Sussex.
A. 1884, Feb. 11 F. 1889, Mar. 4	WATKINS, ROBERT ARUNDEL ...	Castle Combe, Chippenham, Wilts.
1888, June 15	WATNEY, DANIEL (Past President)	33, Poultry, E.C.
1891, Jan. 17	WATNEY, DENDY	4A, Frederick's Place, E.C.
A. 1883, May 21 F. 1887, Feb. 21	WATNEY, WALTER DANIEL	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1889, Dec. 9	WATSON, ALFRED	Holmlea, Weybridge, Surrey.
1895, Sept. 2	WATSON, ARTHUR B., LL.B., M.A. (Dublin)	11, Montpelier Parade, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
1880, Mar. 1	WATSON, HERBERT EDWARD ...	New Grove, Petworth, Sussex, and 6, Lendal, York.
A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1899, Nov. 13	*WATSON, HERBERT JOHN	St. Helen's, Cockermouth, Cumberland.
A. 1884, Dec. 8 F. 1895, Sept. 2	*WATSON, JAMES BRUCE	Estate Office, Shirburn, Wallingford.
1891, Nov. 4	WATSON, JOHN	Cogan Chambers, Bowlalley Lane, Hull.
A. 1885, Dec. 7 F. 1894, May 28	*WATSON, JOHN	Wentbridge Lodge, Pontefract, Yorks.
1895, Sept. 2	WATSON, WILLIAM JAMES	Benvenue, Rostrevor, Co. Down.
1888, Feb. 6	WATT, ALEXANDER	Ravenglass, Carnforth, Lancashire.
A. 1876, Dec. 18 F. 1879, Nov. 10	WATTS, CHARLES	13, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.
1891, Nov. 4	WATTS, SAMUEL LINGARD	40, South King Street, Cross Street, Manchester.
1889, Dec. 9	WAY, HENRY JAMES	109, Lower St. James' Street, Newport, Isle of Wight.
1872, May 6	WEALL, JOHN	38, High Street, Watford, Herts.
1884, Jan. 14	WEATHERALL, HENRY	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1902, Sept. 30	*WEATHERILL, GEORGE FORD ...	Farnley, Otley, Yorkshire.
1882, Jan. 16	WRAVER, WILLIAM, M.I.C.E. ...	Town Hall, Kensington, W.
1895, Sept. 2	WEBB, CHARLES	Corrigard, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.
1890, Feb. 10	WEBB, WILLIAM	Keepers Cottage, Furze Hill, Purley, Surrey.
1900, Oct. 30	WEBB, WILLIAM HAROLD	Royal Engineer Office, The Castle, Cape Town, South Africa.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1478	1888, Apr. 16	WEBSTER, ALEXANDER... ..	100, Highgate, and 9, Cliff Terrace, Kendal, Westmoreland.
1908	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1897, Feb. 8	*WEBSTER, HUGH CALTHROP ...	2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
1659	1889, Dec. 9	WELCH, FREDERICK WILLIAM ...	170, North Street, Brighton, and 3 Western Road, Hove, Sussex.
2128	1891, May 23	WELLS, EDWIN	Barnard Castle, Co. Durham.
3606	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1900, Oct. 1	*WELLS, FREDERICK BEAUCHAMP	Oficina del Ingeniero, Ferro Carril Sud, Beunos Aires, South America.
2553	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1896, Oct. 1	*WELLS, WILLIAM HENRY	22, Lower Phillimore Place, W.
1169	A. 1884, May 5 F. 1890, Dec. 8	WELLS, WILLIAM HOWLEY	Estate Office, Evershot, Dorset.
661	1881, Dec. 19	WELLSTED, WM. HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Prince's Dock Chambers, Hull, Yorksh.
2914	1895, Sept. 2	WELPLEY, JAMES	65, George Street Limerick, Ireland
3442	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1902, Dec. 8	*WELSH, HUGH	c/o J. M. Clark, The Bank, Haltwhistle, Carlisle, Cumberland.
3152	1897, Feb. 17	WENBORN, SIDNEY THOMAS ...	Royal Engineer Office. Hong Kong, Ch.
2615	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1895, Dec. 23	*WEST, CHARLES HENRY EDWARD	5A, Orchard Street, Portman Square, W.
3607	A. 1899, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Dec. 9	*WEST, HERBERT JAMES	8, Woburn Place, Russell Square, W.
744	1882, Feb. 13	WESTBURY, GEORGE HENRY ...	The Knoll, Andover, Hants.
2045	1891, Mar. 14	WETHERALL, HARRY LANCASTER	Brachlyn, Winchfield, Hants.
1454	1888, Feb. 6	WHALLEY, HENRY SHAW	3, Hunter Street, Town Hall Square, Chester.
3139	A. 1896, Oct. 28 F. 1900, May 21	*WHEATLEY, STEPHEN GLADSTONE	28 and 29, Chancery Lane, W.C.
2554	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1897, June 28	*WHEELER, JOHN HENRY WEST ...	1, Sydney Street, Fulham Road, S.W.
2616	A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1897, Oct. 4	*WHITAKER, ERNEST VICTOR ...	8, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.
2427	1891, Nov. 4	WHITE, ALFRED EDWARD, M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Hull, Yorkshire.
3015	1896, Jan. 21	WHITE, ARTHUR	99, George Street, Limerick, Ireland
1959	1891, Jan. 17	WHITE, CHARLES ALEXANDER ...	18, High Street, Dorking, Surrey.
2428	1891, Nov. 4	WHITE, JAMES ALEXANDER... ..	18, High Street, Dorking, Surrey.
745	1882, Feb. 13	WHITE, JOHN	Warrington, Lancashire.
2916	1895, Sept. 2	WHITE, RICHARD	Estate Office, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny
2429	1891, Nov. 4	WHITE, WILLIAM HENRY	Eldon Buildings, 15, 16, and 17, E. Street, E.C.
701	1882, Jan. 16	WHITELEY, CHARLES PERRY ...	82, Queen Street, E.C.
2723	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1896, May 11	*WHITTAKER, JOHN DRONSFIELD, B.A. (Cantab.)	Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
3759	A. 1900, Oct. 30 F. 1902, July 14	*WHITTEN, GEORGE JACKSON ...	Flint House, Tenby, South Wales.
2998	A. 1895, Oct. 24 F. 1900, Nov. 12	*WHITTON, PERCY	24, Gandy Street, Exeter, Devon.
3303	1898, Feb. 18	WHYTE, JOHN... ..	Hollybank, St. Ninians, by Stirling,
1790	1890, Apr. 14	WIGLEY, GEORGE DAVYS EDWARD	Winslow, Bucks.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. 1870, Feb. 7	WIGRAM, JOHN	South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
F. 1876, Nov. 13		
A. 1898, Oct. 29	*WIGRAM, REGINALD SPENCER ...	Allerton House, Chapel Allerton, Leeds, Yorkshire.
F. 1899, Oct. 2		
1892, Feb. 26	WILBRAHAM, EDWARD SIDNEY ...	Estate Office, St. Giles, Salisbury, Wilts.
1891, Mar. 14	WILDE, WILLIAM	Prockett House, Sharrow, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
1891, Nov. 4	WILKIN, HORACE MARTIN	King's Lynn, Norfolk.
1891, Nov. 4	WILKINS, WILLIAM	Athenæum Square, Llanelly, Carmar- thenshire.
1882, Jan. 30	WILKINSON, GEORGE AYSCOUGH	7, Poultry, E.C.
1891, Jan. 17	WILKINSON, GEORGE HERBERT ...	7, Poultry, E.C.
1884, Dec. 8	WILKINSON, THOMAS	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30A, Western Road, Hove, Sussex.
1890, Mar. 10	WILLIAMS, EDWARD BICKERTON...	City Chambers, 82, New St., Birmingham.
1891, Nov. 4	WILLIAMS, GERALD GARNONS ...	St. John's Mount, Brecon, S. Wales.
A. 1895, Mar. 6	*WILLIAMS, HENRY CUTHBERT ...	45, Grey Coat Gardens, Victoria St., S.W.
F. 1898, May 2		
1884, Feb. 11	WILLIAMS, JOHN	Gwernhefin, Bala, North Wales.
A. 1875, Jan. 18	WILLIAMS, LEONARD JAMES ...	118, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
F. 1890, Feb. 24		
A. 1880, Jan. 19	WILLIAMS, WILLIAM HERBERT ...	Great Western Railway, Paddington, W.
F. 1883, Apr. 16		
1893, Oct. 4	*WILLIS, EDWARD	Forth Lodge, 293, Willesden Lane, Willesden Green, N.W.
F. 1897, Feb. 22		
1895, Sept. 2	WILLIS, GILBERT DE LAVAL... ..	4, Kildare Street, Dublin.
1895, Sept. 2	WILLIS, HENRY DE LAVAL	Ennis, Co. Clare.
1889, Feb. 25	WILLMOT, GEORGE DYOTT	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
A. 1882, Apr. 24	WILLMOT, JOHN	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
F. 1887, May 9		
1895, Sept. 2	WILSON, ARTHUR JN. DE COURCY	Garvagh, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford, Ireland.
A. 1898, Oct. 29	*WILSON, FREDERICK ROBERT ...	10, St. Nicholas Rd., Upper Tooting, S.W.
F. 1899, Oct. 2		
1883, Dec. 17	WILSON, SIR JACOB	Chillingham Barns, Belford, North- umberland.
1899, Feb. 16	WILSON, JAMES	26, Renfield Street, Glasgow.
A. 1896, Oct. 28	*WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD ...	St. Andrew's Chambers, Albert Square, Manchester.
F. 1899, Jan. 23		
1881, Dec. 19	WILSON, THOMAS SILK... ..	Albert Square, Manchester.
1891, Jan. 17	WILSON, WILLIAM HENRY	29, Fountain Street, Manchester.
1891, Nov. 4	WINN, THOMAS	92, Albion Street, Leeds.
1898, Feb. 18	WINNING, DOUGLAS CAMPBELL WILLS	Municipal Buildings, Broughty Ferry, N.B.
1891, Jan. 17	WINTERTON, HARRY JOHN CAM- PION	St. Mary's Chambers, Lichfield, Stafford- shire.
1891, Jan. 17	WINTERTON, WILLIAM MOXON ...	Walton Warren, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2437	1891, Nov. 4	WISE, CHARLES DACRES	Toddington, Winchcomb, Gloucestershire.
2047	1891, Mar. 11	WITHALL, LATHAM AUGUSTUS, F.R.I.B.A.	Jewry House, Old Jewry, E.C.
2130	1891, May 23	WOLFENDEN, THOMAS	Estate Office, Scarisbrick Hall, n Ormskirk, Lancashire.
2438	1891, Nov. 4	WOLLEY, THOMAS JOHN	Clungunford Estate Office, Aston-Clun, Salop.
2640	A. 1894, Feb. 23 F. 1899, Jan. 22	*WONNACOTT, ERNEST WILLIAM MALPAS, A.R.I.B.A.	Berkeley House, Berkeley Square, W
1903	A. 1890, Nov. 22 F. 1891, May 25	*WOOD, CHARLES BRUCE	26, Haldon Road, West Hill, Wandsworth S.W.
1474	1888, Mar. 19	WOOD, JOHN DANIEL	6, Mount Street, W.
2724	A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1901, Apr. 29	*†WOOD, LESLIE STUART	College View, East Grinstead, Sussex.
3447	A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, Apr. 29	*WOOD-MARTIN, HENRY ROGER BROMHEAD	Cleveragh, Sligo, Ireland.
2048	1891, Mar. 14	WOOD, WILLIAM	Ivymeath, Snodland, Rochester, Kent.
1873	1890, Nov. 22	WOODBIDGE, STEPHEN, JUN., ...	210, High Street, Brentford.
1874	1890, Nov. 22	WOODFORDE, LIONEL BURNET ...	Milton Ferry, Peterborough, Northamptonshire.
2131	1891, May 23	WOODMAN, THOMAS FOSTER ...	32, St. Peter Street, St. Albans, Hert.
3507	1899, Oct. 30	*WOODROW, THOMAS JOHN	18, Coleman Street, E.C.
2557	A. 1892, Nov. 28 F. 1895, Sept. 23	*WOODS, ARTHUR GEORGE	Hampton House, Grove Road, Hounslow Middlesex.
2132	1891, May 23	WOODS, THOMAS	4 and 5, Church Parade, Hounslow Middlesex.
2439	1891, Nov. 4	WOODTHORPE, EDMUND, F.R.I.B.A., M.A. (Oxon.)	32, Gresham Street, E.C.
711	A. 1882, Jan. 16 F. 1890, Apr. 14	WOODWARD, WM., A.R.I.B.A. ...	13, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.
2440	1891, Nov. 4	WOOLER, WALTER HERNAMAN ...	Waterloo Street, Weston-super-Mare Somersetshire.
2049	1891, Mar. 14	WOOLLEY, JOHN TURTON	Salisbury, Wilts.
613	1881, Feb. 21	WOOLLEY, REGINALD	Silver Street, Lincoln, & South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
427	A. 1876, Feb. 7 F. 1880, Nov. 8	WOOLLEY, THOMAS CECIL SMITH	South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
267	A. 1871, Nov. 13 F. 1877, Jan. 29	WOOLLEY, W. EDWARD (Member of Council)	The Red House, Loughborough Leicestershire.
1876	1890, Nov. 22	WORDSWORTH, ROBERT WALTER	Whitemoor, Ollerton, Notts.
680	A. 1881, Dec. 19 F. 1887, Jan. 10	WREATHALL, ROBERT T.	The Vestry Hall, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C., and M. House, Greenhill, Harrow.
2441	1891, Nov. 4	WRENNALL, WILLIAM	9, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
2442	1891, Nov. 4	WRIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM, M.A. (Cantab.)	21, Parkinson Street, Nottingham.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1891, Nov. 4	WRIGHT, GEORGE THOMAS GREEN	3, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	WRIGHT, JAMES	Rawcliffe, near Selby, Yorkshire.
1872, Dec. 9	WRIGHT, WILLIAM EDWARD ...	King's Lynn, Norfolk.
1890, Feb. 24	WRIGHTSON, ARTHUR FREDERICK	26, Budge Row, E.C.
A. 1894, Oct. 30 F. 1902, Dec. 8	*WYATT, ARCHIBALD	The Jungle, Portchester, Hampshire.
A. 1898, Oct. 29 F. 1901, July 2	*WYATT, HERBERT GUY BUCKELL	10, West Pallant, Chichester, Sussex.
1882, Jan. 30	WYATT, OLIVER NEWMAN	East Street, Chichester, Sussex.
A. 1893, Oct. 4 F. 1895, Nov. 1	*WYLES, JOHN WALTER... ..	Shortlands, Woodford Road, South Woodford, Essex.
1884, Mar. 10	WYLEY, HENRY JAMES	Bridgnorth, Shropshire.
1884, Dec. 8	WYLEY, WILLIAM JOHN	2, School Chambers, Shrewsbury, Shrop- shire.
1895, Sept. 2	WYNNE, ALFRED HENRY	Collon, Drogheda, Co. Louth.
1891, Nov. 4	YORK, HENRY	East Barnet Valley Urban District Coun- cil, Station Road, New Barnet, Herts.
A. 1881, Jan. 10 F. 1891, Jan. 5	YOUNG, ANDREW	London County Council, 17, Spring Gar- dens, S.W.
1892, Feb. 26	YOUNG, CHARLES	Alton, Hants.
1890, May 29	YOUNG, DOUGLAS	51, Coleman Street, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	YOUNG, EDWARD HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E.	Central Chambers, South Castle Street, Liverpool.
1895, Sept. 2	YOUNG, GEORGE LAWRENCE ...	Randalstown, Co. Antrim.
A. 1891, Nov. 4 F. 1892, Nov. 14	*YOUNG, HARRY AUSTIN LINDSAY	The Johnstone Estate Office, Weymouth, Dorset.
A. 1878, Dec. 9 F. 1891, Feb. 2	YOUNG, MORGAN HENRY	17, Southampton St., Bloomsbury Square W.C.
1891, Nov. 4	YOUNG, OSWALD WILLIAM	Mersey Docks & Harbour Board, Liver- pool.
1891, Nov. 4	YOUNG, THOMAS	6, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
A. 1897, Oct. 26 F. 1900, Feb. 12	*YOUNG, THOMAS JOHN	South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.
1899, Feb. 16	YUILLE, ROBERT	70, South Portland Street, Glasgow.

Total number of Fellows, 1,878.

Professional Associates.

The names of those Professional Associates who have qualified for the Class by Examination are distinguished thus *

The names of those Professional Associates who have further qualified by Examination for, but have not yet been transferred to, the Class of Fellows, are distinguished thus †

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
2618	1894, Oct. 30	*ADAMS, GERALD JAMES FREDERICK	35, St. George's Street, Canterbury, Kent Town Hall Chambers, Herne Bay, Kent
3950	1902, Oct. 28	*ADAMS, GILBERT MATTHEWS ...	13, Alma Road, Canonbury, N.
2929	1895, Oct. 21	*ADAMS, HERBERT	38, Sloane Street, Belgravia, S.W.
3780	1901, Oct. 29	*ALLEN, FRED TREGARTHEN ...	21, Bonfield Road, Lewisham, S.E.
2564	1893, Oct. 4	*ALLEN, JOHN PARNELL	23, Victoria Buildings, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
3951	1902, Oct. 28	*ALLEN, LESLIE HERBERT	4, Holmbury View, Upper Clapton, N.
3339	1898, Oct. 29	*ALLPRESS, HORACE EDWARD ...	59, Perrymead Street, Eel Brook Common, S.W.
3952	1902, Oct. 28	*AMIES, HERBERT CHRISTOPHER...	117, Pinhoe Road, Exeter, Devonshire
3781	1901, Oct. 29	*ANDERSON, HENRY	Care of J. S. Foster, Portmadoc, Carnarvon.
2931	1895, Oct. 21	*ANDERSON, THOMAS JOHN	70, Grand Parade, Haringay, N.
3340	1898, Oct. 29	*ANDREWS, ARTHUR GEORGE ...	West View, Dee Banks, Chester.
3341	1898, Oct. 29	*ANDREWS, HERBERT GEORGE ...	28, Somerset Road, Tottenham, N.
3071	1896, Oct. 28	*ANDREWS, STEPHEN HAMPTON ...	29, Penshurst Road, South Hackney, N.
3193	1897, Oct. 26	*APPLEBY, FRANK SEFTON	60, Woodcroft Road, Liverpool.
3953	1902, Oct. 28	*†APPLEBY, JOHN HENRY JAMES...	Fareham, Hampshire.
3782	1901, Oct. 29	*ARMSTRONG, ALBERT LESLIE ...	Blairgowrie, Dragon Parade, Harrogate Yorkshire.
3783	1901, Oct. 29	*ARMSTRONG, JAMES GIBBONS DICKSON	Bennett Grange, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
3509	1899, Oct. 30	*ARMSTRONG, JOHN WM. WILSON	"Blacon," Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.
1877	1890, Nov. 22	*ARMYTAGE, FRANCIS REGINALD	Windsor House, Shrewsbury, Shropshire
3622	1900, Feb. 23	*ARNOLD, ALAN	Westgate Chambers, Winchester, Hampshire.
3640	1900, Oct. 30	*ARNOLD, HARRY HAGON	Victoria Chambers, Bank Plain, Norfolk.
4108	1903, Feb. 20	*ASHTON, ARTHUR WARD	Geirionydd, Welsh Walls, Oswestry Shropshire.
2650	1894, Oct. 30	*ASTLEY, REGINALD BASIL	Acton Reynold, Shrewsbury, Shropshire
3343	1898, Oct. 29	*ATTLEE, EDWARD GUY	Green Lane, Burbage, Buxton, Derbyshire.
3784	1901, Oct. 29	*AUBREY, WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP..	19, East Street, Thame, Oxfordshire.
3785	1901, Oct. 29	*AUSTIN, FRANK HOLMAN	Baldock's Farm, Theydon Bois, Essex

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1901, Oct. 29	*BAILEY, PERCIVAL HENRY ASHBY	Surveyor's Office, The Straits, Dudley, Staffordshire.
1879, Dec. 8	BALDING, ALBERT	57, Coleman St., E.C., & Barkway, Herts.
1901, Oct. 29	*BALDWIN-WISEMAN, WILLIAM RALPH, M.Sc., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E.	2, Beckford Terrace, Manchester Street, Southampton, Hampshire.
1888, Dec. 10	*BALL, JAMES BENJAMIN	Engineer's Office, L. D. & E. C. Railway, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
1902, Oct. 28	*BAMFORD, WALTER HERBERT...	Estate Department, Euston Station, W.C.
1900, Oct. 30	*BANKS, EDWARD JOHN STANLEY	101, Bethune Road, Stamford Hill, N.
1902, Oct. 28	*BARCLAY, ROBERT HERMAN ...	41, High Street, Clapham, S.W.
1890, Nov. 22	*BARCLAY, THOMAS	Southfield, Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
1901, Oct. 29	*BARKER, HERBERT GRAHAM ...	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
1885, Jan. 26	*BARRATT, HARRY... ..	Hill View, Corser Street, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
1902, Oct. 28	*BASTABLE, JOHN DANIEL	13, Albert Road, Morecambe, Lancashire.
1901, Oct. 29	*BATTERBURY, NORMAN BONIFACE	Rushton, Wellington, Shropshire.
1900, Oct. 30	*BAYLIS, ALBERT EDWARD ...	25, Durand Gardens, Brixton, S.W.
1899, Oct. 30	*BAYLIS, ALFRED WILLIAM	98, Ryland Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
1896, Oct. 28	*BEACH, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM HICKS, CAPT.	Mancetter House, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
1891, Nov. 4	*BEASLEY, JOHN ARTHUR LLEWELLYN	37, Friar Lane, Leicester.
1903, Feb. 20	*BEASLEY, THOMAS CALVERT PLATT	Harston, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
1898, Oct. 29	*BEDWELL, ERNEST CHARLES ...	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
1901, Oct. 29	*BELL, ALBERT HENRY	Woburn Lodge, Addlestone, Surrey.
1895, Oct. 24	*BELL-JOHN, HARRY	H.M. Public Works Department, Pretoria, B.S.A.
1895, Oct. 24	*BENTLEY, HAROLD EDWIN ...	Percy Lodge, Twickenham Road Teddington.
1901, Oct. 29	*BERRY, ALGERNON LAWRENCE ...	"Rutherford," Pampisford Road, South Croydon.
1898, Oct. 29	*BERRY, CHARLES WINDSOR ...	Ashburton Road, Addiscombe, Surrey.
1902, Oct. 28	*BERRY, HENRY FRANK	West House, St. Vincent Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
1898, Oct. 29	*BETENSON, FREDERIC ROGER ...	8, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
1901, Oct. 29	*BETTGER, HAROLD ALFRED... ..	46, Ashford Road, Cricklewood, N.W.
1898, Oct. 29	*BETTRIDGE, JOHN CHARLES LEBON	Salterton, Merton Hall Road, Merton, S.W.
1898, Oct. 29	*BIBBEY, THOMAS	Surveyor's Office, Audley, Staffordshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3196	1897, Oct. 26	*BICKFORD, JOSEPH GRANT ...	50, Kenilworth Court, Putney, S.W.
3644	1900, Oct. 30	*BINGHAM, WILLIAM RAPER ...	2, The Hermitage, Richmond, Surrey.
3199	1897, Oct. 26	*BLACKSHAW, CHARLES ...	3, Victoria Mansions, Grange Willesden Green, N.W.
3793	1901, Oct. 29	*BLISS, THEODORE STEPHEN ...	Middleton Stoney, Bicester, Oxon.
3958	1902, Oct. 28	*BLORE, CHARLES GORDON ...	40, Mill Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
2935	1895, Oct. 24	*BLOUNT, EDWARD ...	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
1283	1885, Dec. 7	*BLUNDELL, HARRY, A.M.I.C.E. ...	Engineer's Office, Cheshire Lines Railway, Central Station, Liverpool.
1158	1884, May 5	BLUNT, HERBERT ARTHUR SCAWEN	Estate Office, Bifrons, near Canterbury, Kent.
3352	1898, Oct. 29	*BLYTH, GEORGE ALFRED ...	24, Lonsdale Road, Barnes, S.W.
3646	1900, Oct. 30	*BLYTH, HAROLD KING ...	Okus Farm, Swindon, Wilts.
3959	1902, Oct. 28	*BOAZMAN, HENRY, JUN. ...	Acorn Bank, Penrith, Cumberland.
3077	1896, Oct. 28	*BODEN, MAURICE ...	133, Finchley Road, N.W.
2570	1893, Oct. 4	*BODGER, PERCY MORRIS ...	Alexander Lodge, 4, St. Faith's Lane, Norwich, Norfolk.
1159	1884, May 5	BOND, FREDERICK GEORGE ...	Old Bank House, Ipswich, Suffolk.
2936	1895, Oct. 24	*BOORD, WALTER BERTRAM ...	Bewerley, Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire.
3512	1899, Oct. 30	*BOOTH, ERNEST WITTON ...	Borough Engineer's Office, Croy, Surrey.
3078	1896, Oct. 28	*BÖSHER, VICTOR EVANS ...	13, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.
3960	1902, Oct. 28	*BOULTON, CHARLES VALENTINE ...	17, Wandle Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
3647	1900, Oct. 30	*BOURCHIER, CLAUD J. ...	Charleville, Estate Office, Tullamore, Kings' County, Ireland.
1331	1886, Dec. 6	*BOUSFIELD, EDWIN VAUGHAN DAVENPORT ...	99, Gresham Street, E.C.
2133	1891, May 23	*BOWDEN, ERNEST NEWTON ...	Mitford House, Brooklands, Cheshire.
3794	1901, Oct. 29	*BOWDEN-BUSWELL, FREDERICK ...	The Laurels, Newnham, Daventry, Northamptonshire.
1523	1888, Dec. 10	*BOWER, ARTHUR WENTWORTH CHIVERS ...	Moat Hall, Ouseburn, Yorkshire.
3961	1902, Oct. 28	*BOYTON, BERTRAM ALFRED ...	Messrs. Boyton, Pegram, and Partners, Walham Green, S.W.
3513	1899, Oct. 30	*BRADSHAW, ARTHUR GEORGE ...	7, Gage Street, Lancaster.
3079	1896, Oct. 28	*BRADSHAW, ARTHUR STANLEY ...	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town of Bedford.
3962	1902, Oct. 28	*BRADSHAW, HAROLD CLAUD ...	Tylnes Hall Estate Office, Rotherham, Winchfield, Hampshire.
3963	1902, Oct. 28	*BRAMLEY, FRANCIS HERBERT ...	Claremont Crescent, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
3514	1899, Oct. 30	*BRAND, EDMUND ...	The Grove, Pevensey, Sussex, Maadieh (Ligne de Rosette), Egypt.
3964	1902, Oct. 28	*BREALEY, REGINALD WOODHOUSE ...	Rose Bank, Leek, Staffordshire.
3795	1901, Oct. 29	*BRENT, THOMAS ...	51, Station Road, Redhill, Surrey.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1891, Jan. 17	*BREVETOR, THOMAS	28, Eldon Street, E.C.
1889, Dec. 9	*BRIDGFORD, LEO APPLETON ...	28, Cross Street, Manchester.
1900, Feb. 23	*  BRIDGEWATER, CLEMENT JOSEPH BENTLEY	80, Cheapside, E.C.
1900, Oct. 30	*  BRIERLEY, HUGH COLLEY ...	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.
1887, Feb. 21	*BRIGGS, JOHN... ..	13, Cavendish Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
1900, Oct. 30	*BRIMACOMBE, CHARLES SEYMOUR	5, Worcester Gardens, Clapham Com- mon, S.W.
1902, Oct. 28	*BROAD, SYDNEY LOWTHER	33, Benbow Road, Hammersmith, S.W.
1899, Oct. 30	*  BROOKER, FREDERICK GEORGE	Elm Bank, Sevenoaks, Kent.
1899, Oct. 30	*BROOKS, WILLIAM NATHANIEL ...	White Lodge, Thoresby Park, Ollerton, Newark.
1884, Jan. 28	BROWN, ALEXANDER	Home Farm, Hothfield, Ashford, Kent.
1899, Feb. 16	*BROWN, ARTHUR FREDERICK ...	17, Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.
1902, Oct. 28	*BROWN, JAMES CARTER	Meathop, Grange-over-Sands, Cumber- land.
1901, Oct. 29	*BROWN, JOHN... ..	Abingdon Street, Northampton.
1902, Feb. 21	*BROWN, LESLY JOHN	14, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.
1898, Oct. 29	*BROWN, THOMAS, JUN.	67, Lowther Street, Whitehaven, Cumber- land.
1887, Dec. 19	*BROWN, WILLIAM EDWARD... ..	"Langla," Rosslyn Rd, Watford, Herts., and 22, Savile Row, Regent Street. W.
1902, Oct. 28	*  BROWN, WILLIAM HENRY ...	40, Fawnbrake Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E.
1894, Feb. 23	*BROWN, WILLIAM LOBIN TRANT	332, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*BROWNE, EUSTACE MONTAGUE ...	12, Gordon Mansions, W.C.
1900, Oct. 30	*BROWNING, EGBERT GEORGE ...	Royal Engineer Office, Curragh Camp, Ireland.
1901, Oct. 29	*BROWNING, SYDNEY BRODRICK ...	Farnah House, Duffield, near Derby.
1894, Oct. 30	*BRUCE, ALEXANDER DAVID... ..	Elvetham Estate Office, Winchfield, Hants.
1899, Oct. 30	*  BRUTON, BASIL VASSAR	Albion Chambers, King St., Gloucester.
1900, Oct. 30	*  BRUZAUD, GEORGE JOSEPH ...	Llanstephan, Springfield Meadows, Wey- bridge, Surrey.
1900, Oct. 30	*BRYAN, ARTHUR	Church Avenue, Water Orton, Warwick- shire.
1883, May, 21	BUCKLAND, WILLIAM THOMAS ...	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*BUCKLEY, ALFRED EUSTACE ...	George Street Chambers, Halifax, York- shire.
1901, Oct. 29	*BUCKWELL, ROBERT LEIGHTON ...	Newington Vicarage, Hythe, Kent.
1890, Jan. 6	*BULBECK, GEORGE	Clanfield, 84, Elms Road, Clapham Park, S.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*BULL, THOMAS HENRY... ..	London County Council, Architect's De- partment, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3653	1900, Oct. 30	*BULLEY, HORACE WILLIAM... ..	41, Polsloe Road, Exeter, Devon.
2508	1892, Nov. 28	*BURDER, REGINALD EDWARD CAMPBELL	Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Shropshire.
3654	1900, Oct. 30	*BURMAN, WILLIAM	Sunnyside House, Quarndon, near De
3968	1902, Oct. 28	*BURNETT, JOHN	Gopsall, Atherstone, Leicestershire.
3355	1898, Oct. 29	*BURROUGHES, CHARLES FITZ-PATRICK	Stoughton, Leicester.
3204	1897, Oct. 26	*BURROWS, FRANK HERBERT ...	41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
1412	1887, Dec. 19	*BUSS, FLEETWOOD GEORGE WILLIAM	City Bank Chambers, 44, Theobald Road, Bedford Row, W.C.
3358	1898, Oct. 29	*BUTCHER, THOMAS EWEN	Hen Grove, St. Leonards, near Tring, Hertfordshire.
2941	1895, Oct. 24	*BUTLER, RICHARD PIERCE	Ballin Temple, Tullow, Co. Carlow.
3518	1899, Oct. 30	*BUTTENSHAW, ERNEST NEWTH ...	South View, Sunnyside, St. Albans, Herts.
1160	1884, May 5	BUTTERWORTH, JOSIAH	Mansfield, Notts.
3802	1901, Oct. 29	*CABLE, CHARLES VINCENT	The Turret, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire.
2658	1894, Oct. 30	*CAMBRIDGE, WILLIAM JAMES ...	Heckford Lodge, Eaton Hastings, Farnham, Berks.
3359	1898, Oct. 29	*CAMPBELL, CHARLES HOWARD ...	Departo Ingenieros, Ferro Carril Sud, Buenos Aires, South America.
4110	1903, Feb. 20	*CANCH, THOMAS RICHARD	Craigard, St. Andrew's, Fifeshire.
3969	1902, Oct. 28	*CANDY, WALTER EMMANUEL	Encombe, Wareham, Dorset.
799	1882, Apr. 24	CARD, HENRY	North Street, Lewes, Sussex.
249	1870, Dec. 12	CARDALL, FREDERIC WILLIAM ...	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
3492	1899, Feb. 16	*CARGILL, CAMPBELL FEATHERSTON	198, Blythe Road, W.
3970	1902, Oct. 28	*CARR, ARTHUR BENTLEY	Cold Springs, Buxton, Derbyshire.
3360	1898, Oct. 29	*CARR, HERBERT FRANCIS	170, Oxford Road, Reading, Berks.
2452	1891, Nov. 4	*CARR, THOMAS EDMUND	19, St. Mary's Road, Bayswater, W.
1413	1887, Dec. 19	*CARTER, ALFRED PRESLEY	Rosslyn, Rectory Road, Rickmansworth, Herts.
3207	1897, Oct. 26	*CASSIN, CHARLES LANGA	Mayfield, 94, Catford Hill, S.E.
3082	1896, Oct. 28	*CATHCART, ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, THE HON.	31, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
3803	1901, Oct. 29	*CATLEUGH, WILLIAM DENZIL ...	"Clyffe," Richmond Wood, Bournemouth, Hants.
4111	1903, Feb. 20	*CATON, THOMAS LINFIELD	82, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.
3361	1898, Oct. 29	*CHADWICK, SPENCER	2, Pall Mall East, S.W.
1572	1889, Jan. 28	*CHALCRAFT, HENRY TERRELL ...	48, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1901, Oct. 29	*CHAMBERLAIN, CHARLES	c/o. Donald Pearce, P.O. Box 1122, Jubilee Gold Mine, Johannesburg, B.S.A.
1902, Oct. 28	*CHAMPERNOWNE, AMYAS WALTER	Sidbury Manor Estate Office, Sidbury Sidmouth, Devonshire.
1893, Oct. 4	*CHAMPION, GEORGE ERNEST ...	Redwall Farm, Linton, Kent.
1902, Oct. 28	*CHANDLER, JOHN	Bank Chambers, Finchley, N.
1883, Dec. 17	CHAPMAN, VAUGHAN GODFREY ST. JOHN	82, Queen Street, E.C.
1901, Feb. 21	*CHARLES, MICHAEL THOMAS, B.A. (<i>Cantab</i>)	Pelsall Hall, near Walsall, Staffordshire.
1901, Oct. 29	*CHATELL, ARTHUR PAUL	29A, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1888, Dec. 10	*CHENEY, EDWIN JOHN, M.A. (<i>Cantab</i>)	Brooks Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk.
1898, Oct. 29	*¶CHESTERTON, FRANK SIDNEY ...	51, Cheapside, E.C.
1900, Oct. 30	*¶CHESTERTON, SIDNEY JAMES ...	140, Kensington High Street, W.
1892, Nov. 28	*CHILD, CHARLES	Slinfold, near Horsham, Sussex.
1888, Dec. 10	*CHILD, EDMUND HERBERT, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Middle Pavement, Nottingham.
1903, Feb. 20	*CHILWELL, CHARLES VYVYAN ...	6, Weymouth Street, W.
1897, Oct. 26	*CHIPP, GEORGE	Fontmell Magna, Shaftesbury, Dorset.
1899, Oct. 30	*CHURCH, GEOFFREY REDMORE ...	63, Belsize Park, N.W.
1898, Oct. 29	*¶CLARK, NATHANIEL, JUN. ...	Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, R.S.O., Durham.
1897, Oct. 26	*CLARKE, CHARLES WENTWORTH	Southfield, Hessle, East Yorkshire.
1899, Oct. 30	*¶CLARKE, LEONARD EUSTACE ...	Corrig Lodge, Foynes, Co. Limerick.
1876, Feb. 7	CLAYDEN, WALTER	6, Moorgate Street, E.C.
1900, Oct. 30	*CLUNN, THOMAS HENRY GWYTHYR	9, Cwrt-y-vil Road, Penarth, Cardiff.
1900, Oct. 30	*COBB, HENRY ALFRED WILLIAM	Care of R. H. Green, Lacton Hall, Willesborough, near Ashford, Kent.
1902, Oct. 28	*¶COBB, HENRY FREDERICK ...	Higham, Kent.
1901, Oct. 29	*¶COBB, ROBERT	Higham, near Rochester, Kent.
1897, Oct. 26	*COBBE, HENRY ALEXANDER ...	Hatfield, Herts.
1902, Oct. 28	*COCKE, EDMUND SIDNEY DEAN ...	2, Liverpool Road, Ealing, W.
1901, Oct. 29	*¶COCKS, JOHN FREDERICK ...	South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.
1901, Oct. 29	*COKER, HARRY REGINALD ELLIS	The Homestead, 140, East Dulwich Grove, London, S.E.
1902, Oct. 28	*COKER, RALPH HECTOR	The Homestead, 140, East Dulwich Grove, S.E.
1898, Oct. 29	*COLE, FRANCIS JOSEPH	Director of Works Department, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham, Kent.
1902, Oct. 28	*¶COLE, HERBERT COVINGTON ...	Greta House, Church End, Finchley, N.
1899, Oct. 30	*¶COLE, JAMES THOMSON	Fell Court, Torquay, Devonshire.
1901, Oct. 29	*COLES, JAMES HATCH	Care of Messrs. Crawter, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1202	1884, May 26	COLLIER, ARTHUR CHARLES ...	5, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
3811	1901, Oct. 29	*COLLIS, ERNEST ALBERT	65, Brunswick Street, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
1831	1890, May 29	*COLLYER, DANIEL WILLIAM ...	49, Miller Arcade, Preston, Lancashire.
3366	1898, Oct. 29	*CONSTABLE, JOHN	3, Prince of Wales Place, The Caniche, Guernsey.
3812	1901, Oct. 29	*COOK, CECIL NEWTON	142, Highbury New Park, London, N.
3524	1899, Oct. 30	*COOK, EDWARD ARTHUR	Dennington Lodge, Framlingham, Suffolk.
3662	1900, Oct. 30	*COOK, FREDERICK CHARLES ...	Council Offices, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
3212	1897, Oct. 26	*COOKE, FREDERICK ROPER	4, Quex Road, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
2510	1892, Nov. 28	*COOKE, LIONEL	66, Cannon Street, E.C.
3663	1900, Oct. 30	*COOKE-YARBOROUGH, ORFEUR FREDERIC	Campsmount, Doncaster, Yorkshire.
3664	1900, Oct. 30	*COOPER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS ...	Messrs. Newman, 33 and 34, Savoy Row, W., and 25, Carminia Road, Balham, S.W.
3813	1901, Oct. 29	*COOPER, HARRY THOMAS	7, St. James's Street, London, S.W.
3665	1900, Oct. 30	*COPE, GERALD HARWOOD	Malpas, Cheshire.
3367	1898, Oct. 29	*COPE, WILLIAM GEORGE	8, Orchard Street, Portman Square, W.
3666	1900, Oct. 30	*CORBETT, JOHN ROOKE, M.A. (Cantab.)	9, Albert Square, Manchester.
2945	1895, Oct. 24	*CORFIELD, THOMAS	212, Brockley Road, S.E.
3084	1896, Oct. 28	*CORY, EDWARD JOHN, CAPTAIN	High Street, Rye, Sussex.
3213	1897, Oct. 26	*COUNCELL, THOMAS JAMES	15, Maurice Road, St. Andrew's Park, Bristol.
2946	1895, Oct. 24	*COWELL, HERBERT LEE	Central Chambers, Newquay, Cornwall.
3085	1896, Oct. 28	*COWELL, WILFRED LEE	Newquay, Cornwall.
3086	1896, Oct. 28	*COWIN, NORRIS TYNWALD ...	12, Shortmarket Street, Cape Town, B.S.A.
747	1882, Feb. 13	COWPER, RICHARD WILLIAM ...	81, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
2573	1893, Oct. 4	*COX, REGINALD JOHN	19, Preston Street, Brighton, Sussex.
3977	1902, Oct. 28	*CRABTREE, PERCY	1, Poplar Street, Leigh, Lancashire.
3525	1899, Oct. 30	*CRAGG, GEORGE EDWIN	Cayley Estate Office, Wynnstay Chambers, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire.
3667	1900, Oct. 30	*CRAMPHORN, CHARLES HUBERT	69, Byne Road, Sydenham, S.E.
3526	1899, Oct. 30	*CRAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY ...	The Park, Mansfield, Notts.
2661	1894, Oct. 30	*CREGEEN, HUGH STOWELL, JUN....	"Ashdene," Enslin Road, New Eltham, S.E.
415	1881, Mar. 21	CRESSWELL, JOHN THEODORE ROSE	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
3668	1900, Oct. 30	*CROCKATT, HARRY	36, Mostyn Street, Llandudno, N. Wales.
3527	1899, Oct. 30	*CROFT, GEORGE HERBERT	10, Sussex Square, Brighton, Sussex.
3528	1899, Oct. 30	*CROOK, HOLLIS AUGUSTUS	6, Elm Gardens, Hammersmith, W.
2662	1894, Oct. 30	*CROSIER, CHARLES	The Estate Office, 6, Chestnut Road, West Norwood, S.E.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1886, Dec. 6	*CROSLAND, WALTER	Estate Office, Buscot Park, Faringdon, Berks.
1889, Jan. 4	*CROUCH, JAMES LEONARD	29, Basinghall Street, E.C.
1896, June 2	*CROZIER, GEORGE FRANCIS... ..	Sallowmount, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.
1901, Oct. 29	*CRUMP, EDWARD HAROLD	Urban District Council Offices, Hinckley, Leicestershire.
1879, Mar. 17	CUDLIPP, WILLIAM	33, Poultry, E.C.
1901, Feb. 21	*CULLEN, FELIX VICTOR	Normandy Lodge, Grosvenor Road, Gun- nersbury, W.
1883, Jan. 29	CUMBERBATCH, CARLTON PARRY	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1897, Oct. 26	*CUSHEN, CHARLES OSMON	Elmslea, Woodford Road, Snaresbrook, Essex.
1899, Oct. 30	*CUTLER, GEORGE ALFRED... ..	8, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, W.
1897, Oct. 26	*DADD, CHARLES JOHN THOMAS ...	London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1883, May, 21	DAFFARN, THOMAS ALFRED	12, St. George's Avenue, Tufnell Park, N.W.
1897, Feb. 17	*DAFFORN, GEORGE BERTIE	1, Hill Side, Wimbledon, S.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*DALE, EDWARD SYDNEY WILSON	Foddington, Babcary, Somerton, Somers- et.
1902, Feb. 21	*DALGLIESH, CHRISTOPHER	19, Church Street, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire.
1898, Oct. 29	*DANCASTER, ARTHUR	"Goodwin," Richmond Park, Bourn- mouth, Hants.
1896, Oct. 28	*DANIEL, HENRY WILKINSON	28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
1899, Oct. 30	*DANIEL, HERBERT HOOD	Bank Chambers, Corn Street, Bristol.
1901, Oct. 29	*DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY	13, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex.
1899, Oct. 30	*DANN, HENRY, JUN.	Gwynant, Overcliffe, Gravesend, Kent.
1894, Feb. 23	*DARBISHIRE, HARRY VERNON ...	Oakdene, Cowden, Kent.
1893, Oct. 4	*DAVID, GEORGE WILLOUGHBY, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High St., Cardiff.
1902, Oct. 28	*DAVID, LEWIS WOOLLEY	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff, S. Wales.
1900, Oct. 30	*DAVIDGE, WILLIAM ROBERT ...	"Hopetoun," Teddington Park Road, Teddington, S.W.
1897, Oct. 26	*DAVIDSON, RICHARD BRUCE ...	Woodside, Queen's Park, St. Helen's Lancashire.
1899, Oct. 30	*DAVIES, JOHN WILLIAM SATTER- LEY HUMPHREYS	8, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
1891, May 23	*DAVIS, NEVILLE B., A.M.I.C.E. ...	Waterworks Office, Leicester.
1897, Feb. 17	*DAVIS, WILLIAM HENRY HAROLD	2, York Row, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election,	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5817	1901, Oct. 29	*DAVY, CLIFTON ROBERT	The Chestnuts, Maidenhead, Berks.
5799	1902, Oct. 28	*DAWKINS, ALBERT JAMES	9, Kingwood Terrace, Fulham Palace Road, S.W.
946	1883, May 21	DAWSON, HENRY AUFRERE... ..	29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1008	1883, Dec. 17	DAWSON, WALTER HENRY	Forster Estate Office, Southend, Catford S.E.
3818	1901, Oct. 29	*DEACON, STANLEY MARCUS... ..	The Croft, Brownlow Road, Croydon.
2731	1895, Mar. 6	*DELAMARE, FRANK	Clun House, Surrey Street, W.C.
3672	1900, Oct. 30	*DELSCHAFT, ADOLF HENRY	The Aboukir Coy., Ltd., Blue House Schutz Ramleh, Alexandria, Egypt.
3880	1902, Oct. 28	*DENSHAM, JOHN BOON	Foxley, Purley, Surrey.
3534	1899, Oct. 30	*DICKINSON, JAMES MURGATROYD	Blackmoor, Liss, Hants.
3981	1902, Oct. 28	*DINWIDDY, CONRAD HUGH	12, Crooms Hill, Greenwich, S.E.
1528	1888, Dec. 10	*DIXON, FRANCIS EDWARD, A.M.I.C.E.	49, Lune Street, Preston, Lancashire.
3819	1901, Oct. 29	*DODD, HAROLD JAMES	The Glebe, Goring-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
3982	1902, Oct. 28	*DONNE, CYRIL HENRY	The Abbey Ruins, Bury St. Edmund's Suffolk.
3221	1897, Oct. 26	*DOUGLAS, BERNARD MOXON	10, Holywell Terrace, Shrewsbury.
3983	1902, Oct. 28	*DRAKE, FRANK ARTHUR	15, Comeragh Road, West Kensington, W.
3089	1896, Oct. 28	*DRAPER, EDWIN MAXWELL	3, Bucklersbury, E.C.
748	1882, Feb. 13	DREW, ALLEN... ..	80, Cheapside, E.C.
3222	1897, Oct. 26	*DREW, WALTER HUBERT	77, Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W.
3984	1902, Oct. 28	*DRIVER, ARTHUR CHARLES	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
3820	1901, Oct. 29	*DRIVER, JOHN ROBERT FAR- RANT	Rothsay, Ramsbury Road, St. Albans Hertfordshire.
3985	1902, Oct. 28	*DROWER, EDMUND GILBERT	16, Great George Street, Westminster S.W.
2629	1894, Feb. 23	*DRUCE, EDRIC	Cheshire Agricultural College, Holm Chapel, Cheshire.
3986	1902, Oct. 28	*DUCHESNE, MARTIN COLLIER	Farnham Common, Slough, Buckinghamshire.
3673	1900, Oct. 30	*DUDLEY, ROLAND	Engineers' Department, Town Hall West Ham, E.
3821	1901, Oct. 29	*DUNDAS, FREDERICK JAMES	Bramley, Rotherham, Yorkshire.
3624	1900, Feb. 23	*DUNT, JOHN HARLOW	44, Barrow Road, Streatham Common S.W.
3371	1898, Oct. 29	*DYER, FREDERICK BURFIELD	2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes, Sussex.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1900, Oct. 30	*¶EARLE, JOHN WILFRID	Mere, Knutsford, Cheshire.
1893, Oct. 4	*EASTON, WALTER JOHN	101, Mill Hill Road, Mill Hill Park, W.
1901, Oct. 29	*EASTWOOD, CHARLES WILLIAM ...	The Elms, Lowthorpe, East Yorkshire.
1901, Oct. 29	*EDGINGTON, WALTER, B.A. (Oxon.)	The Rectory, Boxford, Newbury, Berks.
1902, Oct. 28	*¶ELGAR, CHARLES JOHN	Crockshard, Wingham, near Dover, Kent.
1893, Oct. 4	*ELGAR, WALTER ROBINSON... ..	Park Road, Sittingbourne, Kent.
1898, Oct. 29	*¶ELLIOTT, ARNOLD	Tokenbury, Liskeard, Cornwall.
1901, Oct. 29	*ELLIOTT, JOHN WILLIAM FARRANT	"Shadycombe," Salcombe, South Devon.
1901, Oct. 29	*ELLIS, ARTHUR ORANGE	22, Courtenay Street, Plymouth, Devon.
1900, Oct. 30	*¶ELLIS, RUPERT LUMLEY	Bello Sguardo, Great Malvern, Worces- tershire.
1896, Oct. 28	*ELPHICK, GEORGE PELHAM... ..	Foregate Street, Chester.
1895, Oct. 24	*EVANS, ERNEST SYDNEY	Abbotsford, Worple Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
1896, Jan. 21	*EVANS, PERCIVAL BAKER	15, Baronsmead Road, Castlenau, Barnes, S.W.
1900, Oct. 30	*EVANS, RUPERT MAURICE	Phoenix Chambers, Stafford.
1892 Nov. 28	*EVERED, GILLIEBRAND ELWIN ...	Belmont Lodge, Berrylands, Surbiton, Surrey.
1892, Nov. 28	*EVERETT, ARTHUR SHERMAN ...	10, The Cloisters, Windsor Castle, Berks.
1901, Oct. 29	*¶EVERY-CLAYTON, REGINALD ARTHUR ERIC	Blackmore Park Estate Office, Hanley Castle, Worcester.
1902, Oct. 28	*EWING, JAMES PETERS... ..	Care of H. D. M. Barton, Esq., The Bush, Antrim, Ireland.
1894, Oct. 30	*FAGG, EDWIN WILLIAM	44, Church Street, Kensington, W.
1897, Oct. 26	*FARNHAM, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS...	Surveyor to the Foot's Cray U.D.C., Council Offices, Sidcup, Kent.
1881, Feb. 7	FEW, HARRY GARRARD	Haversham House, Putney, S.W.
1898, Oct. 29	*FIELD, CHARLES ROLAND	54, Borough High Street, S.E.
1901, Oct. 29	*FIELD, LEONARD MARTIN	Greenfield House, Gosport, Hants.
1894, Oct. 30	*FINCH, CLEMENT ROBERT	Clarendon Lodge, Watford, Herts.
1896, Oct. 28	*¶FISHER, ROBERT	37, Inman Rd., Craven Park, Harlesden, N.W.
1884, Mar. 10	FITNESS, JOHN FRANCIS	80, Cheapside, E.C.
1896, June 2	*FLEETWOOD, GEORGE SPALDING...	3, New Court, Carey St., Lincoln's Inn. W.C.
1883, Apr. 2	FLETCHER, GEORGE RIVERS	2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
1901, Feb. 21	*FLETCHER, HAROLD VENOUR ...	Care of T. Sturgess, Abou Kerkas, Egypt.

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3018	1896, Jan. 21	*FLIGHT, ALFRED	South Street, Epsom, Surrey.
3989	1902, Oct. 28	*FORD, C. GRAHAM	Metropolitan Asylums Board, Emba- ment, E.C.
1888	1890, Nov. 22	*FORREST, WILLIAM	Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagans, Ca
3045	1896, June 2	*FOSTER, EDWARD CHARLES ...	54, Pall Mall, S.W.
3375	1898, Oct. 29	*FOSTER, HENRY HELM	215, Balham High Road, S.W.
3678	1900, Oct. 30	*FOSTER, WALTER	54, Pall Mall, S.W.
3829	1901, Oct. 29	*FOSTER, WILLIAM ARTHUR ...	Park View, Manchester Road, Accri- ton, Lancashire.
3679	1900, Oct. 30	*FOSTER, WILLIAM HOWARD ...	The Council Offices, Milnrow, n Rochdale, Lancashire.
3830	1901, Oct. 29	*FOTHERGILL, JAMES EDWARD ...	Town Hall, Brentwood, Essex.
3376	1898, Oct. 29	*FOULKES, NOEL MACINTYRE ...	Dovers Green, Reigate, Surrey.
3538	1899, Oct. 30	*FOWLER, ALFRED CHAS. STANLEY	9, Anson Road, Cricklewood, N.W.
3990	1902, Oct. 28	*FOWLER, CYRIL JAMES	The Haven, 6, Alderbrook Road, Clap Common, S.W.
2732	1895, Mar. 6	*FOX, CHARLES EDWARD	7, Rawson Street, Halifax, Yorkshire
3681	1900, Oct. 30	*FOX, WILLIAM	15, Holdenhurst Road, Bournemo Hants.
3831	1901, Oct. 29	*FRANCIS, JOHN, JUN.	Nott Square, Carmarthen, South Wal
3931	1902, Feb. 21	*FRANCIS, RONALD GARNHAM ...	Fir Villa, Western Road, Tring, H fordshire.
3539	1899, Oct. 30	*FREEMAN, GEORGE	51, Alexandra Road, Wimbledon, S.V
3832	1901, Oct. 29	*FREEMAN, REGINALD FRANK LYNE	79, High Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
3991	1902, Oct. 28	*FRENCH, CECIL GEORGE	London County Council, Spring Gard S.W.
3682	1900, Oct. 30	*FREUER, WILLIAM SAMUEL ...	The Manor Farm, Grimston, Ki Lynn, Norfolk.
3932	1902, Feb. 21	*FROST, ALFRED CARDAIN	Sunnybank, Epsom Rd., Morden, Sur
2953	1895, Oct. 24	*FUNNELL, HORACE FREDERICK ...	Hurstleigh, 35, Camberwell Grove, S
751	1882, Feb. 13	FURBER, HENRY AUBREY	3, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
3992	1902, Oct. 28	*GAHAN, ROBERT BERESFORD ...	Clifton House, Loughrea, Co. Galv Ireland.
3094	1896, Oct. 28	*GALE, ARTHUR WITHERBY	Box 912, Pretoria, B.S.A.
1693	1890, Jan. 6	*GALSWORTHY, VINCENT SOMERS	29, Fleet Street, E.C.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1890, Nov. 22	*GARRARD, ARTHUR NORMAN ...	8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
1894, Oct. 30	*GARRETT, ARTHUR BERRY... ..	16, Hanover Street, W.
1882, Jan. 16	GARROD, HERBERT JAMES	Cheveley, Newmarket, Cambridgeshire.
1897, Oct. 26	*GAYER, ALFRED EDWARD	Borough Engineer's Office, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, B.S.A.
1899, Oct. 30	*GENGE, WILLIAM POPE, JUN. ...	46, London Road, East Grinstead, Sussex.
1896, June 2	*GETHIN, RANDOLPH GEORGE ..	Curraghmore, Portlaw, Co. Waterford, Ireland.
1901, Oct. 29	*GETTINGS, SYDNEY SALTER ...	The Mount, Chester Road, Erdington, Birmingham.
1894, Oct. 30	*GILBERT, JOHN SAINSBURY... ..	70, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1902, Oct. 28	*GILLIES, JOHN JEFFREY	66, Alliance Avenue, Newington, Hull, Yorkshire.
1901, Oct. 29	*GIMSON, ALLEN	Clevelands, Love Lane, Pinner, Middlesex.
1901, Oct. 29	*GLEED, HERBERT ALEXANDER ...	Royal Engineer Office, Middelburg, South Africa.
1898, Oct. 29	*GOADBY, JOSEPH STUBBINS... ..	London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1900, Oct. 30	*GOODBODY, FREDERICK ALLEN STURGE	33, Corn Street, Bristol.
1902, Oct. 28	*GOODCHILD, RALPH HARRY... ..	The Bank House, East Dereham, Norfolk.
1901, Oct. 29	*GOODCHILD, WALTER CHARLES ...	Downs Cottage, Lindford, Standford, Liphook, Hampshire.
1899, Oct. 30	*GOODMAN, ALFRED	35, Bucklersbury, E.C.
1883, May 25	GORE, WILLIAM JOLL	205, Wardour Street, W.
1901, Oct. 29	*GOULD, HARMER	Brickendonbury, Hertford.
1889, Dec. 9	*GRANT, JOSEPH	Avisford, Upper Addiscombe Road, Croydon.
1897, Oct. 26	*GRAY, HORACE NORMAN	334, Commercial Road, E.
1893, Oct. 4	*GRAY, PERCY WILLIAM	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
1896, Oct. 28	*GREEN, ARTHUR EDWARD	49, Bedford Row, W.C.
1883, Dec. 17	GREEN, JAMES HENRY TOWNSEND	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1887, Dec. 19	*GREEN, THOMAS JOHN	13, King Street, Maidstone, Kent.
1896, Oct. 28	*GREENFIELD, FREDERICK JAMES	St. Cyprian's, Thurlow Hill, Torquay, Devon.
1884, Dec. 8	*GREENOP, EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A. ...	Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.
1897, Oct. 26	*GREENWOOD, ERNEST	360, High Road, Chiswick, W.
1892, Nov. 28	*GRIGGS, HENRY JENNER, A.R.I.B.A.	Metropolitan Bank Chambers, Newport, Monmouthshire.
1884, Jan. 28	GRIMWADE, HENRY	Colchester, Essex.
1900, Oct. 30	*GROVE, RICHARD THOMAS	St. Ives, Harpenden, Herts.

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3995	1902, Oct. 28	*GROVES, ARNOLD TUDOR	35, Ashley Road, Crouch Hill, N.
3625	1900, Feb. 23	*GURNEY, RONALD GEORGE	Ledbury Rural District Council, I. bury, Herefordshire.
3838	1901, Oct. 29	*HAINES, ALFRED HUBERT JESTON	8, Cotham Road, Bristol.
3996	1902, Oct. 28	*HALE, FRANCIS EDWARD	73, Castle Street, Salisbury, Wiltshi
1231	1884, Dec. 8	*HALKYARD, WILLIAM REDFORD	Oakfield, Styal Rd., Wilmslow, Chesh
3687	1900, Oct. 30	*HALL, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM	Red Cot, 27, Lanercost Road, Tulse H S.W.
1179	1884, May 19	HALL, CHARLES PELL (<i>Profes- sional Associate of Council</i>) ...	Park Farm Office, Woburn, Beds.
3020	1896, Jan. 21	*HALL, FREDERICK WALTER... ..	Bailiffgate, Alnwick, Northumberland
3231	1897, Oct. 26	*HALL, HENRY ALEXANDER THOMAS	26, Upper Leeson Street, Dublin.
3544	1899, Oct. 30	*HALL, JOHN SEBASTIAN	General Valuation Office, Dublin.
2956	1895, Oct. 24	*HALL, THOMAS BIDDLE... ..	64, Church St., Rugeley, Staffordshir
770	1882, Feb. 27	HAMILTON, JOHN PAYNTER	64 and 65, Coleman Street, E.C.
3689	1900, Oct. 30	*HANCOCK, HENRY SYDNEY, JUN	Sydney Place, St. Austell, Cornwall.
2957	1895, Oct. 24	*HANKEY, GILBERT LIONEL	Dunalasdair, Bourne End, Buckingh shire.
2525	1892, Nov. 28	*HANKINSON, FRANCIS HENRY ...	Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth Hants.
4113	1903, Feb. 20	*HANSON, HAROLD	Holmwood, Edgerton, Huddersfi Yorkshire.
2675	1894, Oct. 30	*HARDIMAN, HARRY	59, Mount Pleasant Road, Hastin Sussex.
1419	1887, Dec. 19	*HARDING, FREDERICK ALLCROFT	Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. Jan Square, S.W.
2958	1895, Oct. 24	*HARDWICK, ARTHUR JESSOP ...	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thame
3690	1900, Oct. 30	*HARLOW, WILLIAM WYATT RIDGWAY	Urban District Offices, High Str Grays, Essex.
614	1881, Feb. 21	HARPER, EDGAR JOSIAH	Estate Office, London County Cou Spring Gardens, S.W.
3839	1901, Oct. 29	*HARRIS, DOUGLAS... ..	19, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.
2960	1895, Oct. 24	*HARRISON, CYRIL H. GILMORE ...	Mentmore Estate Office, Ledb Leighton Buzzard, Bucks.
3840	1901, Oct. 29	*HARRISON, ERNEST	"Westbrook," Bolton-le-Sands, Carnforth, Lancashire.
3311	1898, Feb. 18	*HARRISON, HENRY BEAUCHAMP...	Draycot Gardens, Sutton Benger, C penham, Wilts.
3626	1900, Feb. 23	*HARTLEY, TOM PERCY	332, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
2961	1895, Oct. 24	*HARVEY, FREDERICK CHARLES	1, Frithknowle Villas, Brockhurst R Gosport, Hampshire.
3380	1898, Oct. 29	*HASSETT, REGINALD CHARLES	14, Dering Street, New Bond Street

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1893, Oct. 4	*HAWES, FREDERICK KIRK	Longlands, Holkham, Norfolk.
1901, Oct. 29	*HAYWARD, ARTHUR BALDWIN ...	Adelphi Chambers, 7, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
1895, Oct. 24	*HAYWOOD, SAMUEL SPENCER ...	Borough Engineer's Office, Brighouse, Yorkshire.
1902, Oct. 28	*HAZLEDINE, JOHN TURNER CLOUGH	Boulton Hall, near Shrewsbury, Shrop- shire.
1897, Oct. 26	*HEAD, WILLIAM ALFRED	Norfolk Lodge, Fentiman Rd. Clapham. S.W.
1900, Oct. 30	*HEAL, HERBERT GEORGE	Sholing Lodge, Sholing, Southampton, Hants.
1898, Oct. 29	*HEATH, HENRY CUBITT	142, Grange Road, Bermondsey, S.E.
1902, Oct. 28	*HEATH, JOHN LIONEL	Holt Manor Farm, Kintbury, Hunger- ford, Berkshire.
1902, Oct. 28	*HEATHCOTT, ROBERT VERNON ...	West Horderns, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire.
1885, Dec. 7	*HEBBLETHWAITE, CHAS. HENRY	10, Waterhouse St., Halifax, Yorkshire.
1901, Oct. 29	*HEBDEN, FRANCIS RADCLIFFE...	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1883, Dec. 17	HEBDEN, GEORGE RADCLIFFE ...	8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
1894, Oct. 30	*HECKFORD, HARLEY	Surveyors' Department, Council Offices, High Street, Poplar, E.
1880, Dec. 13	HEDGER, ARTHUR CONSTANTINE	44, Charing Cross, S.W.
1892, Nov. 28	*HELLICAR, GEORGE THOMAS ...	80, Osbaldeston Rd., Stoke Newington, N.
1887, Jan. 10	*HENDERSON, RICHARD	Portland Estate Office, Kilmarnock.
1902, Oct. 28	*HENNELL, FRANK GORDON	"Oakwood," Mayow Road, Forest Hill, S.E.
1883, Apr. 16	HENRY, EDWARD HUGH	62, High Street, Clapham, S.W.
1893, Oct. 4	*HEWETT, GEORGE THOMPSON ...	143, High Street, Guildford, Surrey.
1902, Oct. 28	*HEWETT, RICHARD	Seale, near Farnham, Surrey.
1882, Dec. 18	HEWITT, WILLIAM... ..	Hampton Grange, Hereford.
1901, Oct. 29	*HICKMAN, ARTHUR MURHALL ...	Pride Hill Chambers, Shrewsbury, Salop.
1883, May 21	HICKS, STANLEY	29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1895, Oct. 24	*HICKS, WILLIAM ROOKE	Town Hall, Ealing, W.
1900, Oct. 30	*HIDER, SYDNEY WILLIAM	80, Upper Tollington Park, Stroud Green, N.
1900, Oct. 30	*HILLIARD, HUGH NEVILLE	Chelmsford, Essex.
1901, Oct. 29	*HINCHLIFF, GEORGE STANLEY WHITMORE	56, St. Mary's Grove, Chiswick, W.
1883, Dec. 17	HINCHLIFFE, JOHN, JUN.	Bullhouse Hall, Penistone, Sheffield.
1899, Oct. 30	*HINCHSLIFF, EDWARD ROBERT	Barry Urban District Council, Council Office, Holton Road, Barry, Glamorgan- shire.

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3546	1899, Oct. 30	*HINDMARSH, MICHAEL ANSELM	Crag View, Alnwick, Northumberland.
3385	1898, Oct. 29	*HINKS, HENRY	23, Tavistock Road, Croydon.
3696	1900, Oct. 30	*HIPSLEY, FREDERIC WILLIAM ...	Fernleigh, Highbridge Road, W. Green, near Birmingham, Warwickshire.
3386	1898, Oct. 29	*HODGES, CECIL STUART	Fulbourn, Cambridge.
1892	1890, Nov. 22	*HODGKINSON, JAMES HENRY ...	23, Delamere Street, Ashton-under-
3099	1896, Oct. 28	*HODGSON, ARCHIBALD SANFORD	Westons Place, Warnham, Sussex.
908	1883, Feb. 26	HOLBECH, EMILIAN HENRY ...	c/o Woolley and Holbeche, Re Place, Loughborough, Leicestershire.
4002	1902, Oct. 28	*HOLBECH, ROBERT CECIL	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
3235	1897, Oct. 26	*HOLBROW, HERBERT OLIVER ...	9, Clare Street, Bristol.
2458	1891, Nov. 4	*HOLLIS, HERBERT	Public Works Department, Jamaica
2459	1891, Nov. 4	*HOLLIS, RALPH	Springfield, Skirlaugh, Hull, Yorks
2680	1894, Oct. 30	*HOLMES, JOHN EDWARD	309, Oxford Street, W.
3845	1901, Oct. 29	*HOLMES, MONTAGU PRICE ...	33, Paternoster Row, E.C.
4003	1902, Oct. 28	*HOME, PHILIP WOOLLATT	108, Queen's Road, Finsbury Park,
3100	1896, Oct. 28	*HOMFRAY, HERBERT RICHARDS	20, Charles Street, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
3697	1900, Oct. 30	*HOOPER, ALFRED EGBERT ...	37, High Street, Marlborough, Wiltshire.
1181	1884, May 19	HOOPER, ALFRED FREDERICK ...	1, Laura Villas, London Rd., Andover, Hants.
3847	1901, Oct. 29	*HOPKINS, PERCY RAYNES ...	35, Onslow Gardens, Highgate, N.
3848	1901, Oct. 29	*HOSEGOOD, ANDREW WEBBER	Williton, Somerset.
3698	1900, Oct. 30	*HOUGHTON, WILLIAM CHARLES ...	Pine Lodge, Whitehall Road, Wood Green, Essex.
4004	1902, Oct. 28	*HOW, HERBERT	43, Elgin Avenue, Maida Vale, W.
866	1883, Jan. 15	HOWELL, ERNEST JOHN	116, Cromwell Road, S.W.
3699	1900, Oct. 30	*HOWES, ARTHUR BURNABY ...	193, High Road, Balham, S.W.
3549	1899, Oct. 30	*HOWGRAVE - GRAHAM, ALAN HERBERT	12, Willow Road, Hampstead, N.W.
3388	1898, Oct. 29	*HOWGRAVE - GRAHAM, GEORGE ERNEST	c/o Messrs. Baker & Masey, Cape Town, South Africa.
3236	1897, Oct. 26	*HOWLAND, ARTHUR FRANK ...	30, Somerset Street, Portman Square, W.
3550	1899, Oct. 30	*HOWLAND, GEORGE	Rushmead, Coleshill, Amersham, Bucks.
3850	1901, Oct. 29	*HUBBLE, LLOYD UNSWORTH ...	The Elms, Hunton, Maidstone, Kent.
3389	1898, Oct. 29	*HUDSON, ALBERT WILLIAM ...	87, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
3851	1901, Oct. 29	*HUDSON, WILLIAM FREDERICK ARTHUR	Fulbourn, near Cambridge.
3390	1898, Oct. 29	*HUMPHRY, MARTIN GEORGE ...	Grove House, Cambridge.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1901, Oct. 29	*HUNT, HARRY	Fair Oak Lodge, Horsell, Woking, Surrey.
1899, Oct. 30	*HURLBUTT, PERCIVAL	Dee Cottage, near Flint, North Wales.
1902, Oct. 28	*HUSKINSON, ERNEST AMPHLETT...	Epperstone, near Nottingham.
1897, Oct. 26	*HUTCHINS, RICHARD	Estate Office, Ardnagashel, Bantry, Co. Cork.
1901, Oct. 29	*INGRAM, CECIL WALTER	15, George Street, Woburn R.S.O., Bedfordshire.
1890, Nov. 22	*INNES, GILBERT PLANTAGENET MITCHELL	Tredegar Estate Office, Newport, Monmouthshire.
1902, Oct. 28	*INSLEY, GEORGE PITRON	"Old Studley," Wimborne Road, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
1894, Oct. 30	*IRVINE, ARCHIBALD WYNDHAM	P.O. Box 855, Johannesburg, South Africa.
1894, Oct. 30	*JACKSON, ALFRED ERNEST	City Engineer's Office, Hull, Yorkshire.
1894, Oct. 30	*JACKSON, EDWARD HENRY	Windermere Buildings, Windermere, Westmoreland.
1895, Oct. 24	*JACKSON, LEONARD LABREY ...	Exchange Buildings, Bradford, Yorks.
1902, Oct. 28	*JACKSON, RICHARD STEPHENS ...	High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
1898, Oct. 29	*JACKSON, ROBERT EWAN	Hall Gowan, Carnforth, Lancashire.
1902, Oct. 28	*JAMES, HERBERT HAROLD	The Moat, Newmarket Road, Cambridge.
1902, Oct. 28	*JAMESON, CECIL WILLIAM	9, Ely Place, Dublin.
1894, Feb. 23	*JARRETT, THOMAS WILLIAM ...	124, East Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
1902, Oct. 28	*JEFFERY, FRANCIS WILSON...	"Cheriton," St. Helen's Road, Hastings, Sussex.
1897, Oct. 26	*JENKINS, RICHARD JAMES ...	Town Hall, Portsmouth, Hants.
1879, Nov. 24	JESSETT, CHARLES... ..	3, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	*JESSETT, CHAS. EDWARD VERNON	26, Sarsfeld Road, Balham, S.W.
1900, Oct. 30	*JOHNSON, FREDERICK JOHN ...	c/o Messrs. F. Houghton & Davison, 68, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
1897, Oct. 26	*JOHNSON, HARRY LABRON	9, Grafton Road, New Brighton, Cheshire.
1902, Oct. 28	*JOHNSTONE, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC	Compton Estate Offices, Eastbourne, Sussex.
1900, Oct. 30	*JOLLY, PEARSON ALEXANDER ...	Apethorpe Estate Office, Wansford, Northamptonshire.

Dip. No	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3702	1900, Oct. 30	*JONAS, HAROLD DRIVER	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
4012	1902, Oct. 28	*JONAS, ROBERT COLLIER	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
1375	1887, Feb. 21	*JONAS, SAMUEL MARSHALL... ..	27, Market Hill, Cambridge.
3703	1900, Oct. 30	*JONES, ARTHUR BAYLY	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
4013	1902, Oct. 28	*JONES, ARTHUR ERNEST	Newcastle, Staffordshire.
3393	1898, Oct. 29	*JONES, JOHN ARTHUR	Works Department, H.M. Dock Malta.
4014	1902, Oct. 28	*JONES, JOHN RICE	1, The Grove, Swansea, Glamorgan.
3394	1898, Oct. 29	*JONES, PERCY EVERLEY	1, Prince's Street, Westminster, S.
3553	1899, Oct. 30	*JONES, PHILIP VIVIAN	"Hazeldeane," Hengood, via Cardiff.
1018	1883, Dec. 17	JORDAN, GEORGE HENRY	10, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
2461	1891, Nov. 4	*JOYCE, HARRY WARD	Wood Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
4015	1902, Oct. 28	*JULL, ROBERT CHARLES	1, Cumberland Gardens, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1323	1886, May 17	*JULL, WILLIAM VINCENT	8, Delahay Street, S.W.
1894	1890, Nov. 22	*KAY, WALTER ROBERT	Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.
3704	1900, Oct. 30	*KAYE, HERBERT	Burnieside, Edgerton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
2969	1895, Oct. 24	*KEAY, WILLIAM	6, Milstone Lane, Leicester.
4016	1902, Oct. 28	*KEELE, JOHN DANIEL	81, St. Paul's Road, Highbury, N.
2687	1894, Oct. 30	*KEEP, WILLIAM HENRY	Deal Cottage, Andover, Hants.
3854	1901, Oct. 29	*KEIGHLEY, SAMUEL	27, Nicholas Street, Burnley, Lancashire.
3855	1901, Oct. 29	*KELLEWAY, HERBERT DAVIES	1, Cockspur Street, S.W.
3705	1900, Oct. 30	*KELLY, ARTHUR RALPH	5, Camden Square, N.W.
3554	1899, Oct. 30	*KELLY, GEORGE WILLIAM CALVER	4, Highfield, Boston Spa R.S.O., shire.
3706	1900, Oct. 30	*KEMSLEY, NORMAN BOLTON	41, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
2970	1895, Oct. 24	*KEMSLEY, WILLIAM HUGH	41, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. Woodford Green, Essex.
2590	1893, Oct. 4	*KENNETT, CHARLES ARTHUR	St. Lawrence, Clinton Crescent, Colchester, mere Road, St. Leonards, Sussex.
1077	1884, Jan. 28	KERR, ARTHUR HERBERT	Blake Street, York.
3104	1896, Oct. 28	*KEY, ASTLEY COOPER	P.O. Box 930, Johannesburg, B.S.A.
3241	1897, Oct. 26	*KIBBLEWHITE, HENRY JAMES TRELEAVEN	Gloucester House, 19, Charing Road, W.C.
2688	1894, Oct. 30	*KIESER, WILLIAM HENRY GUSTAV	City Engineer's Office, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1894, Oct. 30	*KILLICK, ANTHONY EDWARD ...	29, Terminus Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
1898, Oct. 29	*KINCAID, HERBERT EDWARD ...	7, Leinster Street, Dublin.
1901, Oct. 29	*KING, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS ...	11, Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N.
1899, Oct. 30	*KING, WALTER NIKE	9, Southgate, Wakefield, Yorkshire.
1887, Mar. 21	*KING, WILLIAM ISAAC	The Elms, Rickmansworth, Herts.
1899, Feb. 16	*KIRBY, EDMUND FRANCIS JOSEPH	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
1900, Oct. 30	*KNIBB, FREDERICK CHARLES ...	47, Broxash Road, West Side, Clapham Common, S.W.
1899, Oct. 30	*KNOWLES, GEORGE POTTER	51, Clifford Road, South Norwood, S.E.
1899, Oct. 30	*LAIRD, NINIAN P.	Thurnby, near Leicester.
1901, Oct. 29	*LAKE, RALPH JULIAN	Heage House, Crouch Hill, N.
1897, Oct. 26	*LAKE, VIVIAN DAVEY	c/o. S. Pearson and Son, Seaham Harbour, Durham.
1902, Oct. 28	*LAMBERT, ARTHUR JOHN	8, Upper Gloucester Place, Dorset Square, N.W.
1899, Oct. 30	*LAMPARD, SYDNEY MARTIN ...	69, Ship Street, Brighton, Sussex.
1895, Oct. 24	*LAMPRILL, WILLIAM THOMAS ...	63, Broadway, Stratford, E.
1902, Oct. 28	*LANDER, ROWLAND STANLEY ...	St. John's Lodge, Kensal Green, W.
1902, Oct. 28	*LANG, FREDERICK BARTLETT ...	"Glengariff," Greenbank, Plymouth, Devonshire.
1901, Oct. 29	*LANGRIDGE, WALTER FREDERICK	The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1902, Oct. 28	*LANGTON, HENRY NEVILLE SCOTT	62, Harley Street, W.
1900, Oct. 30	*LANHAM, LAURENCE	The Cottage, Dulwich Village, S.E.
1891, Jan. 17	*LANSDOWN, GEORGE ARTHUR ...	9, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W.
1891, Mar. 14	*LARKIN, RICHARD WEBSTER ...	53, Victoria Street, S.W.
1895, Oct. 24	*LAUMANN, MONTGOMERY PATRICK JOHN	Shute End, Wokingham, Berks.
1899, Oct. 30	*LAURENCE, WALTER BERNARD ...	51, Eardley Crescent, Earl's Court, S.W
1892, Feb. 26	*LAWLEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM	165, Strand, W.C.
1900, Oct. 30	*LAWLEY, GEORGE FRANK ...	8, Windsor Place, Goldington Road, Bedford.
1902, Oct. 28	*LAWRENCE, CHARLES PHILLIPS	Newton Rigg, Penrith, Cumberland.
1898, Oct. 29	*LEAKE, ROBERT	Clevedon, 35, Hardwicke Road, Palmer's Green, N.
1896, Oct. 28	*LEANE, WALTER BURDITT	c/o. Pauling & Co., P.O. Box 713, Cape Town, South Africa.

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3107	1896, Oct. 28	*LEE, FRANCIS BLACKLOCK	The White House, Brampton, Cumberl
441	1876, Apr. 3	LEE, GEORGE CANSFIELD	36, The Mount, York.
3108	1896, Oct. 28	*LEE, HENRY	
3859	1901, Oct. 29	*LEE-NORMAN, ALEXANDER HENRY	Corbollis, Ardee, Co. Louth, Ireland
3860	1901, Oct. 29	*LEES, FRANK ARTHUR	35, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.
4022	1902, Oct. 28	*LEES, RANDLE BURLAM	99, Antrobus Street, Congleton, Chesh
3161	1897, Feb. 17	*LEESE, VERNON FRANCIS	Brooklands Estate Office, Eastla Weybridge, Surrey.
3770	1901, Feb. 21	*LEIGH, VINCENT STANLEY	316A, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.
3561	1899, Oct. 30	*LEMMOIN-CANNON, HENRY	3, Holland Road, Brixton, S.W.
3933	1902, Feb. 21	*LESLIE, HARRY GEORGE	35, Charlwood Road, Putney, S.W.
1971	1891, Jan. 17	*LEWIS, ARTHUR LLEWELYN	45, St. John's Park, Blackheath, S.E.
3398	1898, Oct. 29	*LEWIS, JOHN	28, Worley Road, St. Albans, Herts.
3562	1899, Oct. 30	*LICKIS, LEONARD	123, Broomwood Road, Clapham Com S.W.
2691	1894, Oct. 30	*LIGHTFOOT, FRANCIS PRIDEAUX ...	Hafod Estate Office, Devil's Bri R.S.O., Cardiganshire.
1143	1884, Apr. 21	LIGHTFOOT, JOHN GEORGE	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
3710	1900, Oct. 30	*LISNEY, HARRY	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
2531	1892, Nov. 28	*LITTLE, HENRY	82, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
3563	1899, Oct. 30	*LITTLE, HUDSON	Rose Villa, Wigton Road, Carlisle, C berland.
3711	1900, Oct. 30	*LIVING, CHARLES, JUN.	55, Broadway, Stratford, E.
3564	1899, Oct. 30	*LOFTHOUSE, ALBERT WILSON ...	62, Albert Road, Middlesborough, Y shire.
3215	1897, Oct. 26	*LOMAX, ERNEST GEORGE	Parks Department, London County C cil, 11, Regent Street, W.
3861	1901, Oct. 29	*LOVE, JAMES BARR	5, Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow.
2976	1895, Oct. 24	*LOVEGROVE, CHARLES GRESHAM	Potter's Bar, Middlesex.
3862	1901, Oct. 29	*LOVELESS, ARTHUR WILLIAM HENRY	8, Winchester Road, Walton-on-Tha Surrey.
1355	1887, Jan. 10	*LOWE, CHARLES ROBERT	30, Somerset Street, Portman Squ W.
489	1877, May 14	LUCAS, JOSEPH	21, Defoe Road, Tooting Graveney, S
3022	1896, Jan. 21	*LUCK, GEORGE EDWARD	Estate Office, Crouch End Station, N
3934	1902, Feb. 21	*LUFFINGHAM, WILLIAM JOHN ...	22, Wastdale Road, Forest Hill, S.E.
3566	1899, Oct. 30	*LUKE, JOHN, JUN.	66, Melton Road, Belgrave, Leiceste
3568	1899, Oct. 30	*LUMLEY, EDWARD ADRIAN	22, St James's Street, S.W.
3100	1898, Oct. 29	*LUMLEY, FREDERICK ROBERT ...	Kenn, near Exeter, Devonshire.
4023	1902, Oct. 28	*LUNN, ALGERNON PERCY	Wentbridge, Pontefract, Yorkshire.
4024	1902, Oct. 28	*LUSH, WILLIAM VAWDREY	6, Chatfield Road, Croydon, Surrey.
1204	1884, May 26	LYNCH, JAMES HENRY	37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1902, Oct. 28	*LYON, MICHAEL LEWIS	315, Fulham Road, S.W.
1894, Oct. 30	*LYONS, EDWARD COLVILL	Estate Office, Briton Ferry, South Wales.
1884, Apr. 21	MCCALLUM, PETER SERVICE	Midland Railway, Derby.
1901, Oct. 29	*MCGAW, ANDREW KIDD	Van Diemen's Land Company, Burnie, Tasmania.
1902, Oct. 28	*MCLEAN, DONALD, JUN.	Fisherton, Aberlour, Banffshire.
1893, Oct. 4	*MACER, ALFRED THOMAS	39, Cheapside, E.C.
1898, Feb. 18	*MACKENZIE, HECTOR JOHN MAXWELL	Granville Estate Office, Bude, North Cornwall.
1900, Oct. 30	*MACKINTOSH, WILLIAM SMITH	The Cottage, Fulbourne, Cambridgeshire.
1900, Feb. 23	*MAGER, SYDNEY	Church Farm, Hughenden, Buckinghamshire.
1900, Oct. 30	*MAGGS, LEONARD	Ellerslie, Arlington Park Gardens, Gunnersbury, W.
1896, Oct. 28	*MALLINSON, CHARLES HERBERT	Market Place, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
1894, Oct. 30	*MANN, FREDERICK CHARLES THOMAS	Woking, Surrey.
1897, Oct. 26	*MARCHANT, ROBERT CHARLES	Tutshill, Chepstow, Monmouthshire.
1898, Oct. 29	*MARCUS, WILLIAM MORTIMER	20, Strathblaine Rd. New Wandsworth, S.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*MARRIAN, HAROLD GREENWOOD	Rylstone Park Road, Hale, Altrincham, Cheshire.
1902, Oct. 28	*MARKS, THOMAS EDWARD	Estate Offices, Keighley, Yorkshire.
1902, Oct. 28	*MARSHALL, GEORGE ERNEST	The Hollies, Handsworth, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
1896, Oct. 28	*MARTIN, ALEXANDER WILLIAM	Godfrey House, Godfrey Hill, Woolwich.
1900 Oct. 30	*MARTIN, JOHN PATTINSON	Cranleigh, Wyndham Road, Salisbury, Wilts.
1889, Dec. 9	*MASON, CHARLES WILLIAM HAYLEY	47, Wellington Road, N.W.
1902, Oct. 28	*MASON, HERBERT WALTER	107, White Hart Lane, Barnes, S.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*MASTERS, WILLIAM HENRY	Glencairn, Arthur Road, Southampton, Hampshire.
1892, Nov. 28	*MAUGHAN, JOHN	Estate Office, Jervaulx Abbey, Middleham, R.S.O. Yorks.
1902, Oct. 28	*MAW, PERCIVAL TRENTHAM	Holmesdale, Nutfield, Surrey.
1902, Oct. 28	*MAY, PHILIP JOHN	Chantry House, Saxmundham, Suffolk.

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2695	1894, Oct. 30	MAY, WILLIAM CHARLES	13, Castle Street, Dover, Kent.
4032	1902, Oct. 28	*MEACHER, EDMOND	24, Carlton Road, Tufnell Park, N.
3402	1898, Oct. 29	*MEACHER, EDWARD ERNEST ...	Radnor Chambers, Cheriton P. Folkestone, Kent.
3403	1898, Oct. 29	*MEACHER, SYDNEY GEORGE ...	24, Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N.
2597	1893, Oct. 4	*MELLOR, JAMES FREDERICK ...	110, St. James's Street, Brighton, Sus.
2977	1895, Oct. 24	*MENMUIR, ROBERT WILLIAM ...	Town Hall, Woodstock, Cape Colony,
2535	1892, Nov. 28	*MENZIES, ROBERT... ..	Merton Estate Office, Thetford, Nor.
3572	1899, Oct. 30	*MEREDITH, PERCY WILLIAM ...	3, Salters' Hall Court, Cannon St. E.C.
1145	1884, Apr. 21	MERRETT, JAMES	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
3573	1899, Oct. 30	*MERRICK, FREDERICK WALTER	Eden Bridge, Kent.
4033	1902, Oct. 28	*MERRITT, WILLIAM FRANCIS ...	"Windermere," Blackheath Park, S.
2536	1892, Nov. 28	*MEW, ROBERT HEATH... ..	The Limes, Redhill, Surrey.
3111	1896, Oct. 28	*MEYER, HORACE LEYCESTER, M.A. (<i>Cantab</i>)	Estate Office, Cadland, Southamp Hampshire.
3868	1901, Oct. 29	*MICHELL, JOHN	Woodbank, Highfield Hill, Upper wood, S.E.
3404	1898, Oct. 29	*MILBOURNE, JOHN SEYMOUR ...	Fairford, Gloucestershire.
2697	1894, Oct. 30	*MILLER, FREDERICK WILLIAM ...	"Newholme," Thornlaw Road, N. Norwood, S.E.
2537	1892, Nov. 28	*MILLER, GEORGE FREDERICK ...	Town Hall, Hastings, Sussex.
3716	1900, Oct. 30	*MILLS, ARTHUR ERNEST	General Valuation Offices, 6, Ely Pl. Dublin.
3869	1901, Oct. 29	*MILLS, DANIEL	West View, Muir Road, Maidstone, K.
752	1882, Feb. 13	MILNES, ROBERT	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.
2698	1894, Oct. 30	*MITCHELL, LEWIS, A.M.I.C.E. ...	Peel Chambers, Bury, Lancashire.
3870	1901, Oct. 29	*MITCHELL, HERBERT ARTHUR ...	54, Old Steine, Brighton, Sussex.
3574	1899, Oct. 30	*MOAT, ERNEST WILLIAM	67, Kennington Oval, S.E.
3019	1896, June 2	*MOERAN, ARCHIBALD EDWARD...	Palmerston House, Portumna, Co. Gal.
3494	1899, Feb. 16	*MOLYNEUX, FRANK EUSTACE...	"Belmont," Thicket Road, Anerley,
1973	1891, Jan. 17	*MOLYNEUX, HERBERT ERNEST...	80, Cannon Street, E.C.
4034	1902, Oct. 28	*MOODY, HERBERT JOHN	35, Brockman Road, Folkestone, Ken.
3871	1901, Oct. 29	*MOORE, ARTHUR WILLIAM	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
3050	1896, June 2	*MOORE, HUGH ARMYTAGE	Rowallane, Saintfield, Co. Down.
3717	1900, Oct. 30	*MORLE, DENZIL ADAIR BARTLETT	7, Great Marlborough Street, W.
3105	1898, Oct. 29	*MORRIS, ARTHUR	The Firs, Whitley, Reading, Berks.
3671	1900, Oct. 30	*MORRIS-DAVIES, JAMES GEORGE	37, Cockshott Road, Reigate, Surrey.
2539	1892, Nov. 28	*MORRISH, HUGH KENNETH... ..	7, Commercial Arcade, Guernsey.
2632	1894, Feb. 23	*MORRISON, DANIEL	41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
2599	1893, Oct. 4	*MORRISON, GERARD DONALD ...	Estate Office, Childwick Bury, St. Alb. Herts.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1901, Oct. 29	*MORRISON, IVOR CHARLES... ..	"Alma," St. Albans, Herts.
1903, Feb. 20	*MORSE, DUDLEY WALTER	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
1902, Oct. 28	*MOSS, CHARLES PERCY	58, Ashley Road, Crouch Hill, N.
1889, Dec. 9	*MUIR, JAMES	Rubers Law, Byfleet, Surrey.
1898, Oct. 29	*MULLETT, HENRY THOMAS	8, Flanders Road, Bedford Park, W.
1899, Oct. 30	*MUMBY, ELVIN FOWLER	Fidworth House, near Andover, Hampshire.
1901, Oct. 29	*MURDOCK, CLIVE	Calverley Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1902, Oct. 28	*MURTOUGH, JOSEPH	"Avondale," St. George Square, Portsea, Hampshire.
1902, Oct. 28	*MYTTON, PHILIP ALDRED	Garth, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
1902, Oct. 28	*NEAME, FREDERICK IVO	The Offices, Macknade, Faversham, Kent.
1902, Oct. 28	*NEILL, JAMES NEILL	38, Park Row, Leeds, Yorkshire.
1894, Oct. 30	*NEUBRONNER, HARRY ALFRED, A.R.I.B.A.	Penang, Straits Settlement.
1902, Oct. 28	*NEWINGTON, CALEB RICKMAN K.	School Hill, Lewes, Sussex.
1902, Oct. 28	*NEWMAN, BERNARD	Holmwood, Uxbridge Road, Ealing Dean, W.
1899, Oct. 30	*NEWMAN, HENRY ARTHUR... ..	Engineering Dept., City Surveyor's Office, Manchester.
1900, Oct. 30	*NEWMAN, WALTER PHILIP	34, Solent Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
1897, Feb. 17	*NICHOLSON, EBENEZER	105, Cheapside, E.C.
1898, Oct. 29	*NICHOLSON, GUY MURRAY... ..	9, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W.
1896, Oct. 28	*NOBLE, EDMUND JAMES	1, Osborn Road, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
1889, Jan. 14	*NOCKOLDS, MARTIN CHARLES HUBERT	Saffron Walden, Essex.
1884, Mar. 10	NORRIS, EDWARD JAMES	The Mount, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.
1898, Oct. 29	*NUTTER, JOHN	Thorneycroft, Lancaster Road, Morecambe.

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3874	1901, Oct. 29	*OATEN, ALFRED EDWARD	Glenthorpe, Fairfield Road, Bristol.
3128	1896, Oct. 28	*OLDNALL, ROGER WILLIAM, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Sion House, Stourbridge, Worcesters.
4042	1902, Oct. 28	*ORCHARD, ALFRED DEAN	3, Moorfield Place, Hereford.
3410	1898, Oct. 29	*ORCHARD, SIDNEY SAMUEL	Royal Engineer Office, Great Br Street, Birmingham.
3935	1902, Feb. 21	*O'REILLY, HENRY G.	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
3114	1896, Oct. 28	*OSBOURN, EDWARD	c/o W. E. Robarts, 298, Smith Stre Durban, Natal, B.S.A.
2541	1892, Nov. 28	*OUVRY, PETER ARNOLD	The Salterns, Lymington, Hants.
2542	1892, Nov. 28	*OVENDEN, CHARLES	Norlington, Kings Hall Road, Beck ham, Kent.
3875	1901, Oct. 29	*OVERTON, WILLIAM HENRY	53, Buckingham Place, Brighton, Suss
4043	1902, Oct. 28	*OWEN, HARRY BERTRAM	Florence Street, Newcastle, Staffo shire.
3250	1897, Oct. 26	*PAICE, WILLIAM, JUN.	The Limes, Egham, Surrey.
2703	1894, Oct. 30	*PAIN, WILLIAM HENRY	Carnarvon Estate Office, Bingham Nottinghamshire.
3771	1901, Feb. 21	*PALLISER, WILLIAM ARTHUR	Box 115, Post Office, East London, C Colony, South Africa.
3719	1900, Oct. 30	*PARKER, FREDERIC WILLIAM... ..	Parks Department, London Cou Council, 11, Regent Street, S.W.
3720	1900, Oct. 30	*PARKER, HOWARD	Maple Creek, Assiniboia, Canada.
4044	1902, Oct. 28	*PARKHOUSE, SAMUEL	9, Upper Highlever Road, St. Quint Park, W.
4045	1902, Oct. 28	*PARKINSON, HERBERT	35, Winchelsea Road, Tottenham, N.
2979	1895, Oct. 24	*PARKS, WALTER	17, Holmesdale Gardens, Hasting Sussex.
3251	1897, Oct. 26	*PARNACOTT, ARTHUR CHARLES	83, Leigham Vale, Tulse Hill, S.W.
3876	1901, Oct. 29	*PARNWELL, SYDNEY ARTHUR... ..	Surveyor's Department, Great North Railway, King's Cross, N.
4046	1902, Oct. 28	*PARRY, ALBERT EDWARD	36, Endlesham Road, Balham, S.W.
3578	1899, Oct. 30	*PARRY, HERBERT MOSTYN	141, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
4017	1902, Oct. 28	*PARSONS, MAURICE HARRY DONNE	"Rosemont," Heavitree Road, Exe Devonshire.
3877	1901, Oct. 29	*PATON, DAVID LLEWELLYN	32, Chalcot Crescent, Regent's P N.W.
4048	1902, Oct. 28	*PATTISSON, WILLIAM HENRY MUNNINGS	Pelican House, Witham, Essex.
2980	1895, Oct. 24	*PAUL, JOHN WILLIAM	31, Bedford Row, W.C.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1902, Oct. 28	*PAVITT, HAROLD WILLIAM	178, Willesden Lane, N.W.
1875, May 10	PAYNE, WILLIAM PERCY	Holmesdale, The Park, Nottingham.
1896, Oct. 28	*PEARCE, CHARLES FREDERICK	65, Edgware Road, W.
1898, Oct. 29	*PEARCE, FRANCIS ARTHUR	78, Blenheim Gardens, Willesden Green, N.W.
1884, Apr. 21	PEARCE, FREDERICK WILLIAM	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1902, Oct. 28	*PEARSE, THOMAS WILLIAM	Modbury, South Devon.
1902, Oct. 28	*PEARSON, THOMAS GIBSON	Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
1898, Oct. 29	*PEASE, CHARLES EDWARD	16, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.
1897, Oct. 26	*PEEBLES, PHILIP	Syon House, Brentford, Middlesex.
1894, Feb. 23	*PEGGE, JOHN THOMAS	City Surveyor's Office, Durham.
1901, Oct. 29	*PENROSE, EDWARD ALEC	Estate Office, Rose Lane, Waterford, Ireland.
1898, Feb. 18	*PEPPERCORN, HENRY MCARTHUR	Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent.
1896, Oct. 28	*PEPPERCORN, JOHN ARTHUR	Eaton Socon, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.
1901, Oct. 29	*PERCIVAL, WALTER GILBEY	Somerset Court, Brent Knoll, Somerset.
1902, Oct. 28	*PERKIN, DANIEL WARD	P. O. Box 873, Cape Town, South Africa.
1890, Nov. 22	*PERKINS, JOSEPH	Glencoe, Willows Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
1900, Oct. 30	*PERKS, HUGH EARL	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
1887, Apr. 18	*PERKS, SYDNEY, A.R.I.B.A.	5, Crown Court, Cheapside, E.C.
1900, Oct. 30	*PERRINS, GEORGE LATHAM	13, Cambridge Road, Lytham, Lancashire.
1899, Oct. 30	*PETCH, JOHN STONEHOUSE	Estate Office, Wensley, Leyburn, R.S.O., Yorkshire.
1883, Dec. 17	PEWTRESS, HERBERT WILMSHURST	15, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1884, Mar. 10	PHILLIPS, GEORGE CAWKWELL	Clarence St., Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
1894, Oct. 30	*PHILLIPS, FRANCIS JOHN	"Marmora," Hamlett Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
1888, Jan. 23	*PHILLIPS, WILLIAM DEARLOVE	High Wycombe, Bucks.
1886, Dec. 6	*PHYSICK, WALTER FREDERICK	65, Edgware Road, W.
1895, Oct. 21	*PIERCY, FREDERIC ONSLOW	The Elms, Lowthorpe, East Yorkshire.
1901, Oct. 29	*PILDITCH, WILLIAM THOMAS	2, Pall Mall East, S.W., and 32, Bernard Gardens, Wimbledon, S.W.
1897, Oct. 26	*PINFOLD, FRANCIS ARTHUR	Estate Office, L. B. & S. C. Ry., London Bridge Terminus, S.E.
1901, Oct. 29	*PINSENT, FRANCIS WINGFIELD HOMFRAY	4, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
1900, Oct. 30	*PINSON, GILBERT	Cobden Buildings, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
1900, Oct. 30	*PITT, PHILIP SEPTIMUS	53, Bateman Street, Cambridge.
1902, Oct. 28	*PITTS, FRANK ERNEST	13, Penfold Street, Camberwell, S.E.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3725	1900, Oct. 30	*PLANT, WILLIAM	Borough Engineer's Office, Leicester.
3726	1900, Oct. 30	*POLE, ALEXANDER CHARLES REGINALD	Care of Messrs. W. and L. Clare, 37, Park Square, Leeds, Yorkshire.
4054	1902, Oct. 28	*POLLOCK-HODSOLL, HAROLD EDWARD	4, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
3580	1899, Oct. 30	*POTTER, SHIRLEY HERBERT ...	27, Charles Street, St. James', S.W.
3884	1901, Oct. 29	*POTTIER, GEORGE LOUIS	2, St. George's Villas, Whipps Cross, Walthamstow, E.
3628	1900, Feb. 23	*PRATT, FRANK PERCY	97, Gresham Street, E.C.
3314	1898, Feb. 18	*PRICE, CAPEL HEReward	89, St. Paul's Road, Camden Square, N.W.
3885	1901, Oct. 29	*PRIEST, ALBERT EDWARD	Callow End, near Worcester.
3415	1898, Oct. 29	*PRIESTMAN, ALFRED TUKE... ..	Exchange Buildings, Bradford, Yorkshire.
4055	1902, Oct. 28	*PRITCHARD, HENRY	Llandaff Road, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
3629	1900, Feb. 23	*PROTHEROE, ALFRED ERNEST... ..	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
1680	1889, Dec. 9	*PUCKRIDGE, PERCIVAL MARTIN... ..	Milton Pewsey, Wilts.
2985	1895, Oct. 24	*PYE, GEORGE HENRY	38, Albert Road, Heaton Moor, Stockport, Cheshire.
3120	1896, Oct. 28	*PYLE, BENJAMIN THOMAS RICE	29, Shrewsbury Villas, Plumstead, Kent.
1289	1885, Dec. 7	*RAND, JOHN	Elmfield, Esher, Surrey.
4056	1902, Oct. 28	*RANDELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM ...	34, Brunswick Street, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
3581	1899, Oct. 30	*RANSOM, THOMAS REGINALD ...	59, Ritherdon Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
3886	1901, Oct. 29	*RAWLENCE, JAMES	73, Eaton Terrace, S.W.
3416	1898, Oct. 29	*RAWSTRON, CHARLES OLIVER ...	Lichfield Rural District Council, Lichfield, Staffordshire.
2709	1894, Oct. 30	*READ, WALTER HERBERT	8, The Avenue, Castle Hill, Ealing, W.
3417	1898, Oct. 29	*REDFERN, CHARLES FREDERICK	Whitehall Chambers, 23, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
4057	1902, Oct. 28	*REED, CHARLES CECIL	Beeford Grange, Beeford, Driffield, Yorkshire.
3418	1898, Oct. 29	*REED, RICHARD GEORGE GORDON	Glen Devon, Addiscombe Road, Croydon, S.E.
3887	1901, Oct. 29	*REES, WILLIAM HAROLD	Annandale, 154, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
3582	1899, Oct. 30	*REEVE, DOUGLAS WILLIAM ...	108, Queen Street, Maidenhead, Berkshire.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1902, Oct. 28	*RHODES, BEN ALBERT	Hallas, Kirkburton, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
1899, Oct. 30	*RICHARDSON, ERNEST EDWARD...	23, Trinder Road, Crouch Hill, N.
1902, Oct. 28	*RICHARDSON, HAROLD THOMAS...	"Nestonlee," Horsham, Sussex.
1903, Feb. 20	*RICHARDSON, HENRY	3, North Street, Westminster, S.W.
1897, Feb. 17	*RICKARDS, ROBERT HILLIER TRAHERNE ANSON	Charles Street Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
1899, Oct. 30	*RIDDETT, MAURICE CHARLES ...	Town Hall Chambers, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
1902, Oct. 28	*RIPPENGAL, ARTHUR HENRY ...	8, Dunheved Road North, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
1896, Oct. 28	*RIVERS, CHARLES EDWIN	Municipal Offices, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
1898, Oct. 29	*[ROBBINS, WALTER FRANCIS ...	"Melrose," Hornsey Lane, N.
1900, Oct. 30	*[ROBERTS, JOHN	Agricultural Department, University College of Wales, Bangor, North Wales.
1901, Oct. 29	*ROBERTS, JOHN	Churton Villa, Tarvin Road, Chester.
1898, Oct. 29	*ROBERTSON, HENRY CHARLES ...	30, Huron Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
1896, Oct. 28	*ROBINSON, JOHN BROOKE WOOD	The Swan Inn, Preston Capes, Daventry, Northamptonshire.
1900, Oct. 30	*ROBINSON, JOSSLYN ALLEYNE ...	The Chestnuts, Bolton-le-Sands, Carn- forth, Lancashire.
1882, Apr. 24	ROBINSON, MARTIN CATLIN ...	Wenden, Saffron Walden, Essex.
1897, Oct. 26	*ROBINSON, RALPH ETESON	29, Beacon Hill, Camden Road, N.
1898, Oct. 29	*ROGERS, PERCY WILLBEN	78, Gloucester Rd., South Kensington, S.W.
1895, Oct. 24	*ROGERS, THOMAS GEORGE	Estate Offices, Railway Approach, Arch- way Road, Highgate, N.
1884, Mar. 10	ROSE, EDWARD JOSEPH	58, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
1884, Jan. 28	ROSS, DAVID JAMES, M.I.C.E. ...	Engineer's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
1899, Oct. 30	*[ROWLANDSON, SAMUEL MES- SITER	19, North Bailey, Durham.
1890, Jan. 6	*ROWLEY, WILLIAM TAYLOR ...	Royston, Hertfordshire.
1890, Nov. 22	*RUDDLE, FRANK J.	London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1900, Oct. 30	*RUDDLE, FREDERICK CHARLES ...	Union Offices, Cardwell Place, Black- burn, Lancashire.
1902, Oct. 23	*RUDDLE, GEORGE WILLIAM ...	118, Greenwich Road, S.E.
1901, Feb. 21	*[RUTLEY, ARTHUR DENNETT ...	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
1899, Oct. 30	*RUTTER, ARTHUR LIONEL, M.A. (Cantab.)... ..	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1024	1883, Dec. 17	SABIN, JOSEPH HENRY (<i>Professional Associate of Council</i>)	10, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
4062	1902, Oct. 28	*SAINSBURY, WILLIAM CHARLES	20, Narcissus Road, West Hamps N.W.
3257	1897, Oct. 26	*ST. AUBYN, BELVILLE MOLESWORTH, B.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	Stopham Estate Office, Toat, Pulborough, Sussex.
2734	1895, Mar. 6	*SAISE, ALFRED JOHN	Council Offices, Kingswood, near Bristol.
2604	1893, Oct. 4	*SAKER, SYDNEY	95-97, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
2605	1893, Oct. 4	*SALE, ARTHUR REED	c/o T. W. R. Sale, Solicitor, Carlisle, Cumberland.
3258	1897, Oct. 26	*SALT, HAROLD CROSSLEY, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Barrington Estate Office, Burford, Oxford.
3889	1901, Oct. 29	*SALT, LEONARD EUSTACE	Quarry Place, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
1424	1887, Dec. 19	*SALT, REGINALD NOWELL	Quarry Place, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
3588	1899, Oct. 30	*SANDAY, WILLIAM HENRY	15, Great George Street, S.W.
3589	1899, Oct. 30	*SANDELL, STANLEY LUNAU	Belcaire, Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent.
4063	1902, Oct. 28	*SANDERS, INGALTON	23, Portland Street, Southampton, Hampshire.
3937	1902, Feb. 21	*SANDS, HUBERT COVELL	101, Minard Road, Catford, S.E.
4116	1903, Feb. 21	*SANSON, WILLIE STANLEY VENN	71, East Hill, Colchester, Essex.
971	1883, May 25	*SATCHELL, CHARLES	Beech House, Richmond Park, Bournemouth, Hants.
1728	1890, Feb. 10	*SATCHELL, HERBERT A., A.R.I.B.A.	3, Staple Inn, W.C.
731	1900, Oct. 30	*SAUNDERS, EDGAR WALTER	108, Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud, Gloucestershire.
2711	1894, Oct. 30	*SAWYER, JOHN ASHTON	62, High Street, Winchester, Hants.
1148	1884, Apr. 21	SCARLETT, HARRY	Preston House, Firle, Lewes, Sussex.
3890	1901, Oct. 29	*SCHNEIDER, JOHN LAWRENCE	Care of Messrs. Cawter, Chesham, Hertfordshire.
3732	1900, Oct. 30	*SCHOFIELD, PETER	Rosebank, Kirkham, near Preston, Lancashire.
3422	1898, Oct. 29	*SCOBLE, HERBERT THOMAS	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
2712	1894, Oct. 30	*SCORER, ALFRED GEORGE	Flaxmoor, Caston, Attleborough, Norfolk.
3023	1896, Jan. 21	*SCRIVENER, JOHN CHARLES	Mistleigh, Caterham Valley, Surrey.
3428	1898, Oct. 29	*SEARLE, SYDNEY	Sudbury Priory, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.
2637	1891, Feb. 23	*SEDDON, GEORGE FARQUHARSON	29, Bedford Row, W.C.
2468	1891, Nov. 4	*SEDGWICK, RUPERT WILLIAM	38, High Street, Watford, Herts.
1729	1890, Feb. 10	*SELBY, FRANK	44, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1234	1884, Dec. 8	*SELBY, JOHN BASELEY	Atherton Hall, Leigh, near Manchester.
3733	1900, Oct. 30	*SELLER, FRANK RUSSELL	The Homestead, Dartford, Kent.
572	1880, Feb. 16	SEXBY, JOHN JAMES	London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1425	1887, Dec. 19	*SHAW, ARTHUR	Ramsden Estate Offices, Railway Station, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1897, Oct. 26	*SHEARER, JAMES HUGHAN	Museum Chambers, 22, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.
1898, Oct. 29	*¶SHELDON, HAROLD	Kinderton Street, Middlewich, Cheshire.
1884, Apr. 21	SHERRY, NATHANIEL	45, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
1900, Oct. 30	*SHETTLÉ, EDWARD GURNEY ...	Kelling Heath Estate Office, near Holt, Norfolk.
1901, Oct. 29	*SHIPWRIGHT, WILLIAM GEORGE	3, Warwick House Street, Charing Cross, S.W.
1902, Oct. 28	*SHONE, LEIGHTON EDWARD... ..	3, Hunter Street, Chester.
1897, Oct. 26	*SHORNEY, ARTHUR SHEPHERD ...	59, Foregate Street, Worcester.
1902, Oct. 28	*SIMM, ERNEST	Moosomin P. O., Assiniboia, Canada.
1897, Oct. 26	*SIMPSON, LESLIE SHEPHERD ...	c/o Messrs. Langridge & Freeman, The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1894, Oct. 30	*SKEAT, ARTHUR PERCIVAL ...	Londonderry Hall, Dominica, British West Indies.
1882, Dec. 18	SKINGLE, ALFRED	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
1897, Feb. 17	*¶SKINGLE, ALFRED CHARLES ...	34, Josephine Avenue, Brixton, S.W.
1884, Jan. 14	SLADE, ISAAC	90 & 91, Queen Street, E.C.
1902, Oct. 28	*SLATER, ARTHUR JAMES	Borough Engineers' Office, Town Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk.
1902, Oct. 28	*SMALLEY, WILLIAM	68, George Street, Euston Square, N.W.
1902, Oct. 28	*¶SMITH, ARTHUR KITSON	17, Rylett Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.
1898, Oct. 29	*SMITH, ARTHUR PLUMBE	Grosvenor Chambers, Chester, and Central Buildings, North John Street, Liverpool, Lancashire.
1902, Oct. 28	*SMITH, ARTHUR TELFORD	15, Cheapside, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1902, Oct. 28	*SMITH, CHARLES PHILIP	The Town Hall, Greenwich, S.E.
1902, Oct. 28	*SMITH, CYRIL HERBERT	Buckhill, Calne, Wiltshire.
1899, Oct. 30	*SMITH, DOUGLAS	Stanage Park Estate, Brampton Bryan, Herefordshire.
1898, Oct. 29	*¶SMITH, GEORGE HENRY	1, Worcester Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*¶SMITH, HUBERT GEORGE	Boughton-Monchelsea, Maidstone, Kent.
1891, Mar. 14	*SMITH, JAMES	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Buckingham.
1899, Oct. 30	*¶SMITH, JOHN AMBROSE	The Dale, Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire.
1901, Oct. 29	*SMITH, JOHN WILLIAM... ..	60, Brazil Street, Hull, Yorkshire.
1901, Oct. 29	*SMITH, QUENTIN CULLEN	78, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1902, Oct. 28	*SMITH, STANLEY ADDISON	"Sunnyside," Monkseaton, Northumber- land.
1895, Oct. 24	*SMITHELLS, EDWIN	Merlewood, Newport Road, Stafford.
1890, Nov. 22	*SNAILUM, WALTER WADMAN ...	Church Street & Wingfield Road, Trow- bridge, Wilts.
1897, Oct. 26	*SNOW, HENRY CYPRIAN	Friar Lane, Leicester.

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3885	1901, Oct. 29	*SOPER, HAROLD	"Winfield," Wilbury Avenue, H Sussex.
3267	1897, Oct. 26	*SOUTHCOMBE, JOHN CHARLES ...	Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple, Devo
2499	1892, Feb. 26	*SOUTTER, ERNEST	Elmside, Passfield Common, Lipl Hampshire.
4073	1902, Oct. 28	*SPALDING, FRANK EWART	3, Lyndhur Road, Hampstead, N.
3132	1896, Oct. 28	*SPARROW, WILLIAM HUGH	Beckminster, Wolverhampton, Sta shire.
3495	1899, Feb. 16	*SPEAKMAN, JOHN MCCLURE ...	The Hawthorns, Whalley Bridge, Stockport, Cheshire.
1906	1890, Nov. 22	*SPELMAN, WILLIAM WILTON RIX	17, Bank Plain, Norwich, Norfolk.
3896	1901, Oct. 29	*SPENCE, RICHMOND	The School House, Firle, Sussex.
3268	1897, Oct. 26	*STACEY, FREDERICK CHARLES WEBSTER	9, Carteret Street, Westminster, S.
868	1883, Jan. 15	STACEY, WILLIAM	80, Cheapside, E.C.
1697	1890, Jan. 6	*STANTON, FRANCIS CHARLES ...	18, Westmount Road, Eltham, S.E.
2608	1893, Oct. 4	*STALEY, ALBERT HENRY	Coton Road, Nuneaton, Warwicksh
3430	1898, Oct. 29	*STALLARD, HAROLD ORLANDO ...	Church Farm, Great Thurlow, Suffo
3431	1898, Oct. 29	*STANTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHULTHEISS, A.M.I.C.E.	10, The Paddock, Chatham, Kent.
3735	1900, Oct. 30	*STEAD, EDWARD JOHN	Bridgmaster's Department, Co Offices, Preston, Lancashire.
3897	1901, Oct. 29	*STEDMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK...	"Kelsham," Cranleigh, Surrey.
3898	1901, Oct. 29	*STEPHENS, JOHN KYLE	13, Donegall Square, N., Belfast, Ire
710	1882, Jan. 16	STEVENSON, FREDERICK J.... ..	Portland Office, Queen Anne Street
3630	1900, Feb. 23	*STIMSON, EDWARD FREDERICK	"Clovelly," Marshall's Road, Su Surrey.
3270	1897, Oct. 26	*STIMSON, HERBERT PERCY ...	2, New Kent Road, S.E.
3737	1900, Oct. 30	*STOCKINGS, ARTHUR PERRY ...	57, Charlotte Street, Portland Plac
3271	1897, Oct. 26	*STOKES, HUGH CHARLES	49, Upper Baker Street, N.W.
3738	1900, Oct. 30	*STONE, CYRIL FRANK	1, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle, Cumber
3899	1901, Oct. 29	*STONE, FREDERIC	40, London Road, Newcastle, Sta shire.
3272	1897, Oct. 26	*STONEHAM, EDWARD RUSSELL	Orchard House, Erith, Kent.
4075	1902, Oct. 28	*STOOKE, JOHN EDWIN HELLYAR	2, Palace Yard, Hereford.
828	1882, Dec. 1	STOWER, JOSEPH	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
3133	1896, Oct. 28	*STRAKER, HOWARD	16, Water Lane, Great Tower St., L
3739	1900, Oct. 30	*STRUDWICK, FRANK EDWARD ...	32, Park Road, Bromley, Kent.
3134	1896, Oct. 28	*STUBBING, RICHARD WEBB ...	37, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1578	1889, Feb. 11	*STUCKÉ, WM. HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	P.O. Box 2271, Johannesburg, and Box 91, Bloemfontein, B.S.A.
1235	1884, Dec. 8	*STURGE, THEODORE	33, Corn Street, Bristol, Gloucester

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1886, Jan. 11	*STURGESS, JOHN MOORE	Penshurst Park, near Tunbridge, Kent, and 30, Craven Street, Strand, W.C.
1890, Jan. 27	*STURLEY, ARTHUR DYSON	35, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.
1891, Jan. 17	*SUMMERFIELD, JOSEPH CHARLES	73, Chelsea Gardens, S.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*SURREY, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM	Architect's Department, London County Council, S.W.
1899, Oct. 30	*SUTCLIFFE, JAMES HENRY	Hazelwood, Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire.
1898, Oct. 29	*SWAN, HAROLD	18, Wandle Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
1897, Oct. 26	*SWANWICK, BRUCE, M.A. (Oxon.)	Royal Agricultural College Farm, Ciren- cester.
1902, Oct. 28	*SYMES, WILLIAM CHARLES... ..	7, Bideford Mansions, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.
1902, Oct. 28	*SYMMONS, PERCY JAMES	"The Hollies," Brooke Avenue, Harrow- on-the-Hill, Middlesex.
1899, Oct. 30	*TAIT, FRANK VINCENT	Rathtara, Stocks Lane, Boughton, Chester.
1901, Oct. 29	*TALLBOY, FREDERICK JAMES	4, Kensington Gardens, Cranbrook Park Ilford, Essex.
1901, Oct. 29	*TANNER, RUDOLPH	29, Pelham Place, South Kensington, S.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*TANNER, WILLIAM HUGH	4, Brackley Road, Beckenham, Kent.
1896, Oct. 28	*TATE, JOSEPH GEORGE	The Rutland Estate Office, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.
1902, Oct. 28	*TAYLER, VIVIAN ALFRED	57, Dingwall Road, East Croydon.
1902, Oct. 28	*TAYLOR, EDWIN THURLOW	Ashlyn, Ansdell, Lytham, Lancashire.
1897, Oct. 26	*TAYLOR, JOHN FRANCIS WHITE	Messrs. Humbert, Son, & Flint, Watford, Herts.
1901, Oct. 29	*TAYLOR, RUSSELL LEIGH	Birklands, Southport, Lancashire.
1901, Oct. 29	*TAYLOR, SAMUEL DAVIS	6, Ock Street, The Square, Abingdon, Berkshire.
1900, Oct. 30	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY	Nuttall, Nottingham.
1901, Oct. 29	*TERRY, ARTHUR ELLIOTT	County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1902, Oct. 28	*TERRY, ERNEST FAIRCHILD	226, Lavender Hill, S.W.
1899, Oct. 30	*TERRY, FRANCIS WILLIAM	Hawthorn Villa, The Mount, York.
1899, Oct. 30	*TERRY, FRANK TREACHER... ..	95, Victoria Street, S.W.

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2549	1892, Nov. 28	*THOMAS, EDWARD MORGAN DAWSON	Trefach, Clynderwen, R.S.O., Pem- shire.
3598	1899, Oct. 30	*THOMAS, GEORGE	Land Registry, Survey and Map 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.
4081	1902, Oct. 28	*THOMAS, PERCIVAL HARTLAND ...	4, Colston Street, Bristol, Glouc shire.
4082	1902, Oct. 28	*THOMAS, REGINALD WILLIAM ...	14, Prospect Park, Exeter, Devon
3435	1898, Oct. 29	*THOMAS, WILLIAM JAMES EDGAR	21, Tresillian Terrace, Cardiff, G ganshire.
1027	1883, Dec. 17	THOMPSON, ALFRED	Estate Department, South Eastern way, London Bridge, S.E.
2720	1894, Oct. 30	*THOMPSON, CLAUDE WILLIAM GEORGE HUGH	Gladstone Estate Office, Skip Craven, Yorkshire.
2611	1893, Oct. 4	*THOMPSON, FREDERICK HUBERT	Breadsall Lodge, near Derby.
3275	1897, Oct. 26	*THOMPSON, HAROLD STUART ...	The Botanic Laboratory, Ho York.
2721	1894, Oct. 30	*THOMPSON, JOSEPH ATHERDEN ...	50, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2735	1895, Mar. 6	*THOMPSON, ROLAND O'BRIEN ...	77, Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea,
3907	1901, Oct. 29	*THORNE, RICHARD SQUIRE ...	Madras Agricultural College, Sai Madras, India.
3741	1900, Oct. 30	*THOROLD, JAMES ERNEST	Sandow Lodge, Stone, Staffordshir
1100	1884, Feb. 11	THURGOOD, ERNEST CHARLES ...	Estate Office, 98, High St., Lewisha
3599	1899, Oct. 30	*THURGOOD, LEONARD FIELDER ...	100, Kingston Road, Wimbledon, S
4083	1902, Oct. 28	*TIDEY, HERBERT GORDON	3, Pentonville Road, Islington, N.
3742	1900, Oct. 30	*TIFFIN, THOMAS EDWARD, A.M.I.C.E.	Deputy Borough Engineer, Mun Buildings, West Hartlepool, Dur
3600	1899, Oct. 30	*TIGHE, ARTHUR	10, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.
3743	1900, Oct. 30	*TIMBRELL, ALAN	9, Watson Walk, St. Albans, Her shire.
3908	1901, Oct. 29	*TITTERTON, SYDNEY GEORGE PENN	40, Old Broad Street, E.C.
3938	1902, Feb. 21	*TOMLIN, FRANCIS FERRIER ...	49, Lordship Lane, Wood Green, N
3744	1900, Oct. 30	*TONSON-RYE, JOHN REGINALD ...	Rye Court, Crookstown, Co. Cork.
3136	1896, Oct. 28	*TOWN, HENRY ANNANDALE... ..	31, Rectory Terrace, Gosforth, castle-on-Tyne.
3745	1900, Oct. 30	*TOWNLY, RONALD STARKEY ...	1, Rutland Parade, Willesden C N.W.
1979	1891, Jan. 17	*TOWNSEND, GEORGE JAMES... ..	London County Council, Dang Structure Branch, 15, Spring Ga S.W.
3436	1898, Oct. 29	*TREMLETT, WALTER WILLIAM...	Estate Office, Uffington, Sta Lincolnshire.
3278	1897, Oct. 26	*TURNER, DRYSDALE	237, Nantwich Road, Crewe, Ches
3601	1899, Oct. 30	*TURNER, HENRY	4, Dorset Street, Preston, Lancash
3279	1897, Oct. 26	*TURNER, HERBERT	16, Charles Street, Cardiff.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1901, Oct. 29	*TURNER, JABEZ TENNYSON ...	35, Vincent Road, West Green, Tottenham, N.
1887, May 23	*TURNER, PERCY	Dale Hall, Henley Rd., Ipswich, Suffolk.
1900, Oct. 30	*TURNER, VINCENT... ..	Engineer's Office, 1, Pimlico Road, S.W.
1893, Oct. 4	*TYLER, WILLIAM BOTT	Estate Department, L. & N. W. Ry., Euston Station, N.W.
1899, Oct. 30	*TYPE, MARCUS OSWALD	101, Trafalgar Rd, Moseley, Birmingham.
1884, May 5	UDNY, AUGUSTUS CHARLES... ..	Stanford Estate Office, 1, Selborne Road, Hove, & 142, Springfield Road, Brighton, Sussex.
1889, Feb. 25	*VALE, HENRY	Darlington Street, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.
1897, Oct. 26	*VEIT, LEONARD JAMES... ..	Urban District Council, Goole, Yorkshire.
1892, Nov. 28	*VENNING, ALFRED JOHN MEYBOHM, M.A. (Oxon.)	26, Ker Street, Devonport, Devon.
1890, Nov. 22	*VERITY, ERNEST GEORGE	51, Golden Square, W.
1902, Oct. 28	*VICKERS, ALFRED CRANSTOUN	105, Edith Road, West Kensington, W.
1901, Oct. 29	*VINCE, CLEMENT HARWOOD ...	3, Cliff Street, Preston, Lancashire.
1900, Oct. 30	*WACHER, THOMAS BLAKE... ..	2, Ethelbert Road, Canterbury, Kent.
1888, Feb. 20	*WADE, HENRY	10, Pitt Street, Barnsley, Yorkshire.
1890, Jan. 6	*WAIN, GEORGE SPARROW	8 and 9, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
1895, Oct. 24	*WALDRAM, PERCY JOHN	17, Buckingham St., Charing Cross, S.W.
1880, Mar. 1	WALKER, LEON VICTOR	79, Dunsmore Road, Stamford Hill, N.
1896, Jan. 21	*WALKER, WILLIAM SELVES ...	22, Moorgate Street, E.C.
1900, Oct. 30	*WALSH, FREDERICK LEOPOLD MORFEE	195, Gleneldon Road, Streatham, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3281	1897, Oct. 26	*WALTON, EDGAR THOMAS	11, Cotherstone Rd., Brixton Hill,
3751	1900, Oct. 30	*WALTON, LEON MAITLAND	"Ingleside," Manor Way, Bexley.
4085	1902, Oct. 28	*WARD, EDWARD JOHN	Burnville, Brentnor, Tavistock, shire.
3438	1898, Oct. 29	*WARD, MARTIN HAMMOND	St. Leonards Farm, Thames D Surrey.
3439	1898, Oct. 29	*WARING, HOLT	Waringstown, Co. Down, Ireland.
1030	1883, Dec. 17	WATERER, CLARENCE	Dover House, Chertsey, Surrey.
3752	1900, Oct. 30	*WATERS, FRANK	15, Bank Plain, Norwich, Norfolk.
1980	1891, Jan. 17	*WATSON, CLAUDE HENRY	"Sunnyside," Woolsington, Newe on-Tyne.
3604	1839, Oct. 30	*WATSON, DAVID ALEXANDER	Estate Office, Shirburn, Wallingfor
1751	1890, Feb. 24	WATSON, GEORGE	Parliament Mansions, Victoria St.,
2614	1893, Oct. 4	*WATSON, WILLIAM JAMES	13, Pembroke Square, Kensington,
3912	1901 Oct. 29	*WATT, ALEXANDER LINDSAY	Ablington House, Figheldean, Salis Wilts.
4086	1902, Oct. 28	*WATTS, ARTHUR RONALD	8, Frederick's Place, E.C.
4087	1902, Oct. 28	*WAUGH, REGINALD ROBERT	Survey Department, East Rand proprietary Mines, East Rand, Trans B.S.A.
3440	1898, Oct. 29	*WEALL, JOHN GRAHAM	Rutland Lodge, Watford, Herts.
2552	1892, Nov. 23	*WEATHERHEAD, DAVID WILKINSON	50, Low Street, Keighley, Yorkshir
3138	1896, Oct. 28	*WEAVER, HENRY PERCIVAL FRANCIS	Lye, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
1540	1888, Dec. 10	*WEBB, FREDERIC NOEL	Babraham, Cambridge.
3605	1899, Oct. 30	*WEBBER, HENRY STANTON	Department of Public Works Pre B.S.A.
3441	1898, Oct. 29	*WEEKES, CYRIL SWAFFER	100, Beaufort Street, S.W.
3316	1898, Feb. 18	*WEIR, JAMES SCOTT	Borough Engineer's Office, Town Halifax, Yorkshire.
4088	1902, Oct. 28	*WELLS, ARTHUR HARVEY	Hill Side, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leice shire.
1031	1883, Dec. 17	WELLS, EDWARD OGBOURN	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
3913	1901, Oct. 29	*WEST, ARTHUR SMITH	Municipal Offices, Harrogate, shire.
3754	1900, Oct. 30	*WEST, SIDNEY HERBERT	Steyning, Sussex.
941	1883, Apr. 30	WESTON, JOSEPH AURELIUS... ..	83, High Street, Bedford.
3755	1900, Oct. 30	*WETENHALL, EDWARD BOX, A.R.I.B.A.	Wyken, Woodside, Wimbledon, S.W.
3756	1900, Oct. 30	*WHATLEY, ERNEST JAMES	"Panton House," Cabbal Road, Cro Norfolk.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1903, Feb. 20	*WHEELER, FRANK CORNELIUS ...	4, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
1900, Oct. 30	*WHELDON, MARTIN LOWISH ...	Care of F. Handley, 17, St. Mary's, York.
1902, Oct. 28	*WHITAKER, HUGH	Hoxne, Eye, Suffolk.
1902, Oct. 28	*WHITE, ARTHUR VIVIAN	The Poplars, North End, Portsmouth, Hampshire.
1900, Oct. 30	*WHITE, BENJAMIN WILLIAM ...	15, 16, & 17, Eldon Street, E.C.
1895, Oct. 24	*WHITE, WALTER ERNEST COATES	Manor Farm, Beedon, Newbury, Berks.
1896, Jan. 21	*WHITE, WILLIAM, JUN.	35, Westgate Rd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland.
1901, Oct. 29	*WHITEHEAD, ERNEST MORTIMER	95, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
1899, Oct. 30	*WHITELEY, CYPRIAN CHARLES OSWALD	82, Queen Street, E.C.
1902, Oct. 28	*WHITTINGTON-COOPER, ALFRED ...	26, Kenilworth Court, Putney, S.W.
1902, Oct. 28	*WHITTON, HAROLD WILLIAM ...	Caswell, Towcester, Northamptonshire.
1902, Oct. 28	*WHYTEHEAD, JOHN LAYARD ...	Hamilton Place, Alford, Lincolnshire.
1901, Oct. 29	*WIDDICOMBE, CHARLES EDWIN...	135, Rosary Road, Thorpe, Norwich.
1901, Oct. 29	*WIGLEY, HERBERT HENRY ..	Winslow, Buckinghamshire.
1899, Oct. 30	*WIGLEY, SIDNEY PRUDDEN ...	Winslow, Buckinghamshire.
1897, Feb. 17	*WIGRAM, HENRY JOSEPH	The Lodge, South Collingham, Newark, Nottinghamshire.
1896, Jan. 21	*WILDE, SIDNEY ALGERNON ...	89, Larkhall Rise, Clapham, S.W.
1901, Oct. 29	*WILFORD, CECIL MARSHALL ...	Ainstable, Armathwaite, Cumberland.
1899, Oct. 30	*WILKINSON, PERCY NEWTON ...	51, Manor Road, Enfield, Middlesex.
1902, Oct. 28	*WILKS, CLEMENT	15, St. Mary's Road, Highbury, N.
1891, May 23	*WILKS, ERNEST STRINGER	Douglas Avenue, Hythe, Kent.
1899, Oct. 30	*WILLIAMS, ARTHUR CODRING- TON	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1897, Oct. 26	*WILLIAMS, DANIEL SMITH ...	Rochford Rural District Council, Hopes Green Road, South Benfleet, Essex.
1902, Oct. 28	*WILLIAMS, FRANK WARREN ...	Woodcote Lodge, Wallington, Surrey.
1898, Oct. 29	*WILLIAMS, PETER LLOYD ARM- STRONG... ..	63, St. James Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1900, Oct. 30	*WILLIAMS, RICHARD ERNEST HAVARD	22, Shepherd's Bush Road, West Ken- sington, W.
1876, Apr. 3	WILLIAMS, WILLIAM WELSBY ...	Farnham, Surrey.
1896, Oct. 28	*WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES ALBERT	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1884, Jan. 28	WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES WILLIAM	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1902, Oct. 28	*WILLOUGHBY, FRANK	Estate Office, Merstham, Surrey.
1901, Oct. 29	*WILSON, EVERARD JOHN	c/o Messrs. Tuckett and Son, 2, Basing- hall Street, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
2472	1891, Nov. 4	*WILSON, JAMES CALVERT	Worsthorne Estate Office, Burn Lancashire.
3446	1898, Oct. 29	*WILSON, JOHN	Langham Hall, Colchester.
2555	1892, Nov. 28	*WILSON, JOHN HAYES	10, Upstall Street, Camberwell, S.E.
1449	1888, Jan. 23	*WILSON, WILLIAM EDWARD ...	St. Andrew's Chambers, Albert Squ Manchester.
3286	1897, Oct. 26	*WILTON, JAMES PERCY	143, Hartington Road, Sefton P Liverpool, Lancashire.
3611	1899, Oct. 30	*WITHAM, JAMES BERNARD	203, Temple Chambers, 33, Brazen Street, Manchester.
3919	1901, Oct. 29	*WONNACOTT, HOWARD JOHN ...	9, Wildash Road, East Dulwich, S.E.
3429	1898, Oct. 29	*WONTNER-SMITH, PERCY	Grasmere, Hendon Lane, Finchley, M
3920	1901, Oct. 29	*WOOD, HERBERT CALVERT... ..	Whitworth Estates Office, Spennym Durham.
3317	1898, Feb. 18	*WOOD, JOHN EDWARD	28, Nightingale Lane, Balham, S.W.
4097	1902, Oct. 28	*WOOD, JOHN GUY	c/o Messrs. Hardy & Hardy, Uttox Staffordshire.
3921	1901, Oct. 29	*WOOD, ROWLAND HARRY	Ashleyville, Southend-on-Sea, Essex
3613	1899, Oct. 30	*WOODCOCK, FRANK SYDNEY ...	Royal Engineer Office, Bloemfont Orange River Colony, South Africa
1358	1887, Jan. 10	*WOOLNOUGH, JOHN WILLIAM ...	6, Vicarage Drive, Eastbourne, Suss
3168	1897, Feb. 17	*WOOLNOUGH, TOM... ..	Fleet House, Hoppers Road, Winchm Middlesex.
3142	1896, Oct. 28	*WORDSWORTH, CHRISTOPHER ...	Brooklands, South Godstone, Surrey
1431	1887, Dec. 19	*WORTHINGTON, JAMES SCOTT ...	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
4098	1902, Oct. 28	*WRIGHT, ARTHUR EDGAR	80, Durlston Road, Kingston-on-Tha Surrey.
3288	1897, Oct. 26	*WRIGHT, ERNEST BERESFORD FITZHERBERT	The Grange, Butterley, Derby.
3922	1901, Oct. 29	*WRIGHT, HENRY MARTIN	Stapleford Lodge, Stapleford, C bridgeshire.
2725	1894, Oct. 30	*WRIGHT, PHILIP CHETWOOD ...	Brattleby Hall, near Lincoln.
3614	1899, Oct. 30	*WRIGHT, THOMAS HENRY	7, Huron Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
3923	1901, Oct. 29	*WRIGHT, WALTER BRERETON... ..	68, Winsham Grove, Clapham Comm S.W.
3615	1899, Oct. 30	*WRIGHTSON, JOHN FREDERICK HUTTON	College of Agriculture, Downton, W
3924	1901, Oct. 29	*WYLEY, HENRY CHARLES	Newmarket Buildings, Bridgnorth, Sa

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1899, Oct. 30	*YEWDALE, FRANCIS EDWARD ...	7, Baronsfield Road, St. Margaret's, Twickenham, Middlesex.
1902, Oct. 28	*YOUATT, ERNEST	Equitable Chambers, 108, St. George Street, Cape Town, South Africa.
1902, Oct. 28	*YOUNG, C. ALEX.	51, Coleman Street, E.C.
1902, Oct. 28	*YOUNG, HERBERT OSWALD ...	Imperial Buildings, Exchange Street East, Liverpool, Lancashire.
1898, Oct. 29	*YOUNG, JAMES DAWBARN ...	6, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1900, Oct. 30	*YOUNG, KENNETH JAMES ...	51, Coleman Street, E.C.
1895, Oct. 24	*YOUNG, WILLIAM	4, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Hert- fordshire.

Total number of Professional Associates, 1,001.

Associates.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1897, Oct. 26	ADKINS, WILLIAM RYLAND DENT	2, Temple Gardens, E.C.
1876, Nov. 27	ALVERSTONE, THE RIGHT HONOUR- ABLE LORD, G.C.M.G., LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND (Associate of Council).	Hornton Lodge, Pitt Street, Kensin- ton, W.
1880, Dec. 13	BANKES, JOHN ELDON, K.C.	3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.
1888, May 14	BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK	London County Council, Spring Garden S.W.
1899, Oct. 30	BARRY, CHARLES EDWARD	Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street Westminster, S.W.
1868, July 27	BARRY, SIR JOHN WOLFE, K.C.B., M.I.C.E. (Associate of Council)	21, Delahay Street, S.W.
1879, Feb. 3	BEALE, JAMES SAMUEL	28, Great George Street, S.W.
1892, Feb. 26	BELLEWES, GEORGE OLIVER	45, Parliament Street, S.W.
1900, Oct. 30	BERKELEY, ROWLAND THOMAS MORTIMER, B.A. (Cantab.)	Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C., and Belgrave Road, S.W.
1899, Feb. 16	BLACKSHAW, JOHN FRANK	The Midland Dairy Institute, Kingst Fields, Derby.
1890, Jan. 6	BOULGER, GEORGE EDWARD SIMONDS	34, Argyll Mansions, Addison Bridge,
1868, June 23	BRAMWELL, SIR FREDK. JOSEPH, BART., F.R.S., M.I.C.E.	5, Great George Street, S.W.
1884, Feb. 11	BUND, JOHN W. WILLIS	15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
1890, May 29	CADELL, GEORGE	c/o Messrs. Cowan and Dalmahoy, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.
1871, Feb. 13	CASTLE, EDWARD JAMES, K.C.	8, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1891, Jan. 17	CLARKE, SIR ERNEST	13, Hanover Square, W.
1883, Dec. 17	CLARKE, SIR EDWARD, K.C.	2, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
1883, Dec. 17	CLODE, WALTER	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
886, Dec. 6	CLUTTON, HUBERT SPENCER ...	9, Whitehall Place, S.W.
894, Oct. 30	COLAM, ROBERT FREDERICK ...	4, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
900, Feb. 23	COURTHOPE-MUNROE, HARRY, M.A. (Cantab.)	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
896, Jan. 21	COWARD, JOHN CHARLES LEWIS, K.C.	3, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
891, Nov. 4	COWLARD, CHRISTOPHER LETHBRIDGE... ..	Launceston, Cornwall.
885, Jan. 12	CRIPPS, CHARLES ALFRED, K.C., M.P.	1, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
00, Feb. 23	DANCKWERTS, WILLIAM OTTO ADOLPH JULIUS, K.C.	7, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.
98, Oct. 29	DOWNIE, ALEX. FRANCIS MACKENZIE	Alton, Hants.
92, Nov. 28	EMDEN, T. WALTER L.	105 and 106, Strand, W.C.
96, Jan. 11	FREAM, WILLIAM	Downton, Wilts.
98, Feb. 11	FREEMAN, GEO. MALLOWS, K.C. ...	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W., and 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
98, Mar. 11	FRESHFIELD, EDWIN	5, Bank Buildings, E.C.
96, Mar. 20	FRESHFIELD, WILLIAM DAWES ...	5, Bank Buildings, E.C.
00, Feb. 24	GAYTON, CHARLES	Much Hadham, near Ware, Herts.
99, Apr. 28	GEPP, CHAS. BRAMSTON OSBORNE	Chelmsford, Essex.
95, Mar. 6	GLEN, REGINALD CUNNINGHAM ...	1, New Court, Temple, E.C.
99, Feb. 16	GRAHAM, WILLIAM VAUX	5, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
94, Jan. 5	GRANTHAM, RICHARD FUGE, M.I.C.E.	Northumberland Chambers, Northumber- land Avenue, W.C.
99, Mar. 27	HAMILTON, HENRY BEST HANS ...	1, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.
99, May 5	HAMOND, THOMAS ASTLEY HORACE	Manor House, Swaffham, Norfolk.
99, Oct. 26	HILL, JOHN SMITH, B.A., B.SC. (Lond.)	The Agricultural College, Aspatria, Cum- berland.
99, Jan. 24	HUDSON, ALFRED ARTHUR	5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1887, May 23	KINCH, EDWARD	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester
1873, Apr. 21	KING, WILLIAM, M.I.C.E.	Gas Office, Duke Street, Liverpool.
1891, Nov. 4	LEWORTHY, JOHN HENRY	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
1874, Feb. 16	LITTLER, SIR RALPH DANIEL MAKINSON, K.C., C.B.	6, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
1888, Mar. 5	LUARD, MAJOR-GEN. CHARLES EDWARD, R.E.	Ightham Knoll, near Sevenoaks, Kent.
1891, May 23	MALDEN, WALTER JAMES	The Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.
1900, Oct. 30	MARCHANT, JAMES ROBERT VERNAM, M.A. (<i>Oxon</i>)	5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
1886, Dec. 6	MARSHALL, FREDERICK, K.C.	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
1891, Nov. 4	MENCE, PHILLIP ALLAN... ..	Banstead House, Fontenoy Road, Balham, S.W.
1895, Oct. 24	MILLES, CHARLES WILLIAM	8, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1888, Nov. 12	MOULTON, JOHN FLETCHER, K.C., M.P.	11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1900, Oct. 30	MUNSEY, THOMAS HENSMAN	Westminster City Hall, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
1895, Oct. 24	PAIN, ARTHUR CADLICK, M.I.C.E... ..	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
1894, Feb. 23	PINCHES, EDWARD EWIN	2, Essex Court, Temple, E.C., and 1, Nevern Road, South Kensington, S.W.
1894, Oct. 30	REDMAN, JOSEPH HAWORTH... ..	2, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
1868, Nov. 9	REES, JOHN CHARLES	5, Victoria Street, S.W.
1896, June 2	RICHARDS, HENRY CHARLES, K.C., M.P.	2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.
1885, Jan. 26	RICKARDS, ARTHUR GEORGE, K.C., M.A. (<i>Oxon</i>)	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W., and 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1882, Jan. 16	RIGG, HERBERT ADDINGTON... ..	41, Parliament Street, S.W.
1895, Oct. 24	RUSSELL, CHARLES ALFRED, K.C.	2, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
1884, Dec. 8	SCOTT, THE HON. HENRY ROBERT	Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
1889, Feb. 11	SETH-SMITH, ARCHIBALD	Silvermere, Cobham, Surrey.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1888, Apr. 30	SETH-SMITH, FREDERICK	The Lodge, Upton Gray, Winchfield, Hants.
1901, Feb. 21	SMITH, JOHN EDWARD	St. Margaret's, Highfield, Ashted, Surrey.
1896, Jan. 21	SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, M.A., D.SC.	4, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1884, Jan. 14	STATHAM, WILLIAM ARNOLD	12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C., and 23, Abingdon Street, S.W.
1882, Jan. 16	STEPHENS, PEMBROKE S., K.C. ...	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.
1875, Jan. 4	STRUTT, THE HON. FREDERICK ...	Milford House, Derby.
1896, Jan. 21	STUTFIELD, ALFRED ROBERT OGILVIE	The Bedford Estate Office, Bloomsbury.
1877, Dec. 10	SUTTON, HENRY	Farrar's Building, Temple, E.C.
1899, Feb. 16	TERRY, GEORGE PERCY WARNER	17, Gorst Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
1880, Dec. 13	THOMAS, HUBERT	Watford, Herts.
1899, Oct. 30	VAUGHAN, EDWARD JOSEPH	2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.
1891, Mar. 14	VEASEY, THOMAS FREDERICK	26, Woodview Gardens, Highgate, N.
1902, Oct. 28	WALLACE, ROBERT	Edinburgh University.
1885, May 18	WARREN, REGINALD AUGUSTUS ...	Preston Place, Worthing, Sussex.
1884, May 26	WELLS, ALFRED DODD	Sinodun, Wallingford, Berks.
1886, May 17	WHEELER, THOMAS WHITTENBURY, K.C.	11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1876, Dec. 18	WILL, JOHN SHIRESS, K.C.	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W., and 2, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.
1875, Mar. 15	WINCKWORTH, LEWIS	31, Abingdon Street, S.W.
1870, Jan. 10	WING, THOMAS TWINING	Upper Hale, Farnham, Surrey.
1903, Feb. 20	WRIGHT, ROBERT PATRICK	West of Scotland Agricultural College, 6, Blythswood Square, Glasgow.
1890, Nov. 22	WRIGHTSON, JOHN	College of Agriculture, Downton, Wilts.

Total number of Associates, 83.

Colonial Fellows.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
3939	1902, Feb. 21	ALLEN, RAYMOND CECIL	Chief Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, British East Africa, via Mombasa.
3620	1899, Oct. 30	BAKER, WILLIAM ANTHONY	Surveyor-General's Office, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
3144	1896, Oct. 28	BATY, SEBERT CONRAD ELTON	Superintendent of Public Works, Freetown, Sierra Leone, East Africa.
3940	1902, Feb. 21	BIDWELL, REGENT ALFRED JOHN	Singapore, and Colonial Club, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.
2623	1893, Oct. 4	BOWEN, ERNEST FRANCIS SINDERBY	Public Works Department, Barbados, West Indies.
4103	1902, Oct. 28	BUYZER, CHARLES ALLAN OSWALD	Province Wellesley, Penang, Straits Settlements.
4104	1902, Oct. 28	CARTWRIGHT, FRANK	Hourah, Bengal, India.
3145	1896, Oct. 28	CLANCEY, JOHN CHARLES	Assistant Director of Land Records, Department of Agriculture, New Public Building, Rangoon, Burma, India, and Grafton Square, Clapham Common, S.W.
3146	1896, Oct. 28	COOPER, JOHN ASHLEY	Surveyor's Office, Cooper's Hill, Castries, St. Lucia, B.W.I.
3925	1901, Oct. 29	COWLEY, FRANK	Parkview, Launceston, Cornwall.
3926	1901, Oct. 29	GODFREY, CHARLES HENRY	Municipal Council, Shanghai, China.
3056	1896, June 2	MCGAHAN, AMOS HARVEY	Gordon Town, P.O., Jamaica, B.W.I.
2643	1894, Feb. 23	MILLER, WILLIAM	Nassau, Bahamas, West Indies.
3941	1902, Feb. 21	OKE, JOHN ATHANASIUS	Lagos, West Africa.
3942	1902, Feb. 21	OSMENT, HARRY SHORTHORSE	The Windward Islands, B.W. Indies.

Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
1902, Feb. 21	PHILLIPS, WILLIAM WHITE	11, 2nd Floor, Saving Bank Chambers, St. George's Street, Cape Town, B.S.A.
1898, Oct. 29	ROGERS, COLIN PERCY	Royal Engineer Office, Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa.
1902, Oct. 28	STOTT, CLEMENT HORNER	Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa.
1902, Feb. 21	TOMLINSON, WILLIAM J.	Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa.
1897, Feb. 17	USHER, CHARLES RICHARD	Belize, British Honduras.
1902, Oct. 28	WILLIAMS, LUTHER EDGAR	Roseau, Dominica, B.W.I.

Total number of Colonial Fellows 21.

Students.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1901	ABRAHAMS, JACK TREVOR	45, Warrington Crescent, Maida Vale, W.
1902	ADAMS, HUBERT ARTHUR	21, Ossington Street, Bayswater, W.
1902	ALLEN, HAROLD COLIN	"Dashmonden," Holmdale Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
1901	ALLEN, OLIVER WYLIE	The Briars, Rickerscote, Stafford.
1900	ALLSOPP, BENJAMIN GEO. KIDSTONE	49, Madeley Road, Ealing, W.
1902	AMOORE, HENRY JAMES	"Robindean," Manor Court Road, Har- well.
1901	ANDREWS, RONALD SEYMOUR ...	83, Kingston Road, Oxford.
1902	ARNOLD, WALTER JOHN	Chilland, Winchester.
1900	ASHBRIDGE, PRENTICE MOORE ...	Southweald, Grove Park, Wanstead, E.
1902	AYNSLEY, DOUGLAS FARRER ...	1, Rectory Terrace, Gosforth, New castle-on-Tyne.
1901	BAKER, FRANK LESLIE	c/o W. G. Cooke, 35, Wallbrook, E.C.
1903	BAKER, OSWALD HENRY	Lucerne, Ringwood Road, Poole.
1903	BALDWIN, AUSTIN PROVOST	79, Hagley Road, Edgbaston Birmingham.
1903	BALL, FRANCIS LEOPOLD	Whittington Chambers, King's Road Southsea.
1903	BALLS, RUPERT ARNOLD	6, Queen's Road, Clapham Park, S.W.
1903	BANNISTER, MONTAGU DOUGLAS...	Limehurst, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
1902	BARRONS, BERTRAM ALONZO ...	40, Pennsylvania Road, Exeter, Devon.
1900	BARTON, SYDNEY FREDERICK ...	Forest View, The Drive, Walthamstow Essex.
1902	BATSTONE, WALTER WATERFIELD	1, Baskerville Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
1902	BAYNE, EDWARD GORDON	1, Dartmouth Park Avenue, N.W.
1901	BEAVEN, HOWARD CLIFFORD ...	Doddinghurst, Essex Road, Enfield, N.
1901	BEDFORD, REGINALD LEWIS JOSHUA	Murivance, Horn Lane, Acton, W.
1902	BELL, HUGH ARUNDEL	3, Hunter's Lane, Wavertree, Liverpool
1900	BELL, ROBERT SALKELD... ..	Standing Stone, Wigton, Cumberland.
1901	BENNETT, REGINALD HENRY WAPSHOTT	
1903	BENTLEY, ARTHUR WATERHOUSE...	78, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.
1901	BENTON, CHARLES EDWARD	Heck House, Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1900	BERRIE, VERO LAVERTON	Tamworth, Bickersteth Road, Tooting, S.W.
1903	BETTRIDGE, SIDNEY W.	35, Mill Crescent, Tonbridge, Kent.
1902	BINGHAM, CHARLES JOHN	"Highworth," Brockley Park, Forest Hill, S.E.
1902	BIRD, AUGUSTUS GORDON	15, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.
1900	BLABER, MONTAGUE	Southdown Road, Shoreham, Sussex.
1902	BLACKBOURN, BASIL	101, Ritherdon Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
1899	BLAKE, ALFRED NORMAN	24, Parliament Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
1902	BLAKE, REGINALD LAPHORNE	25, Victoria Road North, Southsea, Hants.
1902	BLESSLEY, VICTOR HENRY	59, Hillfield Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
1902	BLISS, FRANCIS GEORGE	Biskra, Langley Park, Watford, Herts.
1901	BLOIS, BASIL FREDERIC... ..	Hurlingham, East Cliff, Bournemouth, Hants.
1903	BLOMFIELD, LEONARD GARDNER...	Wimborne Minster, Dorset.
1902	BODEN, HAROLD CASSWELL	Nashville, 54, Clarendon Road, Putney, S.W.
1902	BOURDAS, EDGAR	Dunoon House, Clapham Common, S.W.
1901	BOWLER, LIONEL VICTOR	Green Bank, York Road, Southend, Essex.
1903	BRADLEY, BENJAMIN, JUN.	New School, Fladbury, near Pershore, Worcestershire.
1903	BRAY, JOHN SANDERS	7, Silver Terrace, St. David's, Exeter, Devon.
1902	BRIDGER, ARTHUR EDWARD	Greywell, Winchfield, Hants.
1903	BRIERLEY, KENNETH VEEVERS	Killiney, Fulwood, Preston.
1903	BRITTEN, WILLIAM GEORGE CHILD	Haltwhistle, R.S.O. Northumberland.
1902	BROOME, DOUGLAS FRANK	23, Aubert Park, Highbury, N.
1903	BROWN, HENRY INGLIS	42, St. Paul's Road, Tottenham, N.
1901	BROWN, HORACE	42, Southgate, Chichester, Hants.
1903	BROWN, JOHN EDWARD	Bilbrough Lodge, near York.
1902	BROWN, JOHN W. H.	Whickham House, Whickham R.S.O., Durham.
1901	BROWN, WILLIAM ERNEST	33, Parkgate Road, Chester.
1902	BRUZAUD, SIDNEY JOHN	c/o Miss Simpson, "Shetlands," Nightingale Lane, S.W.
1903	BRYANT, HUGH SPENCER	Christ's Hospital, West Horsham, Sussex.
1901	BURCH, HERBERT	66, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, N.W.
1902	BURGE, JAMES THOMAS	12, Manor Park, Redland, Bristol.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1903	BURNETT, LESLIE TREW	Weston House, Amhurst Park, Stamford Hill, N.
1903	BURR, CLIFFORD JOHN FREDERICK	9, Stanley Gardens, Willesden Green, N.W.
1903	BURR, FREDERICK MALCOLM	Terlings, Orleans Road, Hornsey Rise,
1903	BURSTAL, ARTHUR CYRIL	"Holywell," Marryat Road, Wimbled S.W.
1901	BURSTOW, RALPH HENRY	21, Station Road, Hailsham, Sussex.
1901	CAMPBELL, CHARLES RALPH	14, Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
1901	CARLISLE, WILLIAM JOSEPH	9, Westmoreland Road, Bayswater, W.
1900	CARPENTER, LAURENCE	97, Highbury Quadrant, N.
1902	CARTER, FRED	2, Park Crescent, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1903	CASTELL, DOUGLAS CHARLES	1, Cambalt Road, Putney Hill, S.W.
1903	CATON, EDMUND PERCY	High Street, Shefford, Bedfordshire.
1902	CHALK, THOMAS PHILIP NEWLYN	Linton, Cambridgeshire.
1902	CHAMBERLAIN, HARRY SAMUEL	91, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea, Hampshire.
1902	CHAPLIN, CHARLES MONTAGUE	Station Road, Saxmundham, Suffolk.
1901	CHAPPLE, JOHN GRADDON	59, Burnaby Gardens, Chiswick, W.
1903	CHASE, ROBERT G. B.	South Ville, Priory Road, Edgbast, Warwickshire.
1900	CHILD, GEORGE MALCOLM	38, The Avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey.
1899	CLARK, CUTHBERT HARVEY	18, Palace Gardens Mansions, W.
1902	CLARK, DUNCAN WALTER	4, Ryder Terrace, Haggard Road, Twickenham.
1902	CLARK, HERBERT	14, Rossiter Road, Balham, S.W.
1902	CLARK, LOUIS VAN	92, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E.
1901	CLARKE, ALFRED HOWARD	Ashbourne, The Drive, Walthamstow
1902	CLARKE, MICHAEL WALLIS	Seamount, Passage West, Co. Cork.
1903	CLAPHAM, MURRAY	Bargate, Grimsby.
1901	CLEMENS, WILLIAM CECIL	187, Union Street, Plymouth, Devon.
1902	CLEMESHA, ARCHIBALD INGRAM	1, Arlington Park Gardens, North Chiswick, W.
1902	CLOVER, PERCY TALBOT	3, St. David's Road, Southsea, Hants
1900	COATES, LAURENCE CALVERT	"Homefield," Thurlow Park Road, W Dulwich, S.E.
1903	COATES, WILLIAM HENRY BRUNTON	61, Mitcham Lane, Streatham, S.W.
1901	COBB, CHARLES STANLEY	125, Ebury Street, S.W.
1902	COLLIN, HAROLD ARTHUR	19, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
1900	COOKE, ROBERT TYERS	Junction Road, Belgrave Gate, Leices

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1901	COOPER, HOWARD	Dashwood, Gravesend, Kent.
1902	CORBLE, ARCHIBALD HARRISON ...	Bridge House, Waltham Abbey, Essex.
1902	CORFIELD, ARTHUR KING	Bradley Gate, Northenden, Cheshire.
1903	COX, DOUGLAS HAROLD	"Wakefield," Ballards Lane, near Finchley, N.
1903	COXON, HERBERT ARCHIBALD ...	Grindon House, Parklands, Surbiton.
1902	CRIMES, FREDERIC CHARLES ...	Holly Villas, Lawton, Kidsgrave, Staffordshire.
1902	CROOK, DOUGLAS	Mapledene, Malcolm Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
1902	DAMPNEY, CYRIL JOHN	Charnwood, Haven Green, Ealing.
1901	DARBY, HAROLD	20, Leopold Road, East Finchley, N.
1900	DAVIES, ALAN COWELL	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
1903	DAVIS, ARTHUR HENRY	40, Ladbroke Grove, Kensington Park Gardens, W.
1902	DAWSON, JOSHUA	17, Perseverance Terrace, Savile Park, Halifax, Yorkshire.
1901	DEAN, EDWARD HAROLD	Town Hall, Eccles, Lancashire.
1902	DIXON, FRANCIS EVELYN	St. Botolphs, Ashey Road, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
1902	DUNN, WILLIAM	97, Gresham Street, E.C.
1903	EASTMAN, ARCHIBALD GAREY ...	"Garth," Kemerton Road, Beckenham, Kent.
1903	EASTON, JACK LESLIE	20, Terminus Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
1901	EDWARDS, SPENCER	Pinville, 65, Pinhoe Road, Exeter, Devon.
1903	EGERTON, BRYAN SELWYN	Elmstead Court, Chislehurst, Kent.
1901	EGGAR, CHARLES	10, West Street, Farnham, Surrey.
1902	EILOART, FERDINAND ROBERT ...	17, Elsworth Road, London, N.W.
1901	ELLEN, FREDERICK CHARLES GROOME... ..	Eastfield House, Andover, Hants.
1903	ELLIS, CHARLES EVELYN	Brookside, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, Middlesex.
1900	ELLIS, PERCY HARRY	Claremont Villa, Claremont Rd., Morecambe, Lancashire.
1901	ELLIS, RAE ADAM... ..	Greenwoods, Stock, Essex.
1902	EMERY, DOUGLAS WADE	"Cranmere," Cosham, Hants.
1902	ENGLISH, HENRY CECIL	17, Trimworth Road, Folkestone, Kent.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1901	EVANS, CHARLES STOKES EATON ...	Avallenau, Haverfordwest, S. Wales.
1903	EWIN, HENRY HAMILTON	5, Lichfield Terrace, Katherine Road, East Ham.
1903	FALKNER, GILBERT EVELYN ...	Ellan Brook, Brooklands, near Manchester.
1902	FAWKNER, WILLIAM	6 and 8, Great King Street, Macclesfield, Cheshire.
1901	FENNING, JOHN HENRY	Fairfield, Ashburnham Road, Bedford.
1901	FERRIS, GEORGE WILLIAM	7, Clifton Villas, Maida Hill, W.
1901	FINCH, GEORGE FREDERICK	7, Crouch Hall Road, Crouch End, N.
1903	FITCH, PHILIP	14, Highbury New Park, N.
1901	FLATT, JOHN ALEXANDER	Norman House, Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, N.E.
1900	FLEURET, ALFRED HARMAN	12, Hawthorn Dene, Castlenau, Barne, S.W.
1903	FORD, RICHARD DICKINS LANCELOT	35, Addiscombe Road, Croydon, Surrey.
1901	FOULIS, ARCHIBALD KEITH	Roselea, Orchard St., Motherwell, N.B.
1903	FOX, SYDNEY JOSEPH	33, Ashley Road, Crouch Hill, N.
1903	FRANCE, ARTHUR STANLEY	34, Montrell Road, Streatham Hill, Surrey.
1901	FROST, ERNEST LEONARD	Dunsmore, Horeham Road, Sussex.
1901	GALE, HAROLD JAMES	Benson, Wallingford, Berkshire.
1903	GALE, LEONARD FRANKLIN	Benson, Wallingford, Berkshire.
1903	GEORGE, FREDERICK ALBERT	2, Sutton Court Road, Chiswick.
1903	GIBSON, FRANK SPEEDING	25, Mayflower Road, Clapham, S.W.
1903	GILKS, STEPHEN LANGTON CLOWES	9, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.
1900	GLASIER, MORTIMER SACKVILLE	Edgecombe Hall, Wimbledon Park, S.W.
1901	GLASSON, THOMAS M.	The Agricultural College, Aspatria, Cumberland.
1901	GLOAG, TOM KEEPING	36, Vardens Road, Clapham Junction, S.W.
1903	GLOVER, ARTHUR FREDERICK	Freshfield, North Hill Road, Headingley, Leeds, Yorkshire.
1900	GODDING, FRANK HORATIO	12, Willow Bridge Road, Canonbury, N.
1902	GODSON, RICHARD JOHN	"The Huteh," Beech House Road, Croydon.
1903	GOLDBERG, JOSEPH	89, Windmill Street, Gravesend.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1900	GOODWIN, PERCY WORTHINGTON...	Buxton House, Alderley Road, Hoylake, Cheshire.
1900	GOTELEE, GUY STANLEY... ..	High Towers, Selborne Rd., E. Croydon.
1902	GOULSTON, REGINALD JOHN ...	4, Byne Road, Sydenham, S.E.
1902	GOWING, CHARLES TOWLER ...	White House, Sprowston, Norwich, Norfolk.
1901	GREENWOOD, OLIVER	Wood Lea, Todmorden, Lancashire.
1903	GREGORY, CHARLES H.	"The Anchorage," New Fillebrook Road, Leytonstone, Essex.
1901	GRIERSON, JOHN CAMPBELL ...	27, Newsham Drive, Liverpool, Lancashire.
1903	GRUNDY, ALBERT ERNEST	76, Melbourne Road, Leicester.
1903	GRUNING, EDWARD LOUIS	3, Holland Park, W.
1902	GWYNN, WILLIAM STEWART ...	Springhead, Sandhurst Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1900	HALL, MONTAGUE PRESTON	5, Wedderburn Road, Hampstead, N.W.
1901	HALL, VERNON MANNING	5, Wedderburn Road, Hampstead, N.W.
1903	HALLAM, FRANK VINCENT	13, Bennett Park, Blackheath, S.E.
1903	HAMLYN, ERIC HENLEY	Moordene, Yelverton, Devon.
1900	HARLAND, HENRY CHAPMAN ...	Montrose Estates Office, Catter House, Drymen, N.B.
1903	HARRINGTON, CHARLES POLAND ...	Langlands, Loats' Road, Clapham Park, S.W.
1901	HARRIS, EDWARD CHARLES ...	Hazeldene, Upper Tooting Park, S.W.
1902	HARRISON, HAMILTON PAYNE ...	33, Alexandra Road, Burton-on-Trent.
1902	HART, ALFRED ARMSTRONG ...	"Hampton," Sutherland Grove, Southfields.
1903	HASLAM, PERCY LOVELL CLARE ...	Ravenswood, Heaton, Bolton, Lancashire.
1901	HASLEHUST, ERIC THOMASSET ...	Claverley, Finchley, N.
1903	HAWKE, ROLAND WELSTEAD ...	Lapford House, New Barnet, Hertfordshire.
1901	HAWKINS, EDWARD ROBINSON ...	Downham Market, Norfolk.
1902	HAY, PERCY GILBERT	"Totland," Clifton Road, Wallington, Surrey.
1903	HAYTON, JAMES DAWSON WRAY ...	22, Muswell Rise, Highgate, N.
1903	HAYWARD, ARTHUR LATEWOOD ...	Bull and George Hotel, Ramsgate, Kent.
1901	HAYWARD, JOSEPH... ..	Bereton, Clarendon Road, Bath, Somersetshire.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1903	HAZARD, CECIL JAMES	"Castle Court," Boscombe, Hampshire.
1902	HEALD, HARRY MAIR	14, Hanover Square, Leeds, Yorkshire.
1900	HELLARD, WILFRED BETTESWORTH	Lynwood, Teddington.
1902	HENDERSON, COLIN EWART ...	The Agricultural College, Aspatria Cumberland.
1901	HENDERSON, GEOFFREY STEELE ...	St. Margaret's, Kilmarnock, N.B.
1902	HENSON, FREDERICK JASPER ...	Hilden Grange, Tonbridge, Kent.
1902	HEPWORTH, ERNEST ALFRED ...	391, Waterloo Road, Cheetham Hill Manchester.
1903	HINE, STANLEY GORDON	Eppingdale, Leytonstone Road Stratford, E.
1901	HINTON, HERBERT ARTHUR	Belvedere, Shepherd's Hill, Highgate, N.
1900	HOBBS, LANGLEY	Kelmscott, near Lechlade, Oxford.
1902	HOBSON, FREDERICK VACHELL ...	79, Coleman Street, E.C.
1903	HODSON, LAURENCE SCRIVENER ...	223, Seven Sisters Road, Finsbury Park, N.
1902	HOFFMEISTER, CHARLES EDWARD	90, Southampton Row, W.C.
1900	HOLBECH, NIGEL LAURENCE ...	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
1902	HOLLIS, RALPH EDMOND	18, Trinity Place, Windsor, Berks.
1901	HONEY, ROBERT LLEWELLYN ...	5, Gordon Terrace, Rochester, Kent.
1903	HOOKEY, REGINALD EDWARD ...	14, Hopton road, Streatham, S.W.
1901	HOOPER, STANLEY	35, Cecil Road, Upton Manor, E.
1901	HORSFIELD, JOHN NIXON, JUNR....	11, Penrhyn Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
1902	HOUGHTON, EDMUND GUY	Pine Lodge, Whitehall Road, Woodford Green, E.
1900	HOWARD, CHARLES STAVELEY ...	Glenavon, Alum Chine, Bournemouth Hants.
1901	HOWARD, EDMUND	c/o. Messrs. Harland and Son, Barnet Hertfordshire.
1903	HOWSE, JAMES HAYWARD	9, Glendower Street, Monmouth.
1902	HUGHES, ERNEST WILLIAM	Royal Station Hotel, Bath.
1903	HURCOMB, HAROLD FRANCIS ...	32, Warnborough Road, Oxford.
1900	INGRAM, JAMES FRANCIS	29, Vernon Terrace, Brighton, Sussex.
1901	IVES, ERNEST EDWARD VICTOR...	The Lodge, Cromer Road, North Walsham Norfolk.
1902	JACK, OSWALD GORDON PEARCE. .	32, Sunnyside Road, Hornsey Rise, N.
1902	JACKSON, FRANCIS	28, Bedford Road, Hitchin, Herts.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1901	JARVIS, ERNEST CORY	33, Louisville Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
1903	JENNINGS, WILLIAM ALFRED	75, Victoria Street, Stratford, E.
1900	JOHNSON, WILLIAM INGLIS	14, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
1902	JONES, ARTHUR STANLEY	81, Elms Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
1902	JONES, CYRIL ROGER	Ireton Lodge, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.
1902	JONES-WILLIAMS, ALFRED HUGH...	The Lodge, Milton Ferry, near Peterborough, Northants.
1902	KEAY, RALEIGH WILLIAM MCLAREN	9, Cecile Park, Crouch End, N.
1900	KELLY, FRANCIS RICHARD	Ballintlea Park, Six Mile Bridge, Co. Clare.
1903	KENDZIOR, FRANK FELIX	The Downs, Purley, Surrey.
1900	KENT, PHILIP	Rhos-Fynaneh, Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay, North Wales.
1901	KING, STANLEY BERNARD	Waverley, Albert Park, Abingdon, Berks.
1903	KLOSZ, HUBERT JOHN	25, Platt's Lane, Hampstead, N.W.
1902	LABDON, HERBERT GEORGE	South Hill, Paignton, S. Devon.
1902	LAMBERT, LESLIE HARRISON	c/o Messrs. Tyler and Co., 45, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
1901	LAMBLE, WILLIAM HERBERT	9, Leamington Park, North Acton, W.
1902	LANCASTER, SAMUEL	5, Radnor Cliffe, Sandgate, Kent.
1900	LAVERTON, WILLIAM KING	Glenburn, St. Brannock's Road, Ilfracombe, Devon.
1903	LAVINGTON, THOMAS HENRY RUSS	Llansilin, Marlborough, Wiltshire.
1902	LE MAY, TRACEY DEAVIN	Denmark House, Tonbridge, Kent.
1903	LOADES, FRANK CHARLES	North Field House, Morpeth, Northumberland.
1903	LORAM, JOHN ANNING	Monkerton Barton, Pinhoe, near Exeter, Devon.
1903	LORD, FREDERICK WILLIAM... ..	63, Heights Lane, Rochdale, Lancashire.
1901	LUCAS, JOHN CLAY	Castle Precincts, Lewes, Sussex.
1901	LYDDON, ALFRED J.	38, Desborough Road, Plymouth, Devon.
1903	LYNE, HARRY	Estate Office, Brigg, Lancashire.
1902	MCDONALD, JAMES RATCLIFF	The Green, Southall, Middlesex.
1902	MCDUGALL, DOUGLAS ROBERT	Perrymead, High Road, Streatham, S.W.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1901	McSHEEHY, JOHN EDWARD GERARD... ..	"Donoman," The Drive, Wimbledon, S.W.
1900	MADGE, WILFRID	Messrs. Beadel, Wood, & Co., 97, Gresham Street, E.C.
1902	MAHOMED, HUMPHRY	152, Harley Street, W.
1902	MAKINS, JAMES VINCENT	174, Great Western Road, Glasgow.
1903	MARKHAM, CHARLES	63, Lower Mount Street, Dublin.
1902	MARTIN, MORITZ RICHARD... ..	61, St. Mary's Grove, Chiswick, W.
1902	MATHESON, RONALD EWING	31, Clarendon Road, Leeds, Yorkshire.
1901	MATLEY, JAMES	491, Ashton Road, Oldham, Lanes.
1902	MATTHEWS, FRANK WILLIAM	Richmond House, Gravelly Hill, Erding- ton, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
1902	MEAD, JOHN ROBERT	Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent, Stafford- shire.
1902	MEAGER, FRANKLIN CARLYLE	2, Glanmoor Terrace, Swansea, Glamor- ganshire.
1900	MILES, CECIL LOMER	22, Parkhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.
1902	MILLER, EUDO HORACE GARDINER	The Manor House, Old Malden, Surrey.
1903	MILLS, ROBERT HENRY	9, Hurst Road, Horsham, Sussex.
1900	MINORS, ERNEST	City Engineer's Office, Guildhall Worcester.
1902	MINTER, GEORGE ASH	Goodneston Court, Faversham, Kent.
1900	MITCHELL, HAROLD HASTINGS	2, North Parade, Winchcombe Street, Cheltenham.
1900	MOORE, RICHARD CHARLES	72, Amhurst Park, Stamford Hill, N.
1903	MOORE, THOMAS HAROLD	Southend House, Tewkesbury, Glouces- tershire.
1900	MORRIS, JOHN STANLEY	Chirbury, Shropshire.
1900	MUNDELL, JOSEPH EDWARD	82, Burnt Ash Road, Lee, S.E.
1901	MYOTT, CECIL McCLELLAN	6, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
1903	NASH, GRAFTON LESLIE	113, Goldhurst Terrace, Hampstead N.W.
1903	NASH, HARRY NORTON	Heathfield House, Swansea, Glamorgan- shire.
1901	NAYLOR, JOHN STUART... ..	Edenthorpe, Beckenham, Kent.
1903	NEAME, GEOFFREY	Luton, Faversham, Kent.
1902	NEATE, FRANCIS WEBB... ..	Speenhamland, Newbury, Berkshire.
1901	NETTELTON, OSCAR TRAVES... ..	47, St. Mary Abbots Terrace, Kensing- ton, W.
1902	NEWHOUSE, EDWARD	Ancliffe Hall, Slyne, near Lancaster.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1901	NOAKES, ARTHUR O.	96, Blenheim Gardens, Willesden Green, N.W.
1903	NORMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK ...	291, High Road, Lee, S.E.
1903	NUTTALL, GEORGE PURCELL	2, St. Mary's Place, Bury, Lancashire.
1902	NYE, HAYDN PERCIVAL	14, Bridge Road West, Battersea, S.W.
1903	ORD, HENRY ERRINGTON	4, The Esplanade, Sunderland.
1902	OWENS, HARRY BOSTOCK	Bryntirion, Caergwrle, near Wrexham, N. Wales.
1902	PAGE, BERNARD CULMER	192, Clapham Road, S.W.
1902	PAGE, EDMUND	49, Crowndale Road, Camden Town, N.W.
1903	PAGE, HERBERT	c/o Messrs. Crawter, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire.
1903	PALMER, CHARLES DRAYTON	34, Grove Avenue, Norwich, Norfolk.
1902	PARGITER, ROBERT BASIL	Messrs. Grimley & Son, 39 & 40, Temple Street, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
1903	PARRATT, OSWALD ESTCOTT	"Easkey," 14, Elmbourne Road, Balham, S.W.
1900	PARROTT, HUGH FRANCIS VIVIAN	The Thorne, Hayes, Middlesex.
1903	PARSONS, CECIL BRAITHWAITE ...	The Manor House, Misterton, Crewkerne, Somersetshire.
1900	PARSONS, MEREFIELD DONNE ...	Rosemount, Exeter, Devon.
1903	PAYNE, ERNEST ALBERT	13, St. David's Road, Southsea.
1901	PAYNE, JOHN OSWALD	The New Farm, Bromley, Kent.
1902	PEARSON, FREDERICK CAVENDISH	Stavely Villa, Heysham Road, Morecambe, Lancashire.
1901	PEPLER, GEORGE LIONEL	Lynton, Haling Park Road, Croydon.
1903	PERKINS, SAMUEL BARCLAY	33, Emma Place, East Stonehouse, Devon.
1902	PERRY, CHARLES WILLIAM	2, The Cloisters, Gordon Square, W.C.
1902	PETCH, ERNEST SCOTT	Stepney Rise, Scarborough, Yorkshire.
1903	PETER, FRANCIS	Ham Villa, Berkley, Gloucestershire.
1903	PETRIE, ALAN ROY	The White House, Hadley, Barnet, Middlesex.
1902	PHILPOT, CLIFFORD NEEDHAM ...	Mayles, Wickham, Hants.
1901	PICKERSGILL, ARTHUR PERCY ...	2, Cambalt Road, Putney Hill, S.W.
1900	POOLE, HERBERT HENRY	67, Addison Road, Kensington, W.
1901	POPE, EDWARD THOMAS FREDERIC	Athelstan House, Margate, Kent.
1902	POWER, PERCY TOMES	Southwold, Walton-on-Thames.
1902	PRESTON, STANLEY	Parkhurst, 39, Brondesbury Park, N.W.
1903	PRICE, JOHN ROWLAND	Oak Cottage, Elworth, Sandbach, Cheshire.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1903	PRITCHARD, DANIEL PERCY	"Erlesdene," 38, Farm Road, Sparkbrook Birmingham.
1902	PROCTOR, CLAUDE HORACE	Oakroyd, Burley-in-Wharfedale, York- shire.
1902	PUDDICOMBE, WILLIAM PHIPPEN...	99, Bryn-y-mor Road, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
1902	PURKESS, ARTHUR JAMES	Quern's Hill House, Cirencester, Gloucester.
1903	RATCLIFF, SIDNEY ARTHUR	5, Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.
1900	RAWLENCE, DUNCAN ALFRED	Newlands, Salisbury, Wilts.
1902	RAWLENCE, GEORGE NORMAN	Newlands, London Road, Salisbury.
1902	REDFERN, HERBERT WILLIAM	17, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.
1903	RELTON, HAROLD STEWART	"Congelow," 2, Brighton Road, Croydon, Surrey.
1902	RENDELL, FRANK	Forde View, Torquay Road, Newton Abbot, Devon.
1902	RICE, BENJAMIN LOUIS... ..	Ambleside, Station Road, Epsom, Surrey.
1903	RICHARDSON, GEORGE	32, Etterby Street, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1903	RICHARDSON, JOHN STOCKS... ..	East Parade Chambers, Leeds, York- shire.
1903	RICHARDSON, WILFRID SEAGRAM	49, Crouch Hall Road, Crouch End, N.
1903	RIGHTON, EDWARD GRANTHAM	39, High Street, Evesham, Worcestershire.
1902	RIVERS, FRANK WILFRED	"San Remo," Mayford Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
1903	RODWELL, LIONEL HELM	The Agricultural College, Aspatria, Cumberland.
1902	ROGERS, JOHN RUSSELL	8, High Street, Maldon, Essex.
1903	ROGERS, LEONARD SAMUEL... ..	"Aberglaslyn," 2, Birdhurst Road, Croydon, Surrey.
1901	ROSS, PERCY HAVERY	37, Mercers Road, Holloway, N.
1903	ROWLAND, HAROLD EVANS	7, Walton Terrace, Aylesbury, Bucks- hamshire.
1903	ROWLAND, WILLIAM JOHN W.	West Milton, Dorset.
1903	ROWLANDS, GEORGE BENNETT	Newton, Montgomery.
1902	ROYCE, BERNARD	West Leigh Road, Leicester.
1903	ROYSTON, HAROLD GEORGE... ..	76, Lincoln Road, East Finchley, N.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1900	RUMSBY, WALTER SAMUEL	Ennisfall, King's Road, Lansdowne Park, Bournemouth, Hants.
1903	RUSSELL, GORDON RUTTER	42, Romola Road, Herne Hill, S.E.
1899	RUSSELL, HUMPHREY GLADSTONE	Boconnor, Benhil Street, Sutton, Surrey.
1903	RYDE, JOHN TITCOMB	"The Hangers," Woking, Surrey,
1899	SACKETT, SIDNEY RUPERT	Wingfield House, Orsett, Essex.
1902	SALTER, WILLIAM	15, Sunnyside Road, Ilford, E.
1902	SALTER, WILLIAM ERIC	Attleborough Hall, Norfolk.
1902	SARSONS, EDWARD RUSSELL	92, Trafalgar Road, Moseley, near Birmingham.
1901	SCAMMELL, THOMAS EDWARD	56, Lower Redland Road, Redland, Bristol.
1903	SCEATS, DOUGLAS BRIANT	14, Creighton Mansions, Hunter Street, W.C.
1900	SEALE, PERCY JAMES	Granville House, Southborough, Kent.
1901	SHARDLOW, JOHN JAMES	Narborough Road, Leicester.
1900	SHEPHARD, JOSEPH ERNEST... ..	21, Grange Road, Canonbury, N.
1902	SHERWIN, HENRY EDWARD	94, North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
1901	SHIELD, ARTHUR JOHN	14, Gambier Terrace, Hope Street, Liverpool.
1901	SKELT, FREDERICK MITCHELL	62, Bulwer Road, Leytonstone, N.E.
1901	SLADDIN, FREDERICK ROBERT EDWIN	"Baluan," Finchley Road, Westcliff, Essex.
1903	SMALL, HARRY LIONEL... ..	Gigley, near Witney, Oxfordshire.
1902	SMALL, LEONARD	Council Offices, Broadstairs, Kent.
1899	SMITH, DOUGLAS HENRY	7, Marine Avenue, Westcliff, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
1903	SMITH, HERBERT F. G.... ..	21, Portland Street, Southampton, Hampshire.
1902	SMITH, PERCIVAL	2, Coltsgate Hill, Ripon, York.
1901	SMITH, SIDNEY WILLIAM	The Homestead, Hardingstone, Northampton.
1901	SMITH, WILLIAM BOULTON	Council Offices, Vestry Hall, Rushden, Northamptonshire.
1902	SPRECKLEY, ROBERT OSCAR	1, Rosebery Villas, St. Owen Street, Hereford.
1902	STACEY, MICHAEL BEDE	Chilberton, Doods Road, Reigate, Surrey.
1900	STEERE, EDWARD CECIL	Post Office, Bunbury, Western Australia.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1902	STEPHENSON, ROBERT BARNARD...	59, Victoria Road, Darlington, Yorkshire.
1903	STEVENSON, HERBERT	Bird Grove, Coventry, Warwickshire.
1901	STEWART, CLIFFORD THOMAS ...	65, Courtfield Gardens, S.W.
1901	STEWART, NIGEL DESMOND	Bryn Tirion, Vaynol Park, Port Dinorw R.S.O., Carnarvonshire.
1902	STIMSON, DOUGLAS CECIL	"Glendwr," 52, Brixton Hill, S.W.
1902	STOKES, WILLIAM MARPOLE ...	Mount Villa, Llanidloes, N. Wales.
1902	STURT, LESLIE... ..	49, Wray Crescent, Tollington Park, N
1903	SYMES, EDWARD DOUGLAS	The Ferns, Newport Pagnell, Buckin hamshire.
1902	TALBOT, CECIL GORDON	24, High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Esse
1903	TALLON, JOSEPH FRANCIS	1, Bold Square, Chester.
1902	TATE, HENRY TINDALL	Estate Office, Gargraves, near Leed Yorkshire.
1902	TAYLOR, ALFRED CECIL	17, St. Mildred's Road, Lee, S.E.
1903	THORNE, HARMAN	Ashcroft, Newport, Barnstaple, Devor
1900	THORNTON, ARTHUR BRUCE... ..	Thornleigh, Woodford Green, Essex.
1902	THYNNE, REGINALD LAMBERT ...	Wilsford Lodge, Routh Road, Wand worth Common, S.W.
1901	TIDMARSH, CHARLES BAILLIE ...	Surrey Cottage, Combs, Stowmark Suffolk.
1900	TILLYARD, SIDNEY JOSEPH	43, Thorpe Road, Norwich.
1901	TIVENDALE, THOMAS	1, Highbury Hill, N.
1900	TOMLIN, WILLIAM, JUN.	5, The Laurels, Junction Road, Andove
1903	TRODD, JOHN WILLIAM	Bettesworth Road, Ryde, Isle of Wigh
1902	TURNER, ERNEST JAMES	3, Albert Road, Saltaire, Yorkshire.
1902	TURNER, FRED	34, Wesley Street, Morley, near Leed Yorkshire.
1902	TURNHAM, ROBERT COATES ...	Mayfield, Church End, Finchley, N.
1900	UTTERTON, FRANK LE COUTEUR...	The Vicarage, Leatherhead, Surrey.
1901	VARDY, CHARLES ALFRED S. ...	8, Crauford Rise, Maidenhead, Berkshi
1900	VICKERMAN, MONTAGU HAROLD...	Radnor Lodge, Wembley, Middlesex.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1900	VIGERS, ASTLEY ALLEN	The Hurst, Hersham, Walton-on-Thames.
1902	VINING, ERIC LESLIE RANDALL ...	Grove House, Jews Walk, Sydenham, S.E.
1901	VOISEY, PERCY DEERING	22, Melbourne Street, Exeter, Devon.
1900	WALKER, JAMES WILLIAM BOYD	"Heidelberg," Albany Road, Southsea, Hampshire.
1900	WALKER, WILFRID ARTHUR ...	Long Ashton, Clifton, Bristol.
1901	WALL, IRVING	Brookfield, Cambridge Road, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
1901	WALTER, SYDNEY JAMES	Ecclesbourne, New Wanstead, E.
1903	WARD, HAROLD TOWRY	The Demesne, Milfield, Alnwick, Northumberland.
1903	WARD, JOHN ELDON	10, Wyresdale Road, Bolton, Lancashire.
1903	WATSON, NOEL B.	Westover, Low Fell, Gateshead, Durham.
1903	WEGUELIN, JOHN DAVID	46, Ventnor Villas, Hove, Sussex.
1903	WEST, HAROLD	Briarwood, St. John's, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
1903	WHITE, RICHARD STANLEY	Cambridge House, near Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.
1902	WICKENDEN, ERNEST	12, Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1902	WICKSTEED, HUGH MCINTYRE ...	31, Olive Grove, South Norwood, S.E.
1901	WIGHTMAN, WILLIAM OSBORNE ...	202, Trinity Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
1901	WILKINSON, HUBERT WILLIAM ...	Highfield House, Winchmore Hill, N.
1902	WILKS, GILBERT	"Rotherwood," Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
1901	WILLIAMS, HAROLD	Eridge House, Chichester Road, Croydon.
1902	WILLIAMS, JOSEPH BERTRAM ...	54, Church Street, St. Helen's, Lancashire.
1900	WILLMOTT, ARTHUR CHARLES ...	Linden, Aspatria R.S.O., Cumberland.
1902	WILLMOTT, JAMES PERCEVAL ...	Lexden, Sutherland Road, Ealing, W.
1902	WILSON, SIDNEY MARSHALL ...	138, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
1903	WINDER, GEORGE MAURICE... ..	Exeter School, Exeter,
1903	WINFIELD, ERNEST	21, Albion Street, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.
1901	WOOD, HAROLD	Bridge House, Grimsby, Lincolnshire.
1901	WOODBIDGE, ERNEST EDWARD ...	Cartref, Roxborough Park, Harrow-on-the-Hill.
1901	WOODHAMS, JAMES PERCY	50, Havelock Road, Hastings, Sussex.
1902	WOODHAMS, RICHARD EDWARD...	50, Havelock Road, Hastings, Sussex.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1902	WOOLLEY, ARCHIBALD HOWARD ...	Agricultural College, Aspatria, Carlisle
1901	WORRALL, BERTRAM	Crimsworth, Whalley Range, Manchester
1903	WRAIGHT, GEORGE FREDERICK HAROLD	120, Upper Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1903	WRIGHT, ERNEST HARRY	1, Frimley Villas, 5, Edge Hill, Plumstead, S.E.
1901	WYKES, HERBERT IVIE	42, Elms Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
1902	YOUNG, SIDNEY	2, Gordon Terrace, Hamilton Road Brighton, Sussex.

Total Number of Students, 399.

SUMMARY.

Honorary Members	17
Fellows	1,878
Professional Associates	1,001
Associates	83
Colonial Fellows	21
Students	399
Total	3,399

NOTE.—To ensure the regular transmission of the Papers and Notices, it particularly requested that any changes of address be communicated at once to Secretary.

Members of the Institution who have passed the Fellowship Examination.

* Those to whose names a star is affixed have passed the Fellowship Examination, but have not yet been transferred to the Class.

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| 1893 ABRAMS, BENJAMIN PERCY. | 1901 BARKER, FREDERICK GEORGE. |
| 1901 ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE. | 1898 BARKER, GEOFFREY LIONEL. |
| 1900 ADDISCOTT, HENRY HUGH. | 1891 BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK. |
| 1888 ADKIN, BENAIHAH WHITLEY
(Special Sanitary Science
Certificate, 1893). | 1899 BARNS, STEPHEN ALLEN. |
| 1897 ALLEN, PERCY. | 1901 BASLEY, HAROLD PULLAM. |
| 1901 ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR. | 1900 BAVERSTOCK, HAROLD BRIDGE. |
| 1899 AMBLER, SYDNEY WOOD. | 1893 BEADEL, FREDERICK MAURICE. |
| 1893 AMOS, FRANK (<i>Crawter Prize</i> ,
1893). | 1889 BEARD, EDWIN THOMAS. |
| 1899 ANGEL, FRANCIS HOUGHTON. | 1884 BEDELLS, CHARLES HERBERT. |
| 1892 ANSCOMBE, ERNEST. | 1902 BEKEN, GEORGE KINGSNORTH. |
| 1903 *APPLEBY, JOHN HENRY JAMES. | 1895 BELCHER, EDWARD JOHN. |
| 1895 ARIS, JOHN WHITTON. | 1896 BELL, HERBERT OWEN. |
| 1900 ARNO, SAMUEL. | 1893 BELLINGHAM, ARCHIBALD
TURNER. |
| 1894 ARNOTT, JOHN. | 1888 BENSON, ROBERT ALAN
(<i>Bracketed Special Prize</i> , 1884). |
| 1897 ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS. | 1897 *BENTLEY, HAROLD EDWIN. |
| 1901 ASSITER, HARRY G. (<i>Special
Sanitary Science Certificate</i> ,
1892). | 1901 *BERRY, CHARLES WINDSOR. |
| 1887 AUSTIN, RICHARD, JUN. | 1893 BEVEN, SEPTIMUS. |
| 1891 AYLEN, CECIL HUGH. | 1899 *BICKFORD, JOSEPH GRANT. |
| 1899 BADDELEY, BERNARD BERESFORD | 1894 BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS. |
| 1895 BAILEY, LEWIS HEWITT. | 1898 BIDWELL, PHILIP SHELFORD. |
| 1902 *BALDWIN-WISEMAN, WILLIAM
RALPH. | 1901 BIGG, LIONEL THURSFIELD. |
| 1891 BALL, WILLIAM ALFRED. | 1902 *BINGHAM, WILLIAM RAPER. |
| 1903 *BAMFORD, WALTER HERBERT. | 1900 BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN
LAURENCE. |
| 1893 BANCROFT, FREDERICK HERBERT | 1894 BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN. |
| 1898 BANKS, FREDK. STUART ANGUS
(<i>Penfold Gold Medal</i> , 1898). | 1889 BIRCH, WALTER DE HOUGHTON. |
| | 1893 BLACKBOURN, HENRY. |
| | 1898 *BLACKSHAW, CHARLES. |
| | 1898 BLAKE, EDWIN HOLMES (<i>Special
Sanitary Science Certificate</i> ,
1900). |

Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—continued.

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| 1902 *BLISS, THEODORE STEPHEN. | 1901 BURR, HARRY. |
| 1901 BLISS, THOMAS CUSHWAY. | 1887 BURROWS, ALFRED JOHN. |
| 1898 *BLOUNT, EDWARD. | 1901 *BURROWS, FRANK HERBERT. |
| 1898 BLUNT, MONTAGUE CECIL. | 1901 BURTENSHAW, ALBERT KING. |
| 1893 BODY, ARTHUR. | 1896 BURTON, AMOS, JUN. |
| 1899 BOOKER, FRANK WILLIAM. | 1901 BURTON, REGINALD ROBERT. |
| 1895 BOOTH, GILBERT WILLIAM. | 1891 BUSHELL, HENRY. |
| 1891 BOULTING, FREDERICK EDWARD. | 1899 BUTLER, ALBERT ERNEST. |
| 1902 BOWDEN, HARRY. | 1899 BUTLER, CHARLES. |
| 1899 BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP (<i>Institution Prize, 1891; Crawler Prize, 1899</i>). | |
| 1892 BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY. | 1903 *CABLE, CHARLES VINCENT. |
| 1899 BRACKETT, WILLIAM NEWBEGIN. | 1896 CAMPBELL, HUGH BRUCE. |
| 1895 BRADLEY, JAMES WILLIAM. | 1903 *CANCH, THOMAS RICHARD. |
| 1903 *BRADSHAW, ARTHUR GEORGE. | 1898 CARNELL, SYDNEY GEORGE. |
| 1895 BRADSHAW, HARRY GREAVES. | 1898 CARPMAEL, HAROLD. |
| 1893 BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED. | 1901 CARR, CUTHBERT ELLISON. |
| 1903 *BRAMLEY, FRANCIS HERBERT. | 1900 *CARR, HERBERT FRANCIS. |
| 1895 BREEDS, ARTHUR OWEN. | 1895 *CARR, THOMAS EDMUND. |
| 1900 *BRIDGEWATER, CLEMENT JOSEPH BENTLEY. | 1898 CARTWRIGHT, ALFRED STOTT. |
| 1902 *BRIERLEY, HUGH COLLEY. | 1892 CASTLE, HAROLD. |
| 1898 BRIGHTON, GEORGE LAWRENCE. | 1898 CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE ARTHUR RADDON. |
| 1894 BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN. | 1895 CHAMBERS, THEODORE GERVAISE (<i>Penfold Gold Medal, 1895</i>). |
| 1897 BRINSLEY, HERBERT GEORGE WILLIAM. | 1901 CHART, CHRISTOPHER. |
| 1901 *BROOKER, FREDERICK GEORGE. | 1901 CHATELL, FRANCIS LORiot. |
| 1896 BROOKS, JOHN McMULLEN. | 1900 *CHESTERTON, FRANK SIDNEY. |
| 1896 BROOKS, PHILIP FULLER. | 1902 *CHESTERTON, SIDNEY JAMES. |
| 1893 BROWN, ALEXANDER BURNETT. | 1900 CHICHESTER, RICHARD HERBERT. |
| 1901 BROWN, ARTHUR ALLEN. | 1901 *CLARK, NATHANIEL, JUN. |
| 1893 BROWN, ARTHUR MACDONALD (<i>Driver Prize, 1889</i>). | 1901 CLARKE, ERNEST SEYMOUR. |
| 1902 BROWN, FREDERICK. | 1902 *CLARKE, LEONARD EUSTACE. |
| 1894 BROWN, GEORGE TURVILLE. | 1898 CLARKSON, WILLIAM, JUN. |
| 1903 *BROWN, WILLIAM HENRY. | 1894 COALES, HERBERT GEORGE. |
| 1901 *BRUTON, BASIL VASSAR. | 1903 *COBB, HENRY, FREDERICK. |
| 1901 *BRUZAUD, GEORGE JOSEPH. | 1902 *COBB, ROBERT. |
| 1887 BUCKLAND, ALFRED VIRGOE. | 1893 COBHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM (<i>Special Prize, 1890; Crawler Prize, 1890</i>). |
| 1893 BUCKLAND, SIDNEY CRAWFORD. | 1901 COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES. |
| 1900 BURGESS, HENRY HERBERT PHILIP. | 1903 *COCKS, JOHN, FREDERICK. |

*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—
continued.*

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| 1903 *COLE, HERBERT COVINGTON. | 1892 DAVEY, HENRY THOMAS. |
| 1900 *COLE, JAMES THOMSON. | 1903 *DAVID, LEWIS WOOLLEY. |
| 1898 COLLINS HORACE. | 1903 *DAVIDGE, WILLIAM ROBERT. |
| 1902 *COOK, CECIL NEWTON. | 1895 DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE
(<i>Crawter Prize</i> , 1895). |
| 1901 *COOK, EDWARD ARTHUR. | 1894 DAVIES, DAVID THOMAS. |
| 1903 *COOKE-YARBOROUGH, ORFEUR
FREDERIC. | 1902 *DAVIES, JOHN WILLIAM
SATTERLEY HUMPHREYS. |
| 1902 COOPE, SAMUEL. | 1900 DAWSON, GEORGE CROSBIE. |
| 1902 COOPER, ARTHUR JOHN. | 1886 DAY, WILLIAM, JUN. |
| 1902 *COOPER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS. | 1893 DEBENHAM, FRANK BRIDGE-
WATER. |
| 1894 COPE, HENRY JAMES. | 1894 DEBENHAM, FREDERIC KERSEY. |
| 1899 *COPE, WILLIAM GEORGE. | 1893 DEBENHAM, HORACE BENTLEY. |
| 1902 *CORBETT, JOHN ROOKE. | 1902 DELVES, ROBERT HARVEY
ADDINGTON. |
| 1892 CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE. | 1890 DENDY, WILLIAM COOPER (<i>Spe-
cial Prize</i> , 1889). |
| 1903 *CORY, EDWARD JOHN. | 1903 *DENSHAM, JOHN BOONE. |
| 1898 COTTERELL, ALBERT PLAYER
ISAAC. | 1898 DENTON, WILLIAM. |
| 1899 *COWIN, NORRIS TYNWALD. | 1885 DICKSON, THOMAS ARTHUR. |
| 1900 COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND. | 1903 *DINWIDDY, CONRAD HUGH. |
| 1897 COX, WALTER THEODORE. | 1896 DINWIDDY, DONALD. |
| 1902 *CRAGG, GEORGE EDWIN. | 1891 DONE, JOHN JAMES (<i>Driver-
Prize</i> , 1887). |
| 1903 *CRAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY. | 1903 *DRAPER, EDWIN MAXWELL. |
| 1899 CRESWELL, WILLIAM THOMAS. | 1903 *DRIVER, ARTHUR CHARLES. |
| 1893 CRIER, JOHN THOMAS. | 1903 *DRIVER, JOHN ROBERT
FARRANT. |
| 1899 CRONK, CHARLES TYLEE. | 1888 DREW, HENRY ALBAN. |
| 1895 CROSS, ARNOLD CHARLES
MARTIN. | 1892 DUDLEY, EDGAR. |
| 1898 CROWTHER, KESTON NELSON. | 1900 DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY. |
| 1901 *CULLEN, FELIX VICTOR. | 1901 DUNSTALL, HERBERT HENRY. |
| 1899 CULVERHOUSE, CECIL GOLDAR
FEARN. | |
| 1900 *CUTLER, GEORGE ALFRED. | |
| | 1901 *EARLE, JOHN WILFRID. |
| 1903 *DALGLIESH, CHRISTOPHER. | 1895 EASON, EDWARD WILLIAM (<i>In-
stitution Prize</i> , 1893). |
| 1899 DANGERFIELD, THOMAS SAMUEL. | 1897 EASTER, WILLIAM (<i>Driver Prize</i> ,
1896 ; <i>Penfold Silver Medal</i> ,
1896). |
| 1897 *DANIEL, HENRY WILKINSON
(<i>Institution Prize</i> , 1896). | 1894 EDMONDS, JOHN. |
| 1903 *DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY. | 1896 EGGINTON, DENYS. |
| 1903 *DANN, HENRY JUN. | 1903 *ELGAR, CHARLES JOHN. |
| 1890 DARCH, JOHN. | |
| 1901 DAUBNEY, CHARLES. | |

*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—
continued.*

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|--|--|
| 1903 *ELLIOTT, ARNOLD. | 1903 *FOX, WILLIAM. |
| 1895 ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD. | 1893 FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BELGROVE |
| 1901 ELLIS ALFRED CAVE. | 1897 FRASER, THOMAS SMELLIE. |
| 1900 ELLIS, ARNOLD ROBERTSON. | 1894 FRASER, WILLIAM. |
| 1889 ELLIS, FRANCIS. | 1902 *FREEMAN, REGINALD FRANK
LYNE. |
| 1890 ELLIS, HERBERT MOATES. | 1898 FRY, JOSEPH HARRY. |
| 1890 ELLIS, RALPH STAPLES. | 1888 FURBER, PERCY NORMAN. |
| 1903 *ELLIS, RUPERT LUMLEY. | 1898 FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS. |
| 1898 EVE, CHARLES GERALD (<i>Brack-
eted Crawler Prize, 1898</i>). | |
| 1887 EVE, HERBERT TRUSTRAM. | |
| 1899 EVE, WILLIAM HAROLD. | 1903 *GAHAN, ROBERT BERESFORD. |
| 1899 EVERINGTON, JOHN. | 1901 GALE, HARRY. |
| 1902 *EVERY - CLAYTON. REGINALD
ARTHUR ERIC. | 1899 GARDINER, ROBERT STRACHAN. |
| 1895 EVES, FRANCIS GEORGE
BERTRAM. | 1894 GARDNER, GILBERT. |
| 1890 EVES, WILLIAM LIONEL. | 1897 GARNER, JOHN STANLEY. |
| 1901 EWING, GUY BEAUMONT. | 1892 *GARRARD, ARTHUR NORMAN. |
| | 1901 GATE, HENRY ARTHUR
ARMITAGE. |
| | 1901 *GENGE, WILLIAM POPE, JUN. |
| 1901 FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD. | 1895 GERMAN, GEORGE, JUN. (<i>Driver
Prize, 1892</i>). |
| 1898 FARMER, HUGH CECIL. | 1901 GIBBON, EDWARD ACTON. |
| 1895 FENN, ANDREW THOMAS
CRANAGE. | 1892 GIDDY, OSMAN HORTON. |
| 1895 FIELDS - CLARKE, GEORGE
THOMAS. | 1898 GLOVER, HENRY ALEXANDER. |
| 1894 FINN, FRED, JUN. | 1900 GOADBY, HOWARD |
| 1894 FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD
(<i>Special Prize, 1891</i>). | 1899. GOLDSMITH, DOUGLAS FLEET. |
| 1901 *FISHER, ROBERT. | 1903 *GOODBODY, FREDERICK
ALLEN S. |
| 1894 FITT, HARRY CHARLES. | 1900 *GOODMAN, ALFRED. |
| 1899 FLETCHER, BANISTER FLIGHT. | 1902 GORDON, ALEXANDER. |
| 1897 FLETCHER, HERBERT PHILLIPS. | 1897 GOULDING, ARTHUR. |
| 1895 FORD, SOLOMON. | 1892 GREEN, ALEXANDER ERNEST. |
| 1897 *FOSTER, EDWARD CHARLES. | 1897 GREEN, EDMUND HORACE. |
| 1890 FOSTER, FRANK (<i>Special Sani-
tary Science Certificate, 1892</i>) | 1897 GREEN, FREDERICK ALGERNON
(<i>Penfold Gold Medal, 1897</i>). |
| 1894 FOSTER, JAMES HERBERT
FURMEDGE. | 1896 GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST. |
| 1902 *FOWLER, ARTHUR CHARLES
STANLEY. | 1896 GRIFFIN, ALFRED. |
| 1902 FOX, ERNEST. | 1900 GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD. |
| 1899 FOX, FREDERICK RUSSELL. | 1892 GROVER, ARTHUR. |
| | 1895 GROVER, PHILIP GORDON. |
| | 1899 GUNTER, JAMES. |

Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—continued.

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|---|---|
| 1891 HADLEY, FRANK. | 1899 HOLL, MACKINTOSH MELENG. |
| 1894 HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK. | 1897 HOLLIS, WALTER DAWSON. |
| 1897 HALL, JOHN HERBERT. | 1902 *HOLMES, MONTAGU PRICE. |
| 1891 HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY (<i>Institution Prize</i> , 1884). | 1897 HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN. |
| 1890 HALL-JONES, FREDERICK. | 1902 HOOD, HERBERT CHARLES. |
| 1894 HAMPTON, GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAM. | 1896 HOOD, WALTER RICHARD. |
| 1901 *HANCOCK, HENRY SYDNEY, JUN. | 1900 HOOD, THOMAS (<i>Special Forestry Certificate</i> , 1901; <i>Daniel Watney Prize</i> , 1901). |
| 1888 HANSELL, REGINALD GODDARD (<i>Special Sanitary Science Certificate</i> , 1893). | 1901 HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN. |
| 1897 HARRISON, CHARLES. | 1901 *HOOPER, ALFRED EGBERT. |
| 1896 HARRISON, GEORGE JOHN ROBERTSON (<i>Special Prize</i> , 1894). | 1895 HOOPER, CECIL HENRY. |
| 1899 HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD. | 1897 HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED. |
| 1901 *HARTLEY, TOM PERCY. | 1900 HOPE, ARTHUR ERNEST. |
| 1890 HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN. | 1902 *HOPKINS, PERCY RAYNES. |
| 1886 HASLUCK, LANCELOT GERALD. | 1883 HORNE, WILLIAM EDGAR. |
| 1901 *HASSETT, REGINALD CHARLES. | 1903 *HOSEGOOD, ANDREW WEBBER. (<i>Bracketed Crawler Prize</i> , 1903). |
| 1901 HAWKINS, LANCELOT GOULDER. | 1902 HOSKINS, MARCUS. |
| 1892 HAYWARD, FREDERICK GEORGE. | 1899 HOUGHTON, THOMAS MARCUS. |
| 1900 HAYWARD, THOS. WILLIAM ALFRED. | 1901 *HOWES, ARTHUR BURNABY (<i>Special Sanitary Science Certificate</i> , 1901). |
| 1891 HEAD, JOHN GEORGE (<i>Crawler Prize</i> , 1891). | 1902 *HOWLAND, ARTHUR FRANK. |
| 1900 HEALING, OSWALD JUDD. | 1901 *HOWLAND, GEORGE. |
| 1897 HEASLER, HOLLAND CHARLES. | 1903 *HUBBLE, LLOYD UNSWORTH. |
| 1903 *HEATH, HENRY CUBITT. | 1903 *HUMPHRY, MARTIN GEORGE. |
| 1903 *HEBDEN, FRANCIS RADCLIFFE. | 1901 HUNT, GEORGE WHITAKER. |
| 1902 HEMPHILL, CHARLES GORDON CATHCART. | |
| 1896 HERN, SAMUEL. | 1903 *INGRAM, CECIL WALTER. |
| 1895 HEWARD, ERNEST JAMES. | 1897 ISTED, SAMUEL EVELAND. |
| 1903 *HEWETT, RICHARD. | |
| 1902 HIBBERT, JOSEPH VICTOR. | 1897 JARMAIN, WILLIAM (<i>Institution Prize</i> , 1894). |
| 1902 *HIDER, SYDNEY WILLIAM. | 1895 JARMAN, FRANK WILMOTT. |
| 1891 HIGGINS, GEORGE. | 1894 JEFFREE, SYDNEY. |
| 1902 *HINCHSLIFF, EDWARD ROBERT. | 1897 JENKIN, ARTHUR PEARSE. |
| 1901 HINDMARSH, RALPH FREDERICK | 1903 *JENKINS, RICHARD JAMES. |
| 1900 *HINKS, HENRY. | 1895 JENKINSON, JOHN. |
| HOBSON, WILLIAM ROBERT | 1898 JENKINSON, WILLIAM ERIC LEIGH. |
| 1895 HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE. | |

Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—continued.

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| 1897 JENNER, WILLIAM. | 1900 LATHAM, ALBERT TUMMONS. |
| 1900 JENNINGS, FITZ-LAURENCE
PERCIVAL DUDLEY. | 1893 *LAWLEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM |
| 1894 JOHNSON, BERNARD MARR. | 1903 *LAWLEY, GEORGE FRANK. |
| 1884 JOHNSON, HENRY. | 1903 *LAWRENCE, CHARLES
PHILLIPS. |
| 1894 JOHNSTON, WALTER HENRY. | 1893 LEANING, HENRY JOHN. |
| 1900 JOHNSTON, REGINALD. | 1895 LEANING, WILLIAM ARTHUR. |
| 1903 *JOHNSTONE, AUGUSTUS
FREDERIC. | 1894 LEATHER, GEORGE HERBERT. |
| 1901 *JONAS, HAROLD DRIVER. | 1900 LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAUMONT. |
| 1889 JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL (<i>In-</i>
<i>stitution Prize</i> , 1887). | 1897 LEE, EDWARD ERNEST ARTHUR. |
| 1903 *JONES, ARTHUR BAYLY. | 1893 LEE, JOHN WILFRID. |
| 1898 JONES, ERNEST JOEL. | 1895 LEEDER, ERNEST HOLTHAM. |
| 1886 JONES, HENRY ARTHUR (<i>Special</i>
<i>Sanitary Science Certificate</i> ,
1892). | 1902 *LEE-NORMAN, ALEXANDER
HENRY. |
| 1902 *KELLY, ARTHUR RALPH. | 1903 *LEES, FRANK ARTHUR. |
| 1901 KELLY, JOHN GEORGE. | 1903 *LESLIE, HARRY GEORGE. |
| 1892 KEMP-SMITH, JAMES FRED-
ERICK. | 1903 *LEWIS, JOHN. |
| 1899 KERR, JOHN MURRAY. | 1902 *LISNEY, HARRY. |
| 1898 KERRUSH, WILLIAM MALTBY. | 1899 LLOYD, DONALD. |
| 1903 *KILLICK, ANTHONY EDWARD. | 1903 *LOFTHOUSE, ALBERT WILSON. |
| 1888 KING, ALFRED. | 1900 LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL. |
| 1897 KINGSFORD, PERCY HAMILTON. | 1895 LONGSDON, ERNEST MOREWOOD. |
| 1900 *KIRBY, EDMUND FRANCIS
JOSEPH. | 1902 *LOVELESS, ARTHUR WILLIAM
HENRY. |
| 1900 KIRK, JOHN WRIGHT. | 1897 LUCAS, JOHN ARCHIBALD. |
| 1896 KNIGHT, GEORGE EDWARD. | 1900 LUKER, DYNELEY. |
| 1897 LAKE, CUTHBERT JOSEPH. | 1902 LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD. |
| 1903 *LAKE, RALPH JULIAN. | 1895 MCCARTHY, HENRY ROBERT. |
| 1896 LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST. | 1895 MACNICOLL, DOUGLAS HENRY. |
| 1889 LAMBERT, GODFREY CHARLES. | 1891 MANN, ROBERT BAGSHAW. |
| 1898 *LAMPRILL, WILLIAM THOMAS. | 1900 MARRIOTT, ARTHUR SUTCLIFFE. |
| 1895 LANCASTER, JOHN ROY. | 1902 *MARTIN, ALEXANDER WILLIAM. |
| 1899 LANG, CHARLES FREDERICK
DASHWOOD. | 1897 MARTIN, ALFRED JOHN. |
| 1902 *LANGRIDGE, WALTER FRED-
ERICK. | 1895 MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLING
(<i>Institution Prize</i> , 1888). |
| | 1901 *MARTIN, JOHN PATTINSON. |
| | 1895 MARTIN, SAMUEL. |
| | 1892 MARTIN, THOMAS (<i>Special</i>
<i>Forestry Certificate</i> , 1893). |

*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—
continued.*

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| 1888 | MASSIE, FRANK. | 1894 | NEWMAN, SAMUEL FRANK. |
| 1901 | MATHER, JAMES. | 1898 | NEWTON, EDWIN BENNETT
BRIERLEY. |
| 1895 | MATHEWS, LOUIS OSLER. | 1900 | NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE. |
| 1900 | MATTHEWS, DOUGLAS SAMUEL. | 1895 | *NOCKOLDS, MARTIN CHARLES
HUBERT. |
| 1903 | *MAW, PERCIVAL TRENTHAM
(<i>Penfold Gold Medal, 1903 ;
Bracketed Cawter Prize,
1903</i>). | 1883 | NORTH, GEORGE FREDERIC. |
| 1902 | MAXWELL, DAVID BENJAMIN. | 1897 | NUTTALL, HERBERT. |
| 1889 | MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM. | | |
| 1898 | MAXWELL, JOSEPH ARCHIBALD. | 1894 | OAKLEY, CHRISTOPHER
PERCIVAL. |
| 1901 | MEABY, THOMAS JAMES. | 1891 | OAKLEY, JOHN HUBERT. |
| 1902 | *MEACHER, SYDNEY GEORGE. | 1900 | O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD. |
| 1893 | MELLENFIELD, JAMES HENRY. | 1892 | OGDEN, MICHAEL GUY. |
| 1890 | MELROSE, FRANK (<i>Special
Sanitary Science Certificate,
1893</i>). | 1899 | OGILVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON. |
| 1897 | MERCER, CHARLES EDWARD. | 1899 | *OLDNALL, ROGER WILLIAM. |
| 1903 | *MERRICK, FREDERICK WALTER. | 1902 | *O'REILLY, HENRY J. |
| 1892 | MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER
(<i>Institution Prize, 1890</i>). | 1898 | OSENTON, CHARLES. |
| 1894 | MESSENGER, HENRY. | 1892 | OSENTON, GEORGE. |
| 1884 | MICHELMORE, ALFRED (<i>Special
Forestry Certificate, 1890</i>). | 1896 | PAGE, STANLEY HATCH (<i>Special
Sanitary Science Certificate,
1900</i>). |
| 1896 | MILLER, JOHN EZRA. | 1895 | PAIN, GEORGE LLOYD. |
| 1903 | *MILLS, ARTHUR ERNEST. | 1885 | PAIN, JAMES. |
| 1903 | *MILLS, DANIEL. | 1899 | *PAIN, WILLIAM HENRY. |
| 1892 | MITCHELL, GEORGE SHARMAN. | 1892 | PALAMOUNTAIN, JOSEPH WM. |
| 1884 | MIXER, EDWARD. | 1901 | PALMER, WILLIAM EDWARD
KING. |
| 1901 | *MOLYNEUX, FRANK EUSTACE. | 1903 | *PARKER, FREDERIC WILLIAM. |
| 1903 | *MOODY, HERBERT JOHN. | 1902 | *PARNWELL, SYDNEY ARTHUR. |
| 1885 | MOORE, HAROLD EDWARD. | 1891 | PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN. |
| 1899 | *MORRIS, ARTHUR. | 1887 | PARRY, RICHARD. |
| 1894 | MORRIS, RICHARD PERCIVAL. | 1900 | PARRY, RICHARD FREDERICK. |
| 1899 | MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY. | 1894 | PARTRIDGE, EDWARD JOHN
(<i>Driver Prize, 1890 ; Penfold
Gold Medal, 1894 ; and
Cawter Prize, 1894</i>). |
| 1902 | *MORRIS-DAVIES, JAMES
GEORGE. | 1898 | PATCH, SHIRLEY HUTCHINGS. |
| 1891 | MOULD, GRAHAM HARLEY. | 1903 | *PATON, DAVID LLEWELLYN. |
| 1892 | MÜLLER, JOHN JOSEPH. | 1886 | PAULL, ALAN. |
| 1900 | *MUMBY, ELVIN FOWLER. | 1902 | PEACE, JOHN CHALMERS. |
| 1903 | *NEAME, FREDERICK IVO. | | |
| 1899 | NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR. | | |

*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—
continued.*

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| 1897 PEARCE, FRED. W. | 1899 *REED, RICHARD GEORGE GORDON. |
| 1898 PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BURROUGHES. | 1901 *REEVE, DOUGLAS WILLIAM. |
| 1896 PEARSON, HARRY JOHN. | 1897 REFFELL, CHARLES ARTHUR
(<i>Special Sanitary Science Certificate</i> , 1901). |
| 1895 PEARSON, HOWARD. | 1898 REID, ARTHUR FLETCHER. |
| 1898 *PEEBLES, PHILIP. | 1896 RENTON, GEORGE. |
| 1891 PERKINS, WALTER FRANK
(<i>Special Prize</i> , 1886). | 1899 RICHARDSON, ARTHUR BAYLIFFE. |
| 1903 *PERKS, HUGH EARL. | 1892 RICHARDSON, OLIVER ARCHER
(<i>Crawter Prize</i> , 1892). |
| 1902 *PETCH, JOHN STONEHOUSE. | 1900 RIDLEY, PERCY EDWARD. |
| 1884 PETO, JAMES WINDER. | 1900 *ROBBINS, WALTER FRANCIS. |
| 1902 PETTER, ALBERT EDWARD. | 1901 *ROBERTS, JOHN. |
| 1885 PILDITCH, PHILIP EDWARD
(<i>Special Sanitary Science Certificate</i> , 1890). | 1894 ROBINS, PHILIP SEYMOUR. |
| 1900 PINDER, RICHMOND. | 1892 ROBINSON, HENRY HERBERT. |
| 1900 PINEGER, JAMES REGINALD
(<i>Crawter Prize</i> , 1900). | 1898 ROBINSON, THEODORE RICHARD. |
| 1897 PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLDBORE DIGBY. | 1897 ROGERS, HORACE MORDAUNT. |
| 1902 *PINSENT, FRANCIS WINGFIELD HOMFRAY. | 1884 ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS STANHOPE
(<i>Institution Prize</i> , 1883). |
| 1902 *PINSON, GILBERT. | 1887 ROODS, ALFRED (<i>Driver Prize</i> , 1886). |
| 1894 POTTER, HERBERT GEORGE. | 1898 ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR (<i>Special Prize</i> , 1896). |
| 1902 *POTTIER, GEORGE LOUIS. | 1898 ROWLAND, JOSEPH SAMUEL. |
| 1895 POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD EVENDEN. | 1903 *ROWLANDSON, SAMUEL MESSITER. |
| 1896 PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER. | 1889 RUNDLE, EDWARD COLLINS. |
| 1901 *PRATT, FRANK PERCY. | 1903 *RUTLEY, ARTHUR DENNETT. |
| 1892 PRESTON, SAMUEL DAVID. | |
| 1898 *PRICE, CAPEL HEREWARD. | 1889 SADLER, GEORGE WILLIAM, JUN. |
| 1894 PRICE, RICHARD ARNOLD. | 1903 *SAINSBURY, WILLIAM CHARLES. |
| 1896 PRITCHARD, HERBERT ALFRED. | 1900 *SANDAY, WILLIAM HENRY. |
| 1903 *PROTHEROE, ALFRED ERNEST. | 1902 *SANDELL, STANLEY LUNAU. |
| 1900 PUGH-JONES, DAVID. | 1903 *SANDERS, INGALTON. |
| 1891 PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT. | 1896 SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY. |
| 1896 PURVIS, CHARLES JAMES. | 1903 *SANDS, HUBERT COVELL. |
| 1903 *PYLE, BENJAMIN THOMAS RICE. | 1891 SAUNDERS, CHARLES HERBERT. |
| | 1901 *SAUNDERS, EDGAR WALTER. |
| 1901 RAFFETY, HAROLD VEZEY. | 1899 SAUNDERS, SAMUEL BROWN. |
| 1896 RAFFETY, HERBERT WILLIAM
(<i>Special Prize</i> , 1892). | 1892 SAVILL, EDWIN. |
| 1903 *RANSOM, THOMAS REGINALD. | |

*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—
continued.*

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| 1903 *SCHNEIDER, JOHN LAWRENCE. | 1894 STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN. |
| 1899 SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY. | 1903 *STEAD, EDWARD JOHN. |
| 1900 SCOTT-SMITH, ARTHUR
COURTENAY. | 1903 STENNING, OSWALD FRANCIS |
| 1900 *SCRIVENER, JOHN CHARLES. | 1902 *STEPHENS, JOHN KYLE. |
| 1894 SCRUBY, WILLIAM THOMAS. | 1901 STEWART, GEORGE PAKENHAM. |
| 1899 SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE. | 1901 STEWART, HENRY PAKENHAM. |
| 1899 SEDGWICK, ALFRED SYDNEY
EDWARD. | 1898 STEWART, SAMUEL PARR. |
| 1899 SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD. | 1900 *STIMSON, EDWARD FREDERICK. |
| 1897 SEXTON, GEORGE ALEXANDER. | 1899 *STIMSON, HERBERT PERCY. |
| 1898 SHEARBURN, HARRY. | 1901 *STOKES, HUGH CHARLES. |
| 1899 *SHELDON, HAROLD. | 1903 *STONE, CYRIL FRANK. |
| 1900 SHUFFLEBOTHAM, JOHN HENRY. | 1902 *STONEHAM, EDWARD RUSSELL. |
| 1883 SILCOCK, THOMAS BALL. | 1898 STROUTS, LEWIS HERBERT. |
| 1898 *SKINGLE, ALFRED CHARLES. | 1901 STURT, CHARLES EDWIN. |
| 1897 SKIPPER, HENRY HERBERT. | 1903 *SUTCLIFFE, JAMES HENRY. |
| 1898 SKRIMSHIRE, SAMUEL. | 1899 SUTTON, FREDERICK STANLEY. |
| 1899 SKUES, CHARLES AYRE
MACKENZIE. | 1898 *SWANWICK, BRUCE. |
| 1892 SLATER, CHARLES FREDERICK. | 1896 TALLENT, EDWIN JAMES. |
| 1898 SLY, JOSEPH TOWNSON. | 1903 *TANNER, RUDOLPH. |
| 1900 SLY, WILLIAM. | 1897 *TATE, JOSEPH GEORGE. |
| 1903 *SMITH ARTHUR KITSON. | 1895 TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM. |
| 1897 SMITH, CHARLES GORDON. | 1903 *TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY. |
| 1895 SMITH, FRANK BRAYBROOKE. | 1899 TAYLOR, THOS. WILLIAM HARRIS. |
| 1889 SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM (<i>Driver
Prize, 1888</i>). | 1894 TEE, SAMUEL CLIFFORD. |
| 1889 *SMITH, GEORGE HENRY. | 1894 TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON. |
| 1903 *SMITH HUBERT GEORGE. | 1902 *TERRY, ARTHUR ELLIOTT. |
| 1900 *SMITH, JOHN AMBROSE. | 1900 *TERRY, FRANCIS WILLIAM |
| 1899 SMITH, SYDNEY ARTHUR
(<i>Driver Prize, 1897; Penfold
Silver Medal, 1897; Penfold
Gold Medal, 1899</i>). | 1898 THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE
(<i>Bracketed Crawter Prize,
1898</i>). |
| 1884 SMITH, WILLIAM. | 1898 THEOBALD, JOHN MEDOWS. |
| 1903 *SOPER, HAROLD. | 1900 THOMAS, CHARLES JOHN HOWELL
(<i>Driver Prize, 1898; Penfold
Silver Medal, 1898; Penfold
Gold Medal, 1900</i>). |
| 1900 SOUTHORN, CHARLES HERBERT. | 1901 THOMAS, ILLTYD. |
| 1896 SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES. | 1896 *THOMPSON, ROLAND O'BRIEN. |
| 1898 STANDEN, ARTHUR CARNEGIE. | 1902 THORP, ROBERT HAYTON |
| 1901 STANFORD, GEORGE. | 1895 THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE. |
| 1901 *STANTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM
SCHULTHEISS. | 1900 THURGOOD, ALBERT EDWARD. |
| | 1893 TORY, JOHN EDWARD, JUN. |

*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—
continued.*

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| 1898 TOWNEND, WILLIAM. | 1900 WELLS, FREDERIC BEAUCHAMP. |
| 1885 TREADWELL, HENRY JOHN
(<i>Driver Prize</i> , 1883). | 1895 WELLS, WILLIAM HENRY. |
| 1902 TREHEARNE, ALFRED FRED-
ERICK ALDRIDGE. | 1901 WELSH, HUGH. |
| 1900 *TREMLETT, WALTER WILLIAM. | 1902 *WEST, ARTHUR SMITH. |
| 1901 TRENT, WILLIAM EDWARD
(<i>Penfold Gold Medal</i> , 1901). | 1895 WEST, CHARLES HENRY EDWARD. |
| 1893 TUCKETT, PERCIVAL FOX. | 1900 WEST, HERBERT JAMES. |
| 1898 TUTT, EDWIN THOMAS. | 1898 WHEATLEY, STEPHEN GLADSTONE |
| 1893 TYLER, JAMES WILLIAM. | 1897 WHEELER, JOHN HENRY WEST. |
| 1903 *TYLER, WILLIAM BOTT. | 1902 *WHELDON, MARTIN LOWISH
(<i>Penfold Silver Medal</i> , 1900 ;
<i>Driver Prize</i> , 1900 ; <i>Penfold</i>
<i>Gold Medal</i> , 1902 ; <i>Crawter</i>
<i>Prize</i> , 1902). |
| 1900 *TYPE, MARCUS OSWALD. | 1897 WHITAKER, ERNEST VICTOR. |
| 1901 UPSDALE, ANDREW REED. | 1903 *WHITELEY, CYPRIAN CHARLES
OSWALD. |
| 1883 VERNON, ARTHUR. | 1896 WHITTAKER, JOHN DRONSFIELD
(<i>Penfold Silver Medal</i> , 1894 ;
<i>Driver Prize</i> , 1894 ; <i>Penfold</i>
<i>Gold Medal</i> , 1896 ; <i>Crawter</i>
<i>Prize</i> , 1896). |
| 1903 *VICKERS, ALFRED CRANSTOUN. | 1902 WHITTEN, GEORGE JACKSON. |
| 1898 VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM. | 1897 WHITTON, PERCY. |
| 1901 *WACHER, THOMAS BLAKE. | 1903 *WIGLEY, HERBERT HENRY. |
| 1897 *WALKER, WILLIAM SELVES
(<i>Special Prize</i> , 1895 ; <i>Crawter</i>
<i>Prize</i> , 1897). | 1901 *WIGLEY, SIDNEY PRUDDEN. |
| 1897 WALLIS, JOHN DAVID. | 1899 WIGRAM, REGINALD SPENCER. |
| 1902 *WALSH, FREDERICK LEOPOLD
MORFEE. | 1896 *WILDE, ALGERNON SIDNEY. |
| 1902 WALTER, THOMAS JAMES. | 1903 *WILFORD, CECIL MARSHALL. |
| 1902 WARD, HENRY PAYNE. | 1900 *WILKINSON, PERCY NEWTON. |
| 1901 WARMINGTON, HERBERT
ANDREW CROMARTIE
(<i>Crawter Prize</i> , 1901). | 1901 *WILLIAMS, ARTHUR CODRING-
TON. |
| 1899 WATERFIELD, HORACE CLARE. | 1903 *WILLIAMS, DANIEL SMITH. |
| 1900 *WATSON, DAVID ALEXANDER. | 1896 WILLIAMS, HENRY CUTHBERT. |
| 1896 WATSON, HERBERT JOHN (<i>Insti-
tution Prize</i> , 1895). | 1894 WILLIS, EDWARD. |
| 1935 WATSON JAMES BRUCE. | 1901 *WILLIAMS, RICHARD ERNEST
HAVARD. |
| 1894 WATSON, JOHN. | 1899 *WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES ALBERT. |
| 1903 *WEALL, JOHN GRAHAH. | 1903 *WILLOUGHBY, FRANK. |
| 1902 WEATHERILL, GEORGE FORD. | 1902 *WILSON, EVERARD JOHN. |
| 1902 *WEBBER, HENRY STANTON. | 1899 WILSON, FREDERICK ROBERT. |
| 1892 WEBSTER, HUGH CALTHROP. | 1898 WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD. |
| | 1903 *WILSON, WILLIAM EDWARD. |
| | 1896 WONNACOTT, ERNEST WILLIAM
MALPAS. |

*Members of the Institution who have passed the Fellowship Examination—
continued.*

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| 1903 *WONNACOTT, HOWARD JOHN. | 1902 *WRIGHT, WALTER BRERETON. |
| 1900 *WONTNER-SMITH, PERCY. | 1902 WYATT, ARCHIBALD. |
| 1891 WOOD, CHARLES BRUCE. | 1901 WYATT, HERBERT GUY
BUCKELL. |
| 1901 *WOOD, JOHN EDWARD. | 1895 WYLES, JOHN WALTER. |
| 1896 WOOD, LESLIE STUART (<i>Special
Forestry Certificate, 1900 ;
Daniel Watney Prize, 1900</i>). | |
| 1899 WOODROW, THOMAS JOHN. | |
| 1895 WOODS, ARTHUR GEORGE. | 1892 YOUNG, HARRY AUSTIN
LINDSAY. |
| 1900 WOOD-MARTIN, HENRY ROGER
BROMHEAD. | 1899 YOUNG, THOMAS JOHN. |
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Members of the Institution who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination. †

† *This list does not include the names of those who have passed the Examination but have not yet joined the Institution.*

1891	ABRAMS, BENJAMIN PERCY.	1890	ARMYTAGE, FRANCIS REGINALD.
1894	ADAMS, GERALD JAS. FREDERICK	1896	ARNOLD, ALAN.
1902	ADAMS, GILBERT MATTHEWS.	1900	ARNOLD, HARRY HAGON.
1895	ADAMS, HERBERT.	1896	ARNO, SAMUEL.
1897	ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE.	1885	ARNOTT, JOHN (<i>Special Prize</i> , 1885).
1896	ADDISCOTT, HENRY HUGH.	1896	ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS.
1887	ADKIN, BENAIAH WHITLEY.	1902	ASHTON, ARTHUR WARD.
1901	ALLEN, FRED TREGARTHEN	1889	ASSITER, HARRY G. (<i>Special Sanitary Science Cer.</i> , 1892).
1893	ALLEN, JOHN PARNELL.	1894	ASTLEY, REGINALD BASIL.
1902	ALLEN, LESLIE HERBERT.	1898	ATTLEE, EDWARD GUY.
1895	ALLEN, PERCY.	1901	AUBREY, WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP.
1896	ALLPRESS, HORACE EDWARD.	1901	AUSTIN, FRANK HOLMAN.
1898	ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR.	1887	AUSTIN, RICHARD, JUN.
1896	AMBLER, SYDNEY WOOD.	1890	AYLEN, CECIL HUGH.
1902	AMIES, HERBERT CHRISTOPHER.		
1892	AMOS, FRANK.		
1901	ANDERSON, HENRY.		
1895	ANDERSON, THOMAS JOHN.	1897	BADDELEY, BERNARD BERESFORD.
1898	ANDREWS, ARTHUR GEORGE.	1893	BAILEY, LOUIS HEWITT.
1898	ANDREWS, HERBERT GEORGE.	1901	BAILEY, PERCIVAL HENRY ASHBY.
1896	ANDREWS, STEPHEN HAMPTON.	1901	BALDWIN-WISEMAN, WILLIAM RALPH, M.Sc., F.G.S.
1898	ANGEL, FRANCIS HOUGHTON.	1888	BALL, JAMES BENJAMIN.
1887	ANSCOMBE, ERNEST.	1889	BALL, WILLIAM ALFRED.
1897	APPLEBY, FRANK SEFTON.	1902	BAMFORD, WALTER HERBERT.
1902	APPLEBY, JOHN HENRY JAMES.	1890	BANCROFT, FREDERICK HERBERT.
1894	ARIS, JOHN WHITTON.	1900	BANKS, EDWARD JOHN STANLEY.
1901	ARMSTRONG, ALBERT LESLIE.		
1901	ARMSTRONG, JAMES GIBBONS DICKSON.		
1899	ARMSTRONG, JOHN WILLIAM WILSON.		

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

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| 1895 BANKS, FREDERICK STUART ANGUS. | 1892 BEVEN, SEPTIMUS. |
| 1902 BARCLAY, ROBERT HERMAN. | 1898 BIBBEY, THOMAS. |
| 1890 BARCLAY, THOMAS. | 1897 BICKFORD, JOSEPH GRANT
(<i>Special Prize</i> , 1897). |
| 1899 BARKER, FREDERICK GEORGE. | 1893 BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS. |
| 1892 BARKER, GEOFFREY LIONEL. | 1895 BIDWELL, PHILIP SHELFORD. |
| 1901 BARKER, HERBERT GRAHAM. | 1897 BIGG, LIONEL THURSFIELD. |
| 1889 BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK. | 1900 BINGHAM, WILLIAM RAPER. |
| 1898 BARNES, STEPHEN ALLEN. | 1895 BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN
LAURENCE. |
| 1884 BARRATT, HARRY. | 1893 BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN. |
| 1900 BASLEY, HAROLD PULLAM. | 1884 BIRCH, WALTER DE HOGHTON. |
| 1902 BASTABLE, JOHN DANIEL. | 1886 BIRKETT, TOM. |
| 1901 BATTERBURY, NORMAN BONI-
FACE. | 1897 BLACKSHAW, CHARLES. |
| 1898 BAVERSTOCK, HAROLD BRIDGE. | 1897 BLAKE, EDWIN HOLMES. |
| 1900 BAYLIS, ALBERT EDWARD. | 1901 BLISS, THEODORE STEPHEN. |
| 1899 BAYLIS, ALFRED WILLIAM. | 1900 BLISS, THOMAS CUSHWAY. |
| 1893 BEACH, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM
HICKS. | 1902 BLORE, CHARLES GORDON. |
| 1890 BEADEL, MAURICE FREDERICK. | 1894 BLOUNT, EDWARD. |
| 1885 BEARD, EDWIN THOMAS. | 1885 BLUNDELL, HARRY. |
| 1891 BEASLEY, JOHN ARTHUR LLEW-
ELLYN (<i>Driver Prize</i> , 1891). | 1896 BLUNT, MONTAGUE CECIL. |
| 1900 BEASLEY, THOMAS CALVERT
PLATT. | 1898 BLYTH, GEORGE ALFRED. |
| 1883 BEDELLS, CHARLES HERBERT. | 1900 BLYTH, HAROLD KING. |
| 1898 BEDWELL, ERNEST CHARLES. | 1902 BOAZMAN, HENRY, JUN. |
| 1894 BEKEN, GEORGE KINGSNORTH. | 1896 BODEN, MAURICE. |
| 1888 BELCHER, EDWARD JOHN. | 1893 BODGER, PERCY MORRIS. |
| 1901 BELL, ALBERT HENRY. | 1890 BODY, ARTHUR, |
| 1894 BELL, HERBERT OWEN. | 1895 BOORD, WALTER BERTRAM. |
| 1895 BELL-JOHN, HARRY. | 1899 BOOTH, ERNEST WITTON. |
| 1889 BELLINGHAM, ARCHIBALD
TURNER. | 1887 BOOTH, GILBERT WILLIAM. |
| 1884 BENSON, ROBERT ALAN. | 1896 BÖSHER, VICTOR EVANS. |
| 1895 BENTLEY, HAROLD EDWIN. | 1890 BOULTING, FREDERICK EDWARD. |
| 1901 BERRY, ALGERNON LAWRENCE. | 1902 BOULTON, CHARLES VALENTINE. |
| 1898 BERRY, CHARLES WINDSOR. | 1900 BOURCHIER, CLAUD J. |
| 1902 BERRY, HENRY FRANK. | 1886 BOUSFIELD, EDWIN VAUGHAN
DAVENPORT. |
| 1898 BETENSON, FREDERIC ROGER. | 1891 BOWDEN, ERNEST NEWTON. |
| 1901 BETTGER, HAROLD ALFRED. | 1901 BOWDEN-BUSWELL, FREDERICK. |
| 1898 BETTRIDGE, JOHN CHARLES
LEBON. | 1897 BOWDEN, HARRY. |
| | 1891 BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP. |
| | 1888 BOWER, ARTHUR WENTWORTH
CHIVERS. |

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

1902	BOYTON, BERTRAM ALFRED (<i>Special Prize, 1902.</i>)	1902	BROWN, LESLY JOHN.
1890	BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY.	1898	BROWN, THOMAS, JUN.
1897	BRACKETT, WILLIAM NEW- BEGIN.	1887	BROWN, WILLIAM EDWARD.
1894	BRADLEY, JAMES WILLIAM.	1902	BROWN, WILLIAM HENRY.
1899	BRADSHAW, ARTHUR GEORGE (<i>Special Prize, 1899.</i>)	1893	BROWN, WILLIAM LOBIN TRANT.
1896	BRADSHAW, ARTHUR STANLEY.	1901	BROWNE, EUSTACE MONTAGUE.
1902	BRADSHAW, HAROLD CLAUD.	1900	BROWNING, EGBERT GEORGE.
1893	BRADSHAW, HARRY GREAVES.	1901	BROWNING, SYDNEY BRODRICK.
1888	BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED.	1894	BRUCE, ALEXANDER DAVID.
1902	BRAMLEY, FRANCIS HERBERT.	1899	BRUTON, BASIL VASSAR.
1899	BRAND, EDMUND.	1900	BRUZARD, GEORGE JOSEPH.
1902	BREALEY, REGINALD WOOD- HOUSE.	1900	BRYAN, ARTHUR.
1901	BRENT, THOMAS.	1885	BUCKLAND, ALFRED VIRGOE.
1888	BREVETOR, THOMAS.	1891	BUCKLAND, SIDNEY CRAWFORD.
1889	BRIDGFORD, LEO APPLETON.	1901	BUCKLEY, ALFRED EUSTACE.
1899	BRIDGEWATER, CLEMENT JOSEPH BENTLEY.	1901	BUCKWELL, ROBERT LEIGHTON.
1900	BRIERLEY, HUGH COLLEY (<i>In- stitution Prize, 1900.</i>)	1888	BULBECK, GEORGE.
1886	BRIGGS, JOHN.	1901	BULL, THOMAS HENRY.
1896	BRIGHTON, GEORGE LAWRENCE.	1900	BULLEY, HORACE WILLIAM.
1900	BRIMACOMBE, CHARLES SEYMOUR.	1892	BURDER, REGINALD EDWARD CAMPBELL.
1892	BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN.	1897	BURGESS, HENRY HERBERT PHILIP.
1894	BRINSLEY, HERBERT GEORGE WILLIAM.	1900	BURMAN, WILLIAM.
1902	BROAD, SYDNEY LOWTHER.	1902	BURNETT, JOHN.
1899	BROOKER, FREDERICK GEORGE.	1900	BURR, HARRY.
1895	BROOKS, JOHN McMULLEN.	1898	BURROUGHES, CHARLES FITZ- PATRICK.
1895	BROOKS, PHILIP FULLER.	1886	BURROWS, ALFRED JOHN.
1899	BROOKS, WILLIAM NATHANIEL.	1897	BURROWS, FRANK HERBERT.
1891	BROWN, ALEXANDER BURNETT.	1898	BURTENSHAW, ALBERT KING.
1898	BROWN, ARTHUR ALLEN.	1895	BURTON, AMOS.
1897	BROWN, ARTHUR FREDERICK.	1898	BURTON, REGINALD ROBERT.
1889	BROWN, ARTHUR MACDONALD.	1887	BUSHELL, HENRY.
1896	BROWN, FREDERICK.	1887	BUSS, FLEETWOOD GEORGE WILLIAM.
1892	BROWN, GEORGE TURVILLE.	1898	BUTCHER, THOMAS EWEN.
1902	BROWN, JAMES CARTER.	1894	BUTLER, ALBERT ERNEST.
1901	BROWN, JOHN.	1897	BUTLER, CHARLES.
		1895	BUTLER, RICHARD PIERCE.
		1899	BUTTENSHAW, ERNEST NEWTH.

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—
continued.*

1901 CABLE, CHARLES VINCENT.	1897 CHIPP, GEORGE.
1894 CAMBRIDGE, WILLIAM JAMES.	1899 CHURCH, GEOFFREY REDMORE.
1898 CAMPBELL, CHARLES HOWARD.	1898 CLARK, NATHANIEL, JUN.
1895 CAMPBELL, HUGH BRUCE.	1897 CLARKE, CHARLES WENTWORTH.
1902 CANCH, THOMAS RICHARD.	1900 CLARKE, ERNEST SEYMOUR.
1902 CANDY, WALTER EMMANUEL.	1899 CLARKE, LEONARD EUSTACE.
1897 CARGILL, CAMPBELL FEATHER- STON.	1897 CLARKSON, WILLIAM.
1898 CARR, HERBERT FRANCIS.	1900 CLUNN, THOMAS HENRY GWYTHYR.
1891 CARR, THOMAS EDMUND.	1885 COALES, HERBERT GEORGE.
1894 CARNELL, SYDNEY GEORGE.	1900 COBB, HENRY ALFRED WILLIAM.
1897 CARPMAEL, HAROLD.	1902 COBB, HENRY FREDERICK.
1902 CARR, ARTHUR BENTLEY.	1901 COBB, ROBERT.
1887 CARTER, ALFRED PRESLEY.	1897 COBBE, HENRY ALEXANDER.
1895 CARTWRIGHT, ALFRED STOTT.	1890 COBHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM.
1897 CASSIN, CHARLES LANGA.	1900 COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES.
1891 CASTLE, HAROLD.	1902 COCKE, EDMUND SIDNEY DEAN.
1896 CATHCART, ARCHIBALD HAMILTON.	1901 COCKS, JOHN FREDERICK.
1901 CATLEUGH, WILLIAM DENZIL.	1901 COKER, HARRY REGINALD ELLIS.
1901 CATON, THOMAS LINFIELD.	1902 COKER, RALPH HECTOR.
1898 CHADWICK, SPENCER.	1898 COLE, FRANCIS JOSEPH.
1888 CHALCRAFT, HENRY TERRELL.	1902 COLE, HERBERT COVINGTON.
1896 CHAMBERLAIN, ARTHUR GEORGE RADDON.	1899 COLE, JAMES THOMSON.
1901 CHAMBERLAIN, CHARLES.	1901 COLES, JAMES HATCH.
1894 CHAMBERS, THEODORE GERVASE	1887 COLLINGHAM, J. CYRIL LEES.
1902 CHAMPERNOWNE, AMYAS WALTER.	1896 COLLINS, HORACE.
1893 CHAMPION, GEORGE ERNEST.	1885 COLLINS, MARCUS E.
1902 CHANDLER, JOHN.	1901 COLLIS, ERNEST ALBERT.
1900 CHARLES, MICHAEL THOMAS.	1888 COLLYER, DANIEL WILLIAM.
1895 CHART, CHRISTOPHER.	1898 CONSTABLE, JOHN.
1901 CHATTELL, ARTHUR PAUL.	1901 COOK, CECIL NEWTON.
1898 CHATTELL, FRANCIS LORIOT.	1899 COOK, EDWARD ARTHUR.
1888 CHENEY, EDWIN JOHN.	1900 COOK, FREDERICK CHARLES.
1898 CHESTERTON, FRANK SIDNEY.	1897 COOKE, FREDERICK ROPER.
1900 CHESTERTON, SIDNEY JAMES.	1892 COOKE, LIONEL.
1899 CHICHESTER, RICHARD HERBERT	1900 COOKE-YARBOROUGH, ORFEUR FREDERIC.
1892 CHILD, CHARLES.	1900 COOPER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS.
1888 CHILD, EDMUND HERBERT.	1901 COOPER, HARRY THOMAS.
1902 CHILWELL, CHARLES VYVYAN.	1900 COPE, GERALD HARWOOD.

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

1890 COPE, HENRY JAMES.	1896 DAFFORN, GEORGE BERTIE.
1897 COPE, WILLIAM GEORGE.	1901 DALE, EDWARD SYDNEY WILSON.
1900 CORBETT, JOHN ROOKE.	1902 DALGLISH, CHRISTOPHER.
1891 CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE.	1898 DANCASTER, ARTHUR.
1895 CORFIELD, THOMAS.	1897 DANGERFIELD, THOMAS SAMUEL.
1896 CORY, EDWARD JOHN.	1896 DANIEL, HENRY WILKINSON.
1897 COUNCELL, THOMAS JAMES.	1899 DANIEL, HERBERT HOOD.
1894 COWELL, HERBERT LEE.	1901 DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY (<i>Special Prize</i> , 1901).
1896 COWELL, WILFRED LEE.	1899 DANN, HENRY, JUN.
1896 COWIN, NORRIS TYNWALD.	1893 DARBISHIRE, HARRY VERNON.
1895 COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND.	1899 DARCH, JOHN.
1893 COX, REGINALD JOHN.	1900 DAUBNEY, CHARLES ARCHIBALD.
1896 COX, WALTER THEODORE.	1888 DAVEY, HENRY THOMAS.
1902 CRABTREE, PERCY.	1893 DAVID, GEORGE WILLOUGHBY.
1899 CRAGG, GEORGE EDWIN.	1902 DAVID, LEWIS WOOLLEY.
1900 CRAMPHORN, CHARLES HERBERT.	1900 DAVIDGE, WILLIAM ROBERT.
1899 CRAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY.	1897 DAVIDSON, RICHARD BRUCE.
1883 CRAWTER, JOHN, JUN.	1893 DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE.
1894 CREGEEN, HUGH STOWELL, JUN.	1892 DAVIES, DAVID THOMAS.
1897 CRESWELL, WILLIAM THOMAS.	1899 DAVIES, JOHN WILLIAM SATTERLEY HUMPHREYS.
1891 CRIER, JOHN THOMAS.	1891 DAVIS, NEVILLE BROOKES.
1900 CROCKATT, HARRY.	1896 DAVIS, WILLIAM HENRY HAROLD.
1899 CROFT, GEORGE HERBERT.	1901 DAVY, CLIFTON ROBERT.
1897 CRONK, CHARLES TYLEE.	1902 DAWKINS, ALBERT JAMES.
1899 CROOK, HOLLIS AUGUSTUS.	1898 DAWSON, GEORGE CROSBIE.
1894 CROSIER, CHARLES.	1883 DAY, WILLIAM, JUN.
1886 CROSLAND, WALTER.	1901 DEACON, STANLEY MARCUS.
1891 CROSS, ARNOLD CHARLES MARTIN.	1892 DEBENHAM, FRANK BRIDGEWATER.
1888 CROUCH, JAMES LEONARD.	1893 DEBENHAM, FREDERIC KERSEY.
1895 CROWTHER, KESTON NELSON.	1891 DEBENHAM, HORACE BENTLEY.
1896 CROZIER, GEORGE FRANCIS.	1893 DELAMARE, FRANK.
1901 CRUMP, EDWARD HAROLD.	1900 DELLSCHAFT, ADOLF HENRY.
1900 CULLEN, FELIX VICTOR.	1899 DELVES, ROBERT HARVEY ADDINGTON.
1898 CULVERHOUSE, CECIL GOLDAR FEARN.	
1897 CUSHEN, CHARLES OSMON.	1889 DENDY, WILLIAM COOPER.
1899 CUTLER, GEORGE ALFRED.	1902 DENSHAM, JOHN BOON.
	1897 DENTON, WILLIAM.
1897 DADD, CHARLES JOHN THOMAS.	

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

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| 1899 DICKINSON, JAMES MURGATROYD. | 1893 ELGAR, WALTER ROBINSON. |
| 1884 DICKSON, THOMAS ARTHUR. | 1890 ELGOOD, FRANK MINSHULL. |
| 1902 DINWIDDY, CONRAD HUGH. | 1897 ELLIOTT, ARNOLD. |
| 1894 DINWIDDY, DONALD. | 1901 ELLIOTT, JOHN WILLIAM FARRANT. |
| 1888 DIXON, FRANCIS EDWARD
(<i>Special Prize</i> , 1888). | 1892 ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD. |
| 1901 DODD, HAROLD JAMES. | 1897 ELLIS, ALFRED CAVE. |
| 1887 DONE, JOHN JAMES. | 1898 ELLIS, ARNOLD ROBERTSON. |
| 1902 DONNE, CYRIL HENRY. | 1901 ELLIS, ARTHUR ORANGE. |
| 1897 DOUGLAS, BERNARD MOXON. | 1890 ELLIS, FRANCIS. |
| 1902 DRAKE, FRANK ARTHUR. | 1888 ELLIS, HERBERT MOATES. |
| 1896 DRAPER, EDWIN MAXWELL. | 1887 ELLIS, RALPH STAPLES. |
| 1886 DREW, HENRY ALBAN. | 1900 ELLIS, RUPERT LUMLEY. |
| 1895 DREW, WALTER HUBERT. | 1896 ELPHICK, GEORGE PELHAM. |
| 1902 DRIVER, ARTHUR CHARLES. | 1895 EVANS, ERNEST SYDNEY. |
| 1901 DRIVER, JOHN ROBERT FARRANT. | 1895 EVANS, PERCIVAL BAKER. |
| 1902 DROWER, EDMUND GILBERT. | 1900 EVANS, RUPERT MAURICE. |
| 1892 DRUCE, EDRIC. | 1894 EVE, CHARLES GERALD. |
| 1902 DUCHESNE, MARTIN COLLIER. | 1887 EVE, HERBERT TRUSTRAM. |
| 1889 DUDLEY, EDGAR. | 1892 EVERED, GILLIEBRAND EDWIN. |
| 1900 DUDLEY, ROLAND. | 1892 EVERETT, ARTHUR SHERMAN. |
| 1901 DUNDAS, FREDERICK JAMES. | 1894 EVERINGTON, JOHN. |
| 1899 DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY. | 1901 EVERY - CLAYTON, REGINALD ARTHUR ERIC. |
| 1900 DUNSTALL, HERBERT HENRY. | 1894 EVES, FRANCIS GEORGE BERTRAM. |
| 1897 DUNT, JOHN HARLOW. | 1888 EVES, WILLIAM LIONEL. |
| 1898 DYER, FREDERICK BURFIELD. | 1902 EWING, JAMES PETERS. |
| 1900 EARLE, JOHN WILFRID. | 1894 FAGG, EDWIN WILLIAM. |
| 1893 EASON, EDWARD WILLIAM. | 1896 FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD. |
| 1886 EASTER, WILLIAM. | 1895 FARMER, HUGH CECIL. |
| 1893 EASTON, WALTER JOHN (<i>Driver Prize</i> , 1893). | 1897 FARNHAM, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS. |
| 1901 EASTWOOD, CHARLES WILLIAM. | 1898 FIELD, CHARLES ROLAND. |
| 1901 EDGINGTON, WALTER. | 1901 FIELD, LEONARD MARTIN. |
| 1893 EDMONDS, JOHN. | 1894 FINCH, CLEMENT ROBERT. |
| 1895 EGGINGTON, DENYS. | 1892 FINN, FRED. |
| 1902 ELGAR, CHARLES JOHN. | 1891 FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD. |
| | 1896 FISHER, ROBERT. |
| | 1893 FITT, HARRY CHARLES. |

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

1895	FLEETWOOD, GEORGE SPALDING.	1902	GAHAN, ROBERT BERESFORD.
1900	FLETCHER, HAROLD VENOUR.	1896	GALE, ARTHUR WITHERBY.
1893	FLETCHER, HERBERT PHILLIPS.	1900	GALE, HARRY.
1892	FLIGHT, ALFRED.	1889	GALSWORTHY, VINCENT SOMERS
1902	FORD, C. GRAHAM.	1898	GARDINER, ROBERT STRACHAN.
1892	FORD, SOLOMON.	1892	GARDNER, GILBERT.
1890	FORREST, WILLIAM.	1895	GARNER, JOHN STANLEY.
1895	FOSTER, EDWARD CHARLES.	1890	GARRARD, ARTHUR NORMAN.
1888	FOSTER FRANK.	1894	GARRETT, ARTHUR BERRY.
1898	FOSTER, HENRY HELM.	1899	GATE, HENRY ARTHUR ARMYTAGE (<i>Institution Prize, 1899</i>).
1892	FOSTER, JAMES HERBERT FURMEDGE.	1897	GAYER, ALFRED EDWARD.
1900	FOSTER, WALTER.	1899	GENGE, WILLIAM POPE, JUN.
1901	FOSTER, WILLIAM ARTHUR.	1892	GERMAN, GEORGE, JUN.
1900	FOSTER, WILLIAM HOWARD.	1896	GETHIN, RANDOLPH GEORGE.
1901	FOTHERGILL, JAMES EDWARD.	1901	GETTINGS, SYDNEY SALTER.
1898	FOULKES, NOEL MACINTYRE.	1900	GIBBON, EDWARD ACTON.
1899	FOWLER, ALFRED CHARLES STANLEY.	1885	GIBBON, WILLIAM JACOMB (<i>Driver Prize, 1885</i>).
1902	FOWLER, CYRIL JAMES.	1889	GIDDY, OSMAN HORTON.
1892	FOX, CHARLES EDWARD.	1894	GILBERT, JOHN SAINSBURY.
1900	FOX, ERNEST.	1902	GILLIES, JOHN JEFFREY.
1894	FOX, FREDERICK RUSSELL.	1901	GIMSON, ALLEN.
1900	FOX, WILLIAM.	1901	GLEED, HERBERT ALEXANDER.
1901	FRANCIS, JOHN, JUN.	1894	GLOVER, HENRY ALEXANDER.
1902	FRANCIS, RONALD GARNHAM.	1896	GOADBY, HOWARD.
1891	FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BEL- GROVE.	1898	GOADBY, JOSEPH STUBBINS.
1895	FRASER, THOMAS SMELLIE.	1897	GOLDSMITH, DOUGLAS FLEET.
1890	FRASER, WILLIAM.	1900	GOODBODY, FREDERICK ALLEN STURGE.
1899	FREEMAN, GEORGE (<i>Driver Prize, 1899</i>).	1902	GOODCHILD, RALPH HARRY.
1901	FREEMAN, REGINALD FRANK LYNE.	1901	GOODCHILD, WALTER CHARLES.
1902	FRENCH, CECIL GEORGE.	1899	GOODMAN, ALFRED.
1900	FREUER, WILLIAM SAMUEL.	1901	GOULD, HARMER.
1902	FROST, ALFRED CARDAIN.	1896	GOULDING, ARTHUR.
1895	FUNNELL, HORACE FREDERICK.	1889	GRANT, JOSEPH.
1887	FURBER, PERCY NORMAN.	1897	GRAY, HORACE NORMAN.
1897	FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS.	1893	GRAY, PERCY WILLIAM.
		1890	GREEN, ALEXANDER ERNEST.

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

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| 1896 GREEN, ARTHUR EDWARD. | 1887 HANSELL, REGINALD GODDARD. |
| 1891 GREEN, EDMUND HORACE. | 1902 HANSON, HAROLD. |
| 1893 GREEN, FREDERICK ALGERNON. | 1894 HARDIMAN, HARRY. |
| 1887 GREEN, THOMAS JOHN. | 1895 HARDWICK, ARTHUR JESSOP. |
| 1896 GREENFIELD, FREDERICK JAMES. | 1900 HARLOW, WILLIAM WYATT RIDGWAY. |
| 1884 GREENOP, EDWARD. | 1901 HARRIS, DOUGLAS. |
| 1897 GREENWOOD, ERNEST. | 1895 HARRISON, ARTHUR. |
| 1895 GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST. | 1895 HARRISON, CYRIL HENRY GILMORE. |
| 1894 GRIFFIN, ALFRED. | 1901 HARRISON, ERNEST. |
| 1892 GRIGGS, HENRY JENNER. | 1894 HARRISON, GEORGE JOHN ROBERTSON. |
| 1898 GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD. | 1897 HARRISON, HENRY BEAUCHAMP. |
| 1900 GROVE, RICHARD THOMAS. | 1897 HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD. |
| 1889 GROVER, ARTHUR. | 1899 HARTLEY, TOM PERCY. |
| 1894 GROVER, PHILIP GORDON. | 1895 HARVEY, FREDERICK CHARLES. |
| 1902 GROVES, ARNOLD TUDOR. | 1888 HASKINS, WILLIAM ALBION. |
| 1888 GUNTER, JAMES. | 1889 HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN. |
| 1899 GURNEY, RONALD GEORGE. | 1883 HASLUCK, LANCELOT GERALD. |
| | 1898 HASSETT, REGINALD CHARLES. |
| 1889 HADLEY, FRANK. | 1893 HAWES, FREDERICK KIRK. |
| 1892 HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK. | 1899 HAWKINS, LANCELOT GOULDER. |
| 1901 HAINES, ALFRED HUBERT JESTON. | 1901 HAYWARD, ARTHUR BALDWIN. |
| 1902 HALE, FRANCIS EDWARD. | 1890 HAYWARD, FREDERICK GEORGE. |
| 1884 HALKYARD, WILLIAM REDFORD. | 1897 HAYWARD, T. WM. ALFRED. |
| 1900 HALL, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM. | 1895 HAYWOOD, SAMUEL SPENCER. |
| 1895 HALL, FREDERICK WALTER. | 1902 HAZLEDINE, JOHN TURNER CLOUGH (<i>Driver Prize</i> , 1902; <i>Penfold Silver Medal</i> , 1902). |
| 1897 HALL, HENRY ALEXANDER THOMAS. | 1889 HEAD, JOHN GEORGE. |
| 1896 HALL, JOHN HERBERT. | 1897 HEAD, WILLIAM ALFRED. |
| 1899 HALL, JOHN SEBASTIAN. | 1900 HEAL, HERBERT GEORGE. |
| 1895 HALL, THOMAS BIDDLE. | 1898 HEALING, OSWALD JUDD. |
| 1884 HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY. | 1894 HEASLER, HOLLAND CHARLES. |
| 1890 HAMPTON, GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAM. | 1898 HEATH, HENRY CUBITT. |
| 1900 HANCOCK, HENRY SYDNEY, JUN. (<i>Special Prize</i> , 1900). | 1902 HEATH, JOHN LIONEL. |
| 1895 HANKEY, GILBERT LIONEL. | 1902 HEATHCOTT, ROBERT VERNON. |
| 1892 HANKINSON, FRANCIS HENRY. | 1885 HEBBLETHWAITE, CHARLES HENRY. |
| 1887 HARDING, FREDERICK ALLCROFT. | 1901 HEBDEN, FRANCIS RADCLIFFE. |
| | 1894 HECKFORD, HARLEY. |

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

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| 1892 | HELLICAR, GEORGE THOMAS
(Special Sanitary Science
Certificate, 1893). | 1900 | HOOPER, ALFRED EGBERT. |
| 1896 | HEMPHILL, CHARLES GEORGE
CATHCART. | 1887 | HOOPER, CECIL HENRY. |
| 1886 | HENDERSON, RICHARD. | 1895 | HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED. |
| 1902 | HENNELL, FRANK GORDON. | 1899 | HOPE, ARTHUR ERNEST. |
| 1894 | HEWARD, ERNEST JAMES. | 1901 | HOPKINS, PERCY RAYNES. |
| 1893 | HEWETT, GEORGE THOMPSON. | 1901 | HOSEGOOD, ANDREW WEBBER. |
| 1902 | HEWETT, RICHARD. | 1901 | HOSKINS, MARCUS. |
| 1901 | HICKMAN, ARTHUR MURHALL. | 1900 | HOUGHTON, WILLIAM CHARLES. |
| 1895 | HICKS, WILLIAM ROOKE. | 1902 | HOW, HERBERT. |
| 1900 | HIDER, SYDNEY WILLIAM. | 1900 | HOWES, ARTHUR BURNABY. |
| 1889 | HIGGINS, GEORGE. | 1899 | HOWGRAVE-GRAHAM, ALAN
HERBERT. |
| 1886 | HILL, ALFRED. | 1898 | HOWGRAVE-GRAHAM, GEORGE
ERNEST. |
| 1885 | HILLIARD, GEORGE EDWARD. | 1897 | HOWLAND, ARTHUR FRANK. |
| 1900 | HILLIARD, HUGH NEVILLE. | 1899 | HOWLAND, GEORGE. |
| 1901 | HINCHLIFF, GEORGE STANLEY
WHITMORE. | 1901 | HUBBLE, LLOYD UNSWORTH. |
| 1899 | HINCHSLIFF, EDWARD ROBERT. | 1898 | HUDSON, ALBERT WILLIAM. |
| 1899 | HINDMARSH, MICHAEL ANSELM. | 1901 | HUDSON, WILLIAM FREDERICK
ARTHUR. |
| 1900 | HINDMARSH, RALPH
FREDERICK. | 1898 | HUMPHRY, MARTIN GEORGE. |
| 1898 | HINKS, HENRY. | 1899 | HUNT, GEORGE WHITAKER. |
| 1900 | HIPSLEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM. | 1901 | HUNT, HARRY |
| 1898 | HODGES, CECIL STUART. | 1899 | HURLBUTT, PERCIVAL. |
| 1890 | HODGKINSON, JAMES HENRY. | 1902 | HUSKINSON, ERNEST AMPHLETT. |
| 1896 | HODGSON, ARCH. SANFORD. | 1897 | HUTCHINS, RICHARD. |
| 1902 | HOLBECH, ROBERT CECIL. | | |
| 1897 | HOLBROW, HERBERT OLIVER. | 1890 | INNES, GILBERT PLANTAGENET
MITCHELL. |
| 1893 | HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE. | 1901 | INGRAM, CECIL WALTER. |
| 1898 | HOLL, MACKINTOSH MELENG. | 1902 | INSLEY, GEORGE PITRON. |
| 1891 | HOLLIS, HERBERT. | 1893 | IRVINE, ARCHIBALD WYNDHAM. |
| 1891 | HOLLIS, RALPH. | | |
| 1894 | HOLMES, JOHN EDWARD. | 1894 | JACKSON, ALFRED ERNEST. |
| 1901 | HOLMES, MONTAGU PRICE (<i>In-
stitution Prize, 1901</i>). | 1894 | JACKSON, EDWARD HENRY. |
| 1888 | HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN. | 1895 | JACKSON, LEONARD LABREY. |
| 1902 | HOME, PHILIP WOOLLATT. | 1902 | JACKSON, RICHARD STEPHENS |
| 1896 | HOMFRAY, HERBERT RICHARDS. | 1898 | JACKSON, ROBERT EWAN. |
| 1901 | HOOD, HERBERT CHARLES. | | |
| 1896 | HOOD, THOMAS. | | |
| 1899 | HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN. | | |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—
continued.*

1902 JAMES, HERBERT HAROLD.	1890 KAY, WALTER ROBERT.
1902 JAMESON, CECIL WILLIAM.	1900 KAYE, HERBERT.
1894 JARMAN, WILLIAM.	1895 KEAY, WILLIAM.
1892 JARMAN, FRANK WILMOT.	1902 KEELE, JOHN DANIEL.
1892 JARRETT, THOMAS WILLIAM.	1894 KEEP, WILLIAM HENRY.
1902 JEFFERY, FRANCIS WILSON.	1901 KEIGHLEY, SAMUEL.
1893 JEFFREE, SYDNEY.	1901 KELLEWAY, HERBERT DAVIES.
1895 JENKIN, ARTHUR PEARSE.	1900 KELLY, ARTHUR RALPH.
1896 JENKINS, RICHARD JAMES.	1899 KELLY, GEORGE WILLIAM CALVER.
1893 JENKINSON, JOHN.	1890 KEMP-SMITH, JAMES FREDERICK
1896 JENKINSON, WILLIAM ERIC LEIGH.	1900 KEMSLEY, NORMAN BOLTON.
1894 JENNER, WILLIAM.	1895 KEMSLEY, WILLIAM HUGH.
1896 JENNINGS, FITZ-LAURENCE PERCIVAL DUDLEY.	1893 KENNETT, CHARLES ARTHUR.
1891 JESSETT, CHARLES EDWARD VERNON.	1897 KERR, JOHN MURRAY (<i>Institu- tion Prize, 1897</i>).
1892 JOHNSON, BERNARD MARR.	1896 KEY, ASTLEY COOPER.
1900 JOHNSON, FREDERICK JOHN.	1897 KIBBLEWHITE, HENRY JAMES TRELEAVEN.
1897 JOHNSON, HARRY LABRON.	1894 KIESER, WILLIAM HENRY GUSTAV.
1883 JOHNSON, HENRY.	1894 KILLICK, ANTHONY EDWARD.
1898 JOHNSTON, REGINALD.	1898 KINCAID, HERBERT EDWARD.
1887 JOHNSTON, WALTER HENRY.	1887 KING, ALFRED.
1902 JOHNSTONE, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC.	1901 KING, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.
1899 JOLLY, PEARSON ALEXANDER.	1893 KING, WALTER NIKE.
1900 JONAS, HAROLD DRIVER.	1886 KING, WILLIAM ISAAC.
1887 JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL.	1896 KINGSFORD, PERCY HAMILTON.
1902 JONAS, ROBERT COLLIER.	1896 KIRBY, EDMUND FRANCIS JOSEPH
1886 JONAS, SAMUEL MARSHALL.	1895 KIRK, JOHN WRIGHT.
1900 JONES, ARTHUR BAYLY.	1900 KNIBB, FREDERICK CHARLES.
1902 JONES, ARTHUR ERNEST.	1892 KNIGHT, GEORGE EDWARD.
1896 JONES, ERNEST JOEL.	1899 KNOWLES, GEORGE POTTER.
1888 JONES, FREDERICK HERBERT.	
1883 JONES, HENRY ARTHUR.	1899 LAIRD, NINIAN P.
1898 JONES, JOHN ARTHUR.	1895 LAKE, CUTHBERT JOSEPH.
1902 JONES, JOHN RICE.	1901 LAKE, RALPH JULIAN.
1898 JONES, PERCY EVERLEY.	1890 LAKE, VIVIAN DAVEY.
1899 JONES, PHILIP VIVIAN.	1895 LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST.
1891 JOYCE, HARRY WARD.	1902 LAMBERT, ARTHUR JOHN.
1902 JULL, ROBERT CHARLES.	1888 LAMBERT, GODFREY CHARLES.
1885 JULL, WILLIAM VINCENT.	1899 LAMPARD, SYDNEY MARTIN.

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

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| 1895 LAMPRIILL, WILLIAM THOMAS. | 1899 LITTLE, HUDSON. |
| 1893 LANCASTER, JOHN ROY. | 1900 LIVING, CHARLES, JUN. |
| 1902 LANDER, ROWLAND STANLEY. | 1898 LLOYD, DONALD (<i>Institution Prize, 1898</i>). |
| 1898 LANG, CHARLES FREDERICK DASHWOOD. | 1897 LOFTHOUSE, ALBERT WILSON. |
| 1902 LANG, FREDERICK BARTLETT. | 1899 LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL. |
| 1901 LANGRIDGE, WALTER FREDERICK. | 1897 LOMAX, ERNEST GEORGE. |
| 1902 LANGTON, HENRY NEVILLE SCOTT. | 1891 LONGSDON, ERNEST MOREWOOD. |
| 1900 LANHAM, LAURENCE. | 1901 LOVE, JAMES BARR. |
| 1885 LANSDOWN, GEORGE ARTHUR. | 1895 LOVEGROVE, CHARLES GRESHAM |
| 1890 LARKIN, RICHARD WEBSTER. | 1901 LOVELESS, ARTHUR WILLIAM HENRY. |
| 1899 LATHAM, ALBERT TUMMONS. | 1886 LOWE, CHARLES ROBERT. |
| 1895 LAUMANN, MONTGOMERY PATRICK JOHN. | 1892 LUCAS, JOHN ARCHIBALD. |
| 1899 LAURENCE, WALTER BERNARD. | 1895 LUCK, GEORGE EDWARD. |
| 1891 LAWLEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM. | 1902 LUFFINGHAM, WILLIAM JOHN. |
| 1900 LAWLEY, GEORGE FRANK. | 1899 LUKE, JOHN, JUN. |
| 1902 LAWRENCE, CHARLES PHILLIPS. | 1899 LUKER, DYNELEY. |
| 1898 LEAKE, ROBERT. | 1899 LUMLEY, EDWARD ADRIAN. |
| 1896 LEANE, WALTER BURDITT. | 1898 LUMLEY, FREDERICK ROBERT. |
| 1890 LEANING, HENRY JOHN | 1902 LUNN, ALGERNON PERCY. |
| 1894 LEANING, WILLIAM ARTHUR. | 1902 LUSH, WILLIAM VAWDREY. |
| 1897 LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAUMONT. | 1899 LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD. |
| 1895 LEE, ERNEST EDWARD ARTHUR. | 1902 LYON, MICHAEL LEWIS. |
| 1896 LEE, FRANCIS BLACKLOCK. | 1894 LYONS, EDWARD COLVILL. |
| 1896 LEE, HENRY. | |
| 1886 LEE, JOHN WILFRID. | 1894 MCCARTHY, HENRY ROBERT |
| 1901 LEE - NORMAN, ALEXANDER HENRY. | 1901 MCGAW, ANDREW KIDD. |
| 1901 LEES, FRANK ARTHUR. | 1902 MCLEAN, DONALD, JUN. |
| 1902 LEES, RANDLE BURLAM. | 1893 MACER, ALFRED THOMAS. |
| 1900 LEIGH, VINCENT STANLEY. | 1897 MACKENZIE, HECTOR JOHN MAXWELL. |
| 1896 LEESE, VERNON FRANCIS. | 1900 MACKINTOSH, WILLIAM SMITH. |
| 1899 LEMMOIN-CANNON, HENRY. | 1899 MAGER, SYDNEY. |
| 1902 LESLIE, HARRY GEORGE. | 1900 MAGGS, LEONARD. |
| 1890 LEWIS, ARTHUR LLEWELYN. | 1896 MALLINSON, CHARLES HERBERT. |
| 1898 LEWIS, JOHN. | 1893 MANN, FREDERICK CHARLES THOMAS. |
| 1899 LICKIS, LEONARD. | 1888 MANN, ROBERT BAGSHAW. |
| 1894 LIGHTFOOT, FRANCIS PRIDEAUX | 1897 MARCHANT, ROBERT CHARLES. |
| 1900 LISNEY, HARRY. | 1898 MARCUS, WILLIAM MORTIMER. |
| 1892 LITTLE, HENRY. | 1902 MARKS, THOMAS EDWARD. |

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

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| 1901 MARRIAN, HAROLD GREEN-
WOOD. | 1901 MICHELL, JOHN. |
| 1902 MARSHALL, GEORGE ERNEST. | 1898 MILBOURNE, JOHN SEYMOUR. |
| 1896 MARTIN, ALEXANDER WILLIAM. | 1894 MILLER, FREDERICK WILLIAM. |
| 1893 MARTIN, ALFRED JOHN (<i>Special
Prize, 1893</i>). | 1892 MILLER, GEORGE FREDERICK. |
| 1888 MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLIN. | 1900 MILLS, ARTHUR ERNEST. |
| 1900 MARTIN, JOHN PATTERSON. | 1901 MILLS, DANIEL. |
| 1893 MARTIN, SAMUEL. | 1891 MITCHELL, GEORGE SHARMAN. |
| 1888 MARTIN, THOMAS. | 1901 MITCHELL, HERBERT ARTHUR. |
| 1889 MASON, CHARLES WILLIAM
HAYLEY. | 1894 MITCHELL, LEWIS. |
| 1902 MASON, HERBERT WALTER. | 1884 MIXER, EDWARD. |
| 1885 MASSIE, FRANK. | 1899 MOAT, ERNEST WILLIAM. |
| 1901 MASTERS, WILLIAM HENRY. | 1896 MOERAN, ARCHIBALD EDWARD. |
| 1900 MATHER, JAMES. | 1897 MOLYNEUX, FRANK EUSTACE. |
| 1893 MATHEWS, LEWIS OSLER. | 1890 MOLYNEUX, HERBERT ERNEST. |
| 1899 MATTHEWS, DOUGLAS SAMUEL. | 1902 MOODY, HERBERT JOHN. |
| 1892 MAUGHAN, JOHN (<i>Special
Forestry Certificate, 1893</i>). | 1901 MOORE, ARTHUR WILLIAM |
| 1902 MAW, PERCIVAL TRENTHAM. | 1883 MOORE, HAROLD EDWARD. |
| 1901 MAXWELL, DAVID BENJAMIN. | 1896 MOORE, HUGH ARMYTAGE. |
| 1886 MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM. | 1900 MORLE, DENZIL ADAIR BART-
LETT. |
| 1902 MAY, PHILIP JOHN. | 1898 MORRIS, ARTHUR. |
| 1894 MAY, WILLIAM CHARLES. | 1892 MORRIS, RICHARD PERCIVAL. |
| 1899 MEABY, THOMAS JAMES. | 1894 MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY. |
| 1902 MEACHER, EDMOND (<i>Institu-
tion Prize, 1902</i>). | 1900 MORRIS-DAVIES, JAMES
GEORGE. |
| 1898 MEACHER, EDWARD ERNEST. | 1892 MORRISH, HUGH KENNETH. |
| 1898 MEACHER, SYDNEY GEORGE. | 1893 MORRISON, DANIEL. |
| 1892 MELLEFIELD, JAMES HENRY. | 1893 MORRISON, GERALD DONALD. |
| 1893 MELLOR, JAMES FREDERICK. | 1901 MORRISON, IVOR CHARLES. |
| 1887 MELROSE, FRANK. | 1902 MORSE, DUDLEY WALTER. |
| 1895 MENMUIR, ROBERT WILLIAM. | 1902 MOSS, CHARLES PERCY. |
| 1892 MENZIES, ROBERT. | 1890 MOULD, GRAHAM HARLEY. |
| 1894 MERCER, CHARLES EDWARD. | 1883 MOYES, JOHN HELENUS. |
| 1899 MEREDITH, PERCY WILLIAM. | 1889 MUIR, JAMES (<i>Institution
Prize, 1889</i>). |
| 1899 MERRICK, FREDERICK WALTER. | 1891 MULLER, JOHN JOSEPH, |
| 1902 MERRITT, WILLIAM FRANCIS. | 1898 MULLETT, HENRY THOMAS. |
| 1890 MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER. | 1899 MUMBY, ELVIN FOWLER. |
| 1896 MEYER, HORACE LEYCESTER. | 1901 MURDOCK, CLIVE. |
| | 1902 MURTOUGH, JOSEPH. |
| | 1902 MYTTON, PHILIP ALDRED. |

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

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| 1902 NEAME, FREDERICK IVO. | 1894 PAGE, STANLEY HATCH. |
| 1902 NEILL, JAMES NEILL. | 1897 PAICE, WILLIAM, JUN. |
| 1898 NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR. | 1893 PAIN, GEORGE LLOYD. |
| 1894 NEUBRONNER, HARRY ALFRED. | 1883 PAIN, JAMES. |
| 1902 NEWINGTON, CALEB RICKMAN K. | 1894 PAIN, WILLIAM HENRY. |
| 1902 NEWMAN, BERNARD. | 1888 PALAMOUNTAIN, JOSEPH WILLIAM. |
| 1899 NEWMAN, HENRY ARTHUR. | 1899 PALLISER, WILLIAM ARTHUR. |
| 1892 NEWMAN, SAMUEL FRANK. | 1891 PALMER, WILLIAM EDWARD KING. |
| 1900 NEWMAN, WALTER PHILIP. | 1892 PARKER, FREDERIC WILLIAM. |
| 1896 NEWTON, EDWIN BENNETT BRIERLEY. | 1900 PARKER, HOWARD. |
| 1894 NICHOLLS, EDWARD ALFRED. | 1902 PARKHOUSE, SAMUEL. |
| 1888 NICHOLSON, EBENEZER. | 1902 PARKINSON, HERBERT |
| 1898 NICHOLSON, GUY MURRAY. | 1895 PARKS, WALTER. |
| 1896 NOBLE, EDMUND JAMES. | 1897 PARNACOTT, ARTHUR CHARLES. |
| 1890 NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE. | 1901 PARNWELL, SYDNEY ARTHUR. |
| 1888 NOCKOLDS, MARTIN CHARLES HUBERT. | 1889 PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN. |
| 1895 NUTTALL, HERBERT. | 1902 PARRY, ALBERT EDWARD. |
| 1898 NUTTER, JOHN. | 1899 PARRY, HERBERT MOSTYN. |
| | 1887 PARRY, RICHARD. |
| | 1894 PARRY, RICHARD FREDERICK. |
| | 1902 PARSONS, MAURICE HARRY DONNE. |
| 1891 OAKLEY, CHRISTOPHER PERCIVAL. | 1890 PARTRIDGE, EDWARD JOHN. |
| 1890 OAKLEY, JOHN HUBERT. | 1896 PATCH, SHIRLEY HUTCHINS. |
| 1901 OATEN, ALFRED EDWARD. | 1901 PATON, DAVID LLEWELLYN (Driver Prize, 1901; Penfold Silver Medal, 1901). |
| 1899 O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD. | 1902 PATTISSON, WILLIAM HENRY MUNNINGS. |
| 1890 OGDEN, MICHAEL GUY. | 1895 PAUL, JOHN WILLIAM. |
| 1897 OGILVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON. | 1883 PAULL, ALAN. |
| 1896 OLDNALL, ROGER WILLIAM. | 1902 PAVITT, HAROLD WILLIAM. |
| 1902 ORCHARD, ALFRED DEAN. | 1901 PEACE, JOHN CHALMERS. |
| 1898 ORCHARD, SIDNEY SAMUEL. | 1896 PEARCE, CHARLES FREDERICK. |
| 1902 O'REILLY, HENRY G. | 1898 PEARCE, FRANCIS ARTHUR. |
| 1896 OSBOURN, EDWARD. | 1893 PEARCE, FRED. W. |
| 1896 OSENTON, CHARLES. | 1896 PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BURROUGHS |
| 1890 OSENTON, GEORGE. | 1902 PEARSE, THOMAS WILLIAM. |
| 1892 OUVRY, PETER ARNOLD. | 1895 PEARSON, HARRY JOHN. |
| 1892 OVENDON, CHARLES. | 1893 PEARSON, HOWARD. |
| 1901 OVERTON, WILLIAM HENRY. | |
| 1902 OWEN, HARRY BERTRAM. | |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—
continued.*

1902 PEARSON, THOMAS GIBSON.	1901 POTTIER, GEORGE LEWIS.
1898 PEASE, CHARLES EDWARD.	1894 POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD EVENDEN.
1893 PEGGE, JOHN THOMAS.	1892 PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER.
1897 PEEBLES, PHILIP.	1899 PRATT, FRANK PERCY.
1901 PENROSE, EDWARD ALEC.	1888 PRESTON, SAMUEL DAVID.
1897 PEPPER CORN, HENRY MCARTHUR.	1897 PRICE, CAPEL HEREWARD.
1896 PEPPER CORN, JOHN ARTHUR.	1892 PRICE, RICHARD ARNOLD.
1901 PERCIVAL, WALTER GILBEY.	1901 PRIEST, ALBERT EDWARD.
1902 PERKIN, DANIEL WARD.	1898 PRIESTMAN, ALFRED TUKE.
1889 PERKINS, JOSEPH.	1902 PRITCHARD, HENRY.
1886 PERKINS, WALTER FRANK.	1894 PRITCHARD, HERBERT ALFRED.
1900 PERKS, HUGH EARL.	1899 PROTHEROE, ALFRED ERNEST.
1885 PERKS, SYDNEY.	1895 PROTHEROE, WILLIAM SUDBURY
1900 PERRINS, GEORGE LATHOM.	1889 PUCKRIDGE, PERCIVAL MARTIN.
1899 PETCH, JOHN STONEHOUSE.	1894 PUGH-JONES, DAVID.
1901 PETTER, ALBERT EDWARD.	1888 PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT.
1894 PHILLIPS, FRANCIS JOHN.	1895 PURVIS, CHARLES JAMES.
1887 PHILLIPS, WILLIAM DEARLOVE (<i>Special Prize</i> , 1887).	1895 PYE, GEORGE HENRY.
1886 PHYSICK, WALTER FREDERICK (<i>Institution Prize</i> , 1886).	1896 PYLE, BENJAMIN THOMAS RICE.
1895 PIERCY, FREDERIC ONSLOW.	
1883 PILDITCH, PHILIP EDWARD.	1900 RAFFETY, HAROLD VEZEY.
1901 PILDITCH, WILLIAM THOMAS.	1892 RAFFETY, HERBERT WILLIAM.
1890 PINDER, RICHMOND.	1885 RAND, JOHN.
1897 PINEGER, JAMES REGINALD.	1902 RANDELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM.
1897 PINFOLD, FRANCIS ARTHUR.	1899 RANSOM, THOMAS REGINALD.
1896 PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLD BORE DIGBY.	1901 RAWLENCE, JAMES.
1901 PINSENT, FRANCIS WINGFIELD HOMFRAY.	1898 RAWSTRON, CHARLES OLIVER.
1900 PINSON, GILBERT.	1894 READ, WALTER HERBERT.
1900 PITT, PHILIP SEPTIMUS.	1898 REDFERN, CHARLES FREDK.
1902 PITTS, FRANK ERNEST.	1902 REED, CHARLES CECIL,
1900 PLANT, WILLIAM.	1898 REED, RICHARD GEORGE GORDON (<i>Special Prize</i> , 1898).
1900 POLE, ALEXANDER CHARLES REGINALD.	1901 REES, WILLIAM HAROLD.
1902 POLLOCK-HODSOLL, HAROLD ED- WARD.	1899 REEVE, DOUGLAS WILLIAM.
1890 POTTER, HERBERT GEORGE.	1896 REFFELL, CHARLES ARTHUR.
1899 POTTER, SHIRLEY HERBERT.	1902 RHODES, BEN ALBERT.
	1896 RICHARDSON, ARTHUR BAYLIFFE
	1899 RICHARDSON, ERNEST EDWARD.

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination--
continued.*

1902	RICHARDSON, HAROLD THOMAS.	1902	SAINSBURY, WILLIAM CHARLES.
1902	RICHARDSON, HENRY.	1894	SAISE, ALFRED JOHN.
1891	RICHARDSON, OLIVER ARTHUR.	1893	SAKER, SYDNEY.
1896	RICKARDS, ROBERT HILLIER TRAHERNE ANSON.	1893	SALE, ARTHUR REED.
1899	RIDDETT, MAURICE CHARLES.	1897	SALT, HAROLD CROSSLEY.
1897	RIDLEY, PERCY EDWARD.	1901	SALT, LEONARD EUSTACE
1902	RIPPENGAL ARTHUR HENRY.	1887	SALT, REGINALD NOWELL.
1896	RIVERS, CHARLES EDWIN.	1889	SAMPSON, WILLIAM.
1898	ROBBINS, WALTER FRANCIS.	1899	SANDAY, WILLIAM HENRY.
1900	ROBERTS, JOHN.	1899	SANDELL, STANLEY LUNAU.
1901	ROBERTS, JOHN.	1902	SANDERS, INGALTON.
1898	ROBERTSON, HENRY CHARLES.	1895	SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY.
1891	ROBINS, PHILIP SEYMOUR.	1902	SANDS, HUBERT COVELL.
1887	ROBINSON, ALFRED WHITMORE.	1902	SANSOM, WILLIE STANLEY VENN.
1891	ROBINSON, HENRY HERBERT.	1883	SATCHELL, CHARLES (<i>Special Prize, 1883</i>).
1896	ROBINSON, JOHN BROOKE WOOD.	1889	SATCHELL, HERBERT ARNOLD.
1900	ROBINSON, JOSSLYN ALLEYNE.	1889	SAUNDERS, CHARLES HERBERT.
1897	ROBINSON, RALPH ETESON.	1900	SAUNDERS, EDGAR WALTER.
1897	ROBINSON, THEODORE RICHARD.	1890	SAVILL, EDWIN.
1896	ROGERS, HORACE MORDAUNT.	1894	SAWYER, JOHN ASHTON.
1898	ROGERS, PERCY WILLBEN.	1900	SCHOFIELD, PETER.
1890	ROGERS, THOMAS GEORGE.	1901	SCHNEIDER, JOHN LAWRENCE.
1883	ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS STANHOPE.	1896	SCOBLE, HERBERT THOMAS.
1886	ROODS, ALFRED.	1894	SCORER, ALFRED GEORGE.
1896	ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR.	1894	SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY.
1888	ROPER, JOHN SIMPSON.	1895	SCRIVENER, JOHN CHARLES.
1899	ROWLANDSON, SAMUEL MES- SITER.	1898	SEARLE, SYDNEY.
1889	ROWLEY, WILLIAM TAYLOR.	1896	SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE.
1886	RUDDLE, FRANK J.	1893	SEDDON, GEORGE FARQUHAR- SON.
1897	RUDDLE, FREDERICK CHARLES.	1897	SEDGWICK, ALFRED SIDNEY EDWARD.
1902	RUDDLE, GEORGE WILLIAM.	1891	SEDGWICK, RUPERT WILLIAM
1883	RUNDLE, EDWARD COLLINS.	1897	SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD.
1899	RUTLEY, ARTHUR DENNETT.	1889	SELBY, FRANK.
1899	RUTTER, ARTHUR LIONEL.	1884	SELBY, JOHN BASELY (<i>Bracket- ted Special Prize, 1884</i>).
1884	SADDLER, GEORGE WILLIAM JUN.	1898	SELLER, FRANK RUSSELL.
1897	ST. AUBYN, BELVILLE MOLES- WORTH.	1896	SEXTON, GEORGE ALEXANDER.
		1887	SHAW, ARTHUR.

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

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| 1897 SHEARBURN, HARRY. | 1897 SNOW, HENRY CYPRIAN. |
| 1897 SHEARER, JAMES HUGHAN. | 1901 SOPER, HAROLD. |
| 1898 SHEDDON, HAROLD. | 1897 SOUTHCOMBE, JOHN CHARLES. |
| 1900 SHETTLÉ, EDWARD GURNEY. | 1895 SOUTHOORN, CHARLES HERBERT. |
| 1901 SHIPWRIGHT, WILLIAM GEORGE. | 1891 SOUTTER, ERNEST. |
| 1902 SHONE, LEIGHTON EDWARD. | 1893 SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES. |
| 1896 SHORNEY, ARTHUR SHEPHERD. | 1902 SPALDING, FRANK EWART. |
| 1895 SHUFFLEBOTHAM, JOHN HENRY. | 1896 SPARROW, WILLIAM HUGH. |
| 1902 SIMM, ERNEST. | 1898 SPEAKMAN, JOHN MCCLURE. |
| 1897 SIMPSON, LESLIE SHEPHERD. | 1890 SPELMAN, WILLIAM WILTON RIX. |
| 1894 SKEAT, ARTHUR PERCIVAL. | 1901 SPENCE, RICHMOND. |
| 1895 SKINGLE, ALFRED CHARLES. | 1897 STACEY, FREDERICK CHARLES WEBSTER. |
| 1892 SKIPPER, HENRY HERBERT. | 1889 STANTON, FRANCIS CHARLES. |
| 1894 SKRIMSHIRE, SAMUEL. | 1893 STALEY, ALBERT HENRY. |
| 1896 SKUES, CHARLES AYRE MAC-KENZIE. | 1898 STALLARD, HARROLD ORLANDO. |
| 1902 SLATER, ARTHUR JAMES. | 1895 STANDEN, ARTHUR CARNEGIE. |
| 1890 SLATER, CHARLES FREDERICK. | 1897 STANFORD, GEORGE. |
| 1893 SLY, JOSEPH TOWNSON. | 1898 STANTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHULTHEISS. |
| 1896 SLY, WILLIAM. | 1893 STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN. |
| 1902 SMALLEY, WILLIAM. | 1900 STEAD, EDWARD JOHN. |
| 1894 SMITH, ALEXANDER GEORGE. | 1901 STEDMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK. |
| 1902 SMITH, ARTHUR KITSON. | 1902 STENNING, OSWALD FRANCIS. |
| 1896 SMITH, ARTHUR PLUMBE. | 1901 STEPHENS, JOHN KYLE. |
| 1902 SMITH, ARTHUR TELFORD. | 1899 STEWART, GEORGE PAKENHAM. |
| 1895 SMITH, CHARLES GORDON. | 1900 STEWART, HENRY PAKENHAM. |
| 1902 SMITH, CHARLES PHILIP. | 1899 STIMSON, EDWARD FREDERICK. |
| 1902 SMITH, CYRIL HERBERT. | 1897 STIMSON, HERBERT PERCY. |
| 1899 SMITH, DOUGLAS. | 1900 STOCKINGS, ARTHUR PERRY. |
| 1893 SMITH, FRANK BRAYBROOKE. | 1897 STOKES, HUGH CHARLES. |
| 1888 SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM. | 1900 STONE, CYRIL FRANK. |
| 1898 SMITH, GEORGE HENRY. | 1901 STONE, FREDERIC. |
| 1901 SMITH, HUBERT GEORGE. | 1897 STONEHAM, EDWARD RUSSELL. |
| 1890 SMITH, JAMES. | 1902 STOOKE, JOHN EDWARD HELL-YAR. |
| 1899 SMITH, JOHN AMBROSE. | 1896 STRAKER, HOWARD. |
| 1901 SMITH, JOHN WILLIAM. | 1894 STROUTS, LEWIS HERBERT. |
| 1901 SMITH, QUENTIN CULLEN. | 1900 STRUDWICK, FRANK EDWARD. |
| 1897 SMITH, SYDNEY ARTHUR. | 1896 STUBBING, RICHARD WEBB. |
| 1902 SMITH, STANLEY ADDISON. | |
| 1895 SMITHELLS, EDWIN. | |
| 1890 SNAILUM, WALTER WADMAN. | |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—
continued.*

1888	STUCKÉ, WILLIAM HENRY.	1898	THOMAS, CHARLES JOHN HOWELL.
1884	STURGE, THEODORE.	1892	THOMAS, EDWARD MORGAN DAWSON.
1885	STURGESS, JOHN MOORE.	1899	THOMAS, GEORGE.
1889	STURLEY, ARTHUR DYSON.	1894	THOMAS, ILTYD.
1890	SUMMERFIELD, JOSEPH CHARLES.	1902	THOMAS, PERCIVAL HARTLAND.
1901	SURREY, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM.	1902	THOMAS, REGINALD WILLIAM.
1899	SUTCLIFFE, JAMES HENRY.	1898	THOMAS, WILLIAM JAMES EDGAR.
1898	SUTTON, FREDERICK STANLEY.	1894	THOMPSON, CLAUDE WILLIAM GEORGE HUGH.
1898	SWAN, HARROLD.	1893	THOMPSON, FREDERIC HUBERT.
1897	SWANWICK, BRUCE.	1897	THOMPSON, HAROLD STUART.
1887	SWETENHAM, HENRY.	1894	THOMPSON, JOSEPH ATHERDEN.
1902	SYMES, WILLIAM CHARLES.	1894	THOMPSON, ROLAND O'BRIEN.
1902	SYMONS, PERCY JAMES.	1901	THORNE, RICHARD SQUIRE.
		1900	THOROLD, JAMES ERNEST.
		1894	THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE.
1899	TAIT, FRANK VINCENT.	1891	THURGOOD, ALBERT EDWARD.
1901	TALLBOY, FREDERICK JAMES.	1899	THURGOOD, LEONARD FIELDER.
1894	TALLENT, EDWIN JAMES.	1902	TIDEY, HERBERT GORDON.
1901	TANNER, RUDOLPH.	1900	TIFFIN, THOMAS EDWARD, A.M.I.C.E.
1901	TANNER, WILLIAM HUGH.	1899	TIGHE, ARTHUR.
1896	TATE, JOSEPH GEORGE.	1900	TIMBRELL, ALAN.
1902	TAYLER, VIVIAN ALFRED.	1901	TITTERTON, SYDNEY GEORGE PENN.
1902	TAYLOR, EDWIN THURLOW.	1902	TOMLIN, FRANCIS FERRIER.
1889	TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM.	1900	TONSON-RYE, JOHN REGINALD.
1896	TAYLOR, JOHN FRANCIS WHITE.	1892	TORY, JOHN EDWARD, JUN.
1901	TAYLOR, RUSSELL LEIGH.	1896	TOWN, HENRY ANNANDALE.
1901	TAYLOR, SAMUEL DAVIS.	1894	TOWNEND, WILLIAM.
1900	TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY.	1900	TOWNLY, RONALD STARKEY.
1893	TEE, SAMUEL CLIFFORD.	1890	TOWNSEND, GEORGE JAMES.
1891	TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON.	1883	TREADWELL, HENRY JOHN.
1901	TERRY, ARTHUR ELLIOTT.	1897	TREHEARNE, ALFRED FREDERICK ALDRIDGE.
1902	TERRY, ERNEST FAIRCHILD.	1898	TREMLETT, WALTER WILLIAM.
1899	TERRY, FRANCIS WILLIAM.	1898	TRENT, WILLIAM EDWARD.
1899	TERRY, FRANK TREACHER.	1891	TUCKETT, PERCIVAL FOX.
1893	THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE.		
1896	THEOBALD, JOHN MEDOWS.		

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

1897	TURNER, DRYSDALE.	1901	WARD, HENRY PAYNE.
1899	TURNER, HENRY.	1898	WARD, MARTIN HAMMOND.
1897	TURNER, HERBERT.	1898	WARING, HOLT.
1901	TURNER, JABEZ TENNYSON.	1898	WARMINGTON, HERBERT ANDREW CROMARTIE.
1886	TURNER, PERCY.	1887	WARTON, WILFRED.
1900	TURNER, VINCENT.	1897	WATERFIELD, HORACE CLARE.
1889	TYLER, JAMES WILLIAM.	1900	WATERS, FRANK.
1893	TYLER, WILLIAM.	1890	WATSON, CLAUDE HENRY.
1899	TYPE, MARCUS OSWALD.	1899	WATSON, DAVID ALEXANDER.
		1895	WATSON, HERBERT JOHN.
		1884	WATSON, JAMES BRUCE.
		1885	WATSON, JOHN.
1900	UPSDALE, ANDREW REED.	1893	WATSON, WILLIAM JAMES.
		1901	WATT, ALEXANDER LINDSAY.
		1902	WATTS, ARTHUR RONALD.
		1902	WAUGH, REGINALD ROBERT.
		1898	WEALL, JOHN GRAHAM.
1886	VALE, HENRY.	1892	WEATHERHEAD, DAVID WILKINSON.
1897	VEIT, LEONARD JAMES.	1898	WEATHERILL, GEORGE FORD.
1892	VENNING, ALFRED JOHN MEYBOHN.	1896	WEAVER, HENRY PERCIVAL FRANCIS.
1890	VERITY, ERNEST GEORGE.	1892	WEBB, FREDERICK NOEL.
1902	VICKERS, ALFRED CRANSTOUN.	1899	WEBBER, HENRY STANTON.
1901	VINCE, CLEMENT HARWOOD.	1890	WEBSTER, HUGH CALTHROP.
1895	VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM.	1898	WEEKES, CYRIL SWAFFER.
		1897	WEIR, JAMES SCOTT.
		1902	WELLS, ARTHUR HARVEY.
1900	WACHER, THOMAS BLAKE.	1899	WELLS, FREDERIC BEAUCHAMP.
1887	WADE, HENRY.	1892	WELLS, WILLIAM HENRY.
1889	WAIN, GEORGE SPARROW.	1898	WELSH, HUGH.
1893	WALDRAM, ROBERT EDWARD.	1901	WEST, ARTHUR SMITH.
1895	WALKER, WILLIAM SELVES.	1893	WEST, CHARLES HENRY EDWARD.
1896	WALLIS, JOHN DAVID.	1899	WEST, HERBERT JAMES.
1900	WALSH, FREDERICK LEOPOLD MORFEE.	1900	WEST, SIDNEY HERBERT.
1900	WALTER, THOMAS JAMES.	1899	WETENHALL, EDWARD BOX, A.R.I.B.A.
1897	WALTON, EDGAR THOMAS.	1900	WHATLEY, ERNEST JAMES.
1900	WALTON, LEON MAITLAND.	1896	WHEATLEY, STEPHEN GLADSTANE.
1902	WARD, EDWARD JOHN.		

Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.

1902	WHEELER, FRANK CORNELIUS.	1902	WILLOUGHBY, FRANK.
1892	WHEELER, JOHN HENRY.	1901	WILSON, EVERARD JOHN.
1900	WHELDON, MARTIN LOWISH (Driver Prize, 1900; Penfold Silver Medal, 1900).	1896	WILSON, FREDERICK ROBERT.
1901	WHITEHEAD, ERNEST MORTIMER.	1891	WILSON, JAMES CULVERT.
1893	WHITAKER, ERNEST VICTOR.	1898	WILSON, JOHN.
1902	WHITAKER, HUGH,	1892	WILSON, JOHN HAYES.
1902	WHITE, ARTHUR VIVIAN.	1896	WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD.
1900	WHITE, BENJAMIN WILLIAM.	1887	WILSON, WILLIAM EDWARD.
1895	WHITE, WALT. ERNEST COATES.	1897	WILSON, JAMES PERCY.
1895	WHITE, WILLIAM, JUN.	1891	WINDLEY, HENRY CHADWICK.
1899	WHITELEY, CYPRIAN CHARLES OSWALD.	1899	WITHAM, JAMES BERNARD.
1894	WHITTAKER, JOHN DRONSFIELD	1893	WONNACOTT, ERNEST WILLIAM MALPAS.
1900	WHITTEN, GEORGE JACKSON.	1901	WONNACOTT, HOWARD JOHN.
1902	WHITTINGTON-COOPER, ALFRED.	1898	WONTNER-SMITH, PERCY.
1902	WHITTON, HAROLD WILLIAM.	1890	WOOD, CHARLES BRUCE.
1895	WHITTON, PERCY.	1901	WOOD, HERBERT CALVERT.
1902	WHYTEHEAD, JOHN LAYARD.	1896	WOOD, JOHN EDWARD.
1901	WIDDICOMBE, CHARLES EDWIN.	1902	WOOD, JOHN GUY.
1901	WIGLEY, HERBERT HENRY.	1894	WOOD, LESLIE STUART.
1899	WIGLEY, SIDNEY PRUDDEN.	1901	WOOD, ROWLAND HARRY.
1896	WIGRAM, HENRY JOSEPH.	1899	WOODCOCK, FRANK SYDNEY.
1898	WIGRAM, REGINALD SPENCER.	1898	WOOD-MARTIN, HENRY ROGER BROMHEAD.
1895	WILDE, SIDNEY ALGERNON.	1892	WOODS, ARTHUR GEORGE.
1901	WILFORD, CECIL MARSHALL.	1886	WOOLNOUGH, JOHN WILLIAM.
1899	WILKINSON, PERCY NEWTON.	1896	WOOLNOUGH, TOM.
1902	WILKS, CLEMENT.	1896	WORDSWORTH, CHRISTOPHER.
1891	WILKS, ERNEST STRINGER.	1887	WORTHINGTON, JAMES SCOTT.
1899	WILLIAMS, ARTHUR CODRINGTON.	1902	WRIGHT, ARTHUR EDGAR.
1897	WILLIAMS, DANIEL SMITH.	1897	WRIGHT, ERNEST BERESFORD FITZHERBERT.
1902	WILLIAMS, FRANK WARREN.	1901	WRIGHT, HENRY MARTIN.
1894	WILLIAMS, HENRY CUTHBERT.	1894	WRIGHT, PHILIP CHETWOOD.
1898	WILLIAMS, PETER LLOYD ARMSTRONG.	1899	WRIGHT, THOMAS HENRY.
1900	WILLIAMS, RICHARD ERNEST HAVARD.	1901	WRIGHT, WALTER BRERETON.
1893	WILLIS, EDWARD.	1897	WRIGHTSON, JOHN FREDERICK HUTTON.
1896	WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES ALBERT.	1894	WYATT, ARCHIBALD.
		1898	WYATT, HERBERT GUY BUCKELL.

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—
continued.*

1893	WYLES, JOHN WALTER.	1891	YOUNG, HARRY AUSTIN LINDSAY.
1901	WYLEY, HENRY CHARLES.	1902	YOUNG, HERBERT OSWALD.
1899	YEWDALL, FRANCIS EDWARD.	1898	YOUNG, JAMES DAWBARN.
1902	YOUATT, ERNEST.	1900	YOUNG, KENNETH JAMES.
1902	YOUNG, C. ALEX.	1897	YOUNG, THOMAS JOHN.
		1895	YOUNG, WILLIAM.

Members Transferred since the publication of the January List from the Class of Professional Associates to that of Fellows.

AYLEN, CECIL HUGH	Huntingdon Lodge, Benhill Road, Sutton, Surrey.
BEKEN, GEORGE KINGSNORTH ...	73, Moorgate Street, E.C.
BROWN, ARTHUR ALLEN	Crown Hill, Croydon, Surrey.
DELVES, ROBERT HARVEY ADDINGTON	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
DENTON, WILLIAM	Montgomery Chambers, Hartshead, Shef- field, Yorkshire.
HOOD, HERBERT CHARLES	37, Walbrook, E.C.
LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD	The Halkyn Estate Office, Holywell, Flintshire.
MEABY, THOMAS JAMES, JUN. ...	Cockington, near Torquay, Devonshire.
TREHEARNE, ALFRED FREDERICK ALDRIDGE	45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W C.

Members who have Died since the publication of the January List.

FELLOWS:

AUSTIN, RICHARD	Bishops Waltham, Hampshire.
BAINBRIDGE, ROBERT STAGG ...	Keverstone, near Staindrop, Durham.
BOTTERILL, WILLIAM	Brookside, Newland Park, Hull, Yorkshire.
CASTLE, HENRY JAMES	11, Little College Street, S.W.
CROWTHER, JOHN HERBERT ...	38, New Street, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
HANSON, AMOS	3, Windle Street, Cowley Hill, St. Helen's, Lancashire.
KERL, WILLIAM JAMES	10, Old Jewry, E.C.
KOUGH, THOMAS	Estate Office, Kilkenny.
MACDONALD, RANALD... ..	Cluny Castle, Aberdeen.
MACKAY, WILLIAM	Freswick Estates Office, Thurso, Caithness-shire.
PETHER, HARRY	8, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.
STANHAM, GEORGE GORDON ...	100B, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
TURNER, THOMAS NEVE	2, Somerset Road, Ealing, W.
WOODHAMS, JAMES	Havelock Road, Hastings, Sussex.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

BAKER, CECIL CAUTLEY	Rosses Point, Co. Sligo.
BIDWELL, SHELFORD	Estates Office, Drayton Manor, Tamworth, Staffordshire.
CHESTER, WILLIAM RICHARD ...	165, Trinity Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
HOLMES, JAMES THOMAS	97, Gresham Street, E.C.
PEARCE, DUDLEY FRANCIS... ..	Pulloxhill, Amptill, Bedfordshire.

List of Provincial Committees.

JULY 1st, 1903.

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*(A) NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM COMMITTEE.**Chairman.*

CHRISTOPHER ROWLANDSON, The College, Durham.

ARMSTRONG, THOMAS JOHN	14, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
AYNSLEY, ROBERT JOHN ...	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BRYDON, ROBERT... ..	The Dene, Seaham Harbour, Durham.
CARR, CUTHBERT ELLISON...	1, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
CLARK, JOHN MCCLARE ...	Haltwhistle, and Hexham, Northumberland.
CLARK, NATHANIEL	Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, R.S.O., Co. Durham.
COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES	Carlyon Street, Sunderland.
CURRY, HENRY JOHN... ..	58, High Street, Stockton-on-Tees.
EADE, ARTHUR W. F.	Branson House, Darlington.
HEDLEY, JOHN HUNT	7, Ashbrooke Terrace, Sunderland.
HINDMARSH, RALPH	
FREDERICK... ..	69, Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
JAMES, CHRISTIAN HUGH ..	Rudchester, Wylam-on-Tyne.
MILLER, JOHN EZRA	17, Fawcett Street, Sunderland.
OLIVER, CHARLES EDWARD	Selby Lodge, Consett, Co. Durham.

PEIRSON, HENRY THOMAS ...	Brancepeth, R.S.O., Co. Durham.
RODHAM, JOHN	16, Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees.
SAMPLE, CHARLES HERBERT	Matfen, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SAMPLE, THOMAS	Bothal Castle, Morpeth, Northumberland.
SAMPLE, WILLIAM COLLINGS	Tritlington Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland.
TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM...	St. Nicholas Chambers, Amen Corner, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
TAYLOR, JOHN WALTON ...	St. John Street, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
WALL, GEORGE YOUNG ...	Exchequer Buildings, Durham.
WELLS, EDWIN	Barnard Castle, Co. Durham.
WILSON, SIR JACOB	Chillingham Barns, Belford.

Total, 25 Members.

(B) CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

TOM BIRKETT, Foxton House, Penrith, Cumberland.

BANKS, JOHN	Kendal, Westmoreland.
HAYTON, JOSEPH WILLIAM...	9, Bank Street, Carlisle.
HESKETT, WILLIAM JAMES...	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith, and Viaduct Chambers, Carlisle, Cumberland.
HOGGARTH, ARTHUR	Kendal, Westmoreland.
HOGGARTH, EDWIN	Kendal, Westmoreland.
HOLME, JOHN... ..	Owlet Ash, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland.
HUDSON, JAMES	Penrith, Cumberland.
LITTLE, WILLIAM	Hutton Hall, Penrith, Cumberland.
POTTS, JAMES... ..	Estate Office, Workington, Cumberland.
PUNCHARD, FREDERICK ...	Underley Estate Office, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.
PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT	Fairbank, Kirkby Lonsdale.
RICHARDSON, GEORGE	5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.
ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR ...	23, Spencer Street, Carlisle.
SLY, WILLIAM	Estate Office, Somerset House, Whitehaven, Cumberland.
STANLEY-DODGSON, STANLEY DICKENSON	Estate Office, Somerset House, Whitehaven, Cumberland.
WATSON, HERBERT JOHN ...	St. Helen's Cockermouth, Cumberland.
WATT, ALEXANDER	Ravenglass, Carnforth.
WEBSTER, ALEXANDER ...	100, Highgate, Kendal, Westmoreland.
WELSH, HUGH	c/o J. M. Clark, The Bank, Haltwhistle, Carlisle.

Total, 20 Members.

(C) LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

Chairman.

HENRY FOWLER, 63, Dale Street, Manchester.

BANCROFT, FREDK. HERBERT	88, Mosley Street, Manchester.
BANKS, THOMAS	90, King Street, Manchester.
BARROW, THOMAS ROBERT...	Post Office Avenue, Southport.
BATEY, HENRY SIMPSON ...	51, King Street, Manchester,
BECKWITH, HENRY LANGTON	3, Cook Street, Liverpool.
BERTWISTLE, JAMES	1, Tackett's Street, Blackburn.
BIRCH, WALTER DE HOGHTON	Hoghton Estate Office, Walton Hall, Preston.
BOWDEN, JOHN	14, Ridgefield, Manchester.
BRADSHAW, HARRY GREAVES	28, Barton Arcade, St. Ann's Sq., Manchester.
BRADY, CHARLES ALDIS ...	17, Warren Street, Stockport.
BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED	78, Cross Street, Manchester.
BRADY, WILLIAM HOLLINSHED	17, Warren Street, Stockport.
BRIDGFORD, ERNEST JAMES	28, Cross Street, Manchester.
BRIDGFORD, COL. SIR ROBERT, K.C.B.	28, Cross Street, Manchester.
BROCKLEBANK, JOHN	58A, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.
CAMPBELL, HENRY HUNTER	Sutton Hall, St. Helen's.
CARSWELL, WILLIAM	Capesthorpe, Chelford, Cheshire.
CARTWRIGHT, ALFRED STOTT	Council Office, Wilmslow, Cheshire.
CARTWRIGHT, JOSHUA	Peel Chambers, Bury, Lancashire.
COOP, SAMUEL	24, Mawdsley Street, Bolton.
CROSS, WILLIAM HASLAM ...	77, King Street, Manchester.
DORNING, ARTHUR HARRY ...	41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY	57, King Street, Manchester.
EAGLE, WILLIAM	Westminster Buildings, Brown Street, Manchester.
EARLE, THOMAS ALGERNON...	90, King Street, Manchester, and Liverpool.
EARNshaw, JACOB	78, King Street, Manchester.
ELLIS, FRANCIS	Trafford Park, Patricroft, near Manchester.
FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD ...	Estate Office, Haigh Hall, Wigan Lancashire.
FAIR, JAMES STRETTON ...	4, Winckley Street, Preston.
FAIR, THOMAS	Estate Offices, Lytham.
FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM ...	Leigh, Lancashire, and 60, King Street, Manchester.
FLETCHER, THOMAS	Dunkenhalgh, Clayton-le-Moors, near Ac- cington, and 46, Fisher Gate, Preston.

FOWLER, ALFRED MOUNTAIN	1, St. Peter's Square, Manchester.
GRADWELL, ARTHUR RICHARD	29, Victoria Street, Blackburn.
GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST...	11, Chapel Street, Preston.
HALL, JOHN HERBERT	6, South St., Albert Sq., Manchester, 2, Durham Road, Altrincham, and Knutsford, Cheshire.
HARGREAVES, STEPHEN	Brabyns Estate Office, Manor House, Marple, Cheshire.
HARTLEY, HENRY... ..	Bristowe Chambers, 8, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
HOLDEN, JOHN... ..	5, St. James' Square, Manchester.
HOLT, GEORGE HENRY	20, Richmond Terrace, Blackburn.
HOPKINSON, ALFRED	15, Agar Street, Bury, Lancashire.
HURRELL, JOHN WEYMOUTH	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
JACKSON, CHARLES	23, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
JONES, ISAAC MATTHEWS	The Town Hall, Chester.
JOHNSTON, WALTER HENRY...	County Offices, Preston.
KERR, JOHN MURRAY	28, Cresswell Grove, West Didsbury, Manchester.
KIRBY, EDMUND	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
LANCASTER, CHAS. HOLLAND	Union Offices, Brougham Terrace, West Derby Road, Liverpool.
LARMUTH, GEORGE HORATIO	Wilton Chambers, 10, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
LINAKER, CHARLES EDWARD	Frodsham, Cheshire.
LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL	Estate Department, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Manchester.
LORING, JOHN... ..	The College, Doddington, Nantwich.
MCCRACKEN, WILLIAM	Englesea House, Crewe.
MACIVER, COLIN	23, Bold Street, Warrington.
MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM	41, Corporation Street, Manchester.
MEADE, THOMAS DE COURCY	The Town Hall, Manchester.
MELLER, WILLIAM GALLOWAY	22, Cooper Street, Manchester.
MILLS, WILLIAM EDWARD	57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
MYRES, JOHN JAMES	15, Chapel Street, Preston, and Blackpool.
NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR	12, Limefield Terrace, Levenshulme, Manchester.
NEVETT, FRANCIS WALTER	34, Brackenbury Road, Preston.
NEVETT, THOMAS	41, Fishergate, Preston.
NUTTALL, HERBERT	20, Market Street, Bury, Lancashire.
PAIN, COARD SQUAREY... ..	14, North John Street, Liverpool.
PARK, PHILIP	Altadore, Preston.
PARKER, THE HON. CECIL THOMAS	Eccleston, Chester.
PARMETER, FRANK	Middle Lees, Clitheroe.
PIERSON, CHARLES	29, Cooper Street, Manchester.
REA, JOHN MARCUS BEAUMONT	8, Winckley Street, Preston.

RICHMOND, WALTER COLERIDGE	Ivy Rock, Vicar's Cross, Chester.
ROBINSON, GEORGE EDWARD	9, Tackett's St., Blackburn, and Clitheroe Castle.
ROPER, JOHN SIMPSON	32, Market Square, Lancaster.
SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE	Estate Office, Warrington.
SHELMERDINE, HENRY	Estate Offices, L. & Y. Railway, Hunt's Bank, Manchester.
SMITH, JOHN THOMPSON	Tattondale, Knutsford, Cheshire.
STOCKS, FREDERICK WILLIAM	Telephone Buildings, Baron's Quay, North- wich.
TAYLOR, THOMAS WALTERS...	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
THOMAS, GLEGGE	Cheshire Lines Committee Central Station, Liverpool.
THOMPSON, FRANCIS WILLIAM	18, Wood Street, Bolton.
WAINWRIGHT, THOMAS TAYLOR	13, Union Court, Castle Street, Liverpool.
WALLIS, JOHN DAVID	57, King Street, Manchester.
WATTS, SAMUEL LINGARD	40, South King St., Cross St., Manchester.
WHALLEY, HENRY SHAW	3, Hunter Street, Town Hall Sq., Chester.
WHITE, JOHN	Warrington, Lancashire.
WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD	St. Andrew's Chambers, Albert Square, Manchester.
WILSON, THOMAS SILK... ..	Albert Square, Manchester.
WILSON, WILLIAM HENRY	29, Fountain Street, Manchester.
WOLFENDEN, THOMAS	54, Hall Street, Southport.
WRENNALL, WILLIAM	9, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
YOUNG, EDWARD HERBERT...	Central Chambers, South Castle St., Liver- pool.
YOUNG, OSWALD WILLIAM	Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, Liver- pool.

Total, 92 Members.

(D) YORKSHIRE COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

ROBERT THOMAS G. ABBOTT, Whitley House, Malton.

ABBEY, JOE BURMAN	34A, New Street, Huddersfield.
AMBLER, SYDNEY WOOD	Estates Office, Sandbeck Park, Tickhill, near Rotherham.
ARMISTEAD, RICHARD	8, Charles Street, Bradford.
ARMYTAGE, SIR GEORGE, BART.	Kirklees, Brighouse.
BEARD, EDWIN THOMAS	4, The Crescent, Scarborough.
BIGG, LIONEL THURSFIELD	Marske-the-by-Sea, R.S.O.

BILSON, JOHN	23, Parliament Street, Hull.
BOWMAN, JOHN JAMES... ..	Helmsley R.S.O.
BRADLEY, WILLIAM EDWARD	The Hall, Ebberston, York.
BRODRICK, FREDERICK STEAD	York Chambers, Lowgate, Hull.
BROSTER, ROBERT BUCK ...	Craven Bank Chambers, North St., Keighley.
BUCKLEY, GEORGE	Tower Chambers, Halifax.
BUTLER, CHARLES... ..	14, Queen Street, Huddersfield.
CLARE, EDWARD LOVELL ...	37, Park Square, Leeds.
CLARKE, CHRISTOPHER ...	Charlcot, Bedale.
CLARKE, JOHN WILLIAM ...	Guisborough.
COVERDALE, HENRY	The Duke of Norfolk's Estates' Offices, Sheffield.
COWGILL, BRIAN BOLLANS HIRD	13A, Piece Hall Yard, Bradford.
COX, EDWARD SAMUEL... ..	3, New Street, York.
DEMETRIADI, THOMAS MARSDEN	28, John William Street, Huddersfield.
DENTON, WILLIAM... ..	Montgomery Chambers, Hartshead, Sheffield.
EVANS, WILLIAM	New Walk, Beverley.
FARRER, JOHN	Oulton, near Leeds.
FAWCETT, JOHN MORTIMER	26, Albion Street, Leeds.
FENWICK, THOMAS	Leeds.
FORBES, CHARLES MANSFELDT	14, New Street, York.
FOWLER, FREDERICK	St. James' Street, Sheffield.
FOWLER, REGINALD WILLIAM	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
FOX, CHARLES JAMES	7, Rawson Street, Halifax.
FRANCE, ARTHUR ALDERSON	99, Swan Arcade, Bradford.
FRYER, GEORGE	Conservancy Buildings, Whitefriar Gate, Hull, and Rose Villa, Bishop Wilton, near York.
GOTT, CHARLES	8, Charles Street, Bradford.
GOTT, CHARLES HENRY ...	8, Charles Street, Bradford.
GOTT, FRANK	3, East Parade, Leeds.
GREAVES, JOHN OLDROYD ...	69, Westgate, Wakefield.
GREGSON, WILLIAM	Baldersby, S.O.
HANSON, JOHN HENRY	20, Ramsden Street, Huddersfield.
HEBBLETHWAITE, LOUIS ...	Conservancy Buildings, and Anlaby Road, Hull.
HEPPER, JOHN	East Parade, Leeds.
HINDLE, JOHN... ..	24, Bank Street, Bradford.
HOBSON, HARRY	Swinefleet, near Goole.
HOLLIS, WALTER DAWSON ...	26, Park Row, Leeds.
HORSFALL, RICHARD	22A, Commercial Street, Halifax.
HORSFALL, RICHARD EDGAR	22A, Commercial Street, Halifax.

JACKSON, BENJAMIN WHITE- HEAD	Elcho House, Halifax.
JACKSON, SAMUEL... ..	Tanfield Chambers, Bradford.
JOLLY, JOHN HAWKINS ...	1, Dalton Terrace, The Mount, York.
KAYE, JOHN EDWARD	Bretton Lodge, Wakefield.
KELLY, JOHN GEORGE	West View, Pontefract.
LEATHER, GEORGE HERBERT	Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.
LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAU- MONT	The Hollies, Leeds.
MARRIOTT, ARTHUR SUT- CLIFFE	West Park Street, Dewsbury.
MARSHALL, PETER	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
MASSIE, FRANK	Tetley House, Kirkgate, Wakefield.
OLDROYD, LINLEY... ..	5, Oxford Place, Leeds.
PEIRSON, GEORGE BRODRICK	Baldersby, S.O.
PIERCY, HENRY ONSLOW ...	The Elms, Lowthorpe.
POPPE, JOHN... ..	19, St. Hilda's Terrace, Whitby.
RENTON, GEORGE	1, Albert Street, Harrogate.
RICHARDSON, JOHN	Well Royd, Rawdon, Leeds.
SAMPSON, WILLIAM	Beauchief Abbey, Sheffield.
SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY	16, St. James Row, Sheffield.
SMITH, FREDERIC ELLISON...	Tanfield Chambers, Bradford.
SMITH, HARRY RUSSELL ...	Exchange Buildings, Bradford.
SMITH, WHEATER... ..	15, Cheapside, Bradford.
SUTHERS, JAMES	Union Offices, Hull Street, Todmorden.
THORP, ROBERT	Land of Green Ginger, Hull.
TODD, WILLIAM HENRY ...	County Buildings, Hull.
TOWNEND, WILLIAM	The Croft, Crossgates, near Leeds.
WALKER, FRANCIS ELLIOTT	Estate Office, Escrick, York.
WATSON, JOHN.	Wentbridge Lodge, Pontefract.
WEATHERILL, GEORGE FORD	Farnley, Otley.
WELLSTED, WILLIAM HENRY	Prince's Dock Chambers, Hull.
WHITE, ALFRED EDWARD ...	Town Hall, Hull.
WIGRAM, REGINALD SPENCER	Allerton House, Chapel Allerton, Leeds.
WILDE, WILLIAM	Prockett House, Sharrow, Sheffield.
WINN, THOMAS	92, Albion Street, Leeds.
WOODHEAD, WILLIAM BOOTH	18, Exchange Buildings, Bradford.
WRIGHT, JAMES	Rawcliffe, near Selby.

Total, 80 Members.

(E) SALOP AND HEREFORD COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

HENRY JAMES WYLEY, Bridgnorth, Salop.

ASHDOWN, AUGUSTUS HARDING	Uppington, near Willington, Shropshire.
BATHER, JOHN T.... ..	9, The Square, Shrewsbury.
BROWN, JOHN POWLES ...	21, East Street, Hereford.
BURD, TIMOTHEUS HENRY ...	School Gardens, Shrewsbury.
CARNELL, SYDNEY GEORGE	Estate Office, Condover, Shrewsbury.
CHICHESTER, RICHARD HERBERT	Cheswardine, Market Drayton, Salop.
DAVIS, ALFRED THOMAS ..	Shire Hall, Shrewsbury.
DODGSON, WILFRED LONGLEY	5, Mill Street, Ludlow.
EVANS, WILLIAM ERNEST ...	School Gardens, Shrewsbury.
FENN, ANDREW THOMAS CRANAGE	The Lodge, Bromfield, Shropshire.
FENN, THOMAS	Downton Castle, Ludlow.
GODSELL, GEORGE HERBERT	Palace Chambers, King Street, Hereford.
HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY ...	College Hill, Shrewsbury.
HAYWOOD, WILLIAM MATHEWS	9, West Street, Hereford.
HICKMAN, THOMAS	College Court, Shrewsbury.
HUNT, GEORGE WHITAKER ...	Estate Office, Holme Lacy, Hereford.
MILLYARD, JOHN WILLIAM	Estate Office, Saltmarshe Castle, Bromyard.
MORRIS, EDWARD HENRY ...	Chirbury, Salop.
MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY...	Monksfield, Chirbury, Salop.
NEWILL, ROBERT HENRY ...	Lydbury North, Shropshire.
OWEN, HENRY	Dana Chambers, Shrewsbury.
PALAMOUNTAIN, JOSEPH WILLIAM	Cloverley Estate Office, Whitchurch, Salop.
PARKER, JOHN	Mansion House, Hereford.
PEACE, JOHN CHALMERS ...	56, Bishop Street, Shrewsbury.
THURSFIELD, THOMAS HOWELLS	The Grange, Much Wenlock, Salop.
TOWER, BROWNLOW RICHARD CHRISTOPHER	Bridgewater Estate Office, Ellesmere, Salop.
WARD, FELIX JOHN	The Gardens, Lydbury North, Salop.
WOLLEY, THOMAS JOHN ...	Clungunford Estate Office, Aston-on-Clun, Salop.
WYLEY, WILLIAM JOHN ...	2, School Chambers, Shrewsbury.

Total, 30 Members.

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(F) DERBY AND STAFFORD COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

JOHN SHAW, JUN., The College, All Saints', Derby.

ARNOLD, WILLIAM... ..	6A, George Street, Tamworth.
BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK	5, New Square, Chesterfield.
BOOTHBY, HENRY VERNON...	Estate Office, Keele, & Newcastle-under-Lyme.
BRAILS福德, HENRY	Park Nook, near Derby.
BRUCE, ROBERT KNIGHT ...	Hathersage, by Sheffield.
BURTON, AMOS	Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent.
BYRON, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM	5, Low Pavement, Chesterfield.
DUNCALFE, HENRY GEORGE	81, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
EARDLEY, JOHN WILLIAM ...	The Grove, Alfretton, Derbyshire.
FODEN, EDWARD ANTROBUS	Teddesley Estate Office, Penkridge.
FORSHAW, EDWARD	Hanley, Staffordshire, and Springfields, Stramshall, Uttoxeter.
FULLER, THOMAS ALFRED ...	The College, All Saints', Derby.
HARDY, RICHARD THOMAS ASH	Land Agency and Estate Offices, Carter Street, Uttoxeter.
HARRISON, CHARLES	179, Horninglow Street, Burton-on-Trent
HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD ...	Estate Office, Allestree, near Derby.
HEATON, GEORGE HERBERT	Endon, near Stoke-upon-Trent.
HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN ...	The College, All Saints', Derby.
HUBBERSTY, HENRY ALFRED	Buxton, Derbyshire.
HUSSEY, ROBERT	Eastfields, near Lichfield.
INGE, CHARLES HENRY ...	Broom Leasoe, Whittington, Lichfield
JEUDWINE, WILLIAM WYNNE	Chesterfield.
LONGSDON, ERNEST MOREWOOD	Town Hall, Bakewell.
LYNAM, CHARLES	Stoke-on-Trent.
MARGERESON, CHARLES FREDERICK.. ..	New Square, Chesterfield.
MARTIN, GILSON	Chatsworth, Chesterfield.
MAY, THOMAS HENRY... ..	Haslin House, Harpur Hill, Buxton.
MYNORS, WALTER CHARLES TOWERS	Little Ingestre, Stafford.
NOCK, BENJAMIN BOWEN ...	48, Queen Street, Wolverhampton.
PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BURGHOUGHES	The Bourne, Tettenhall, Wolverhampton.
ROWLAND, JOSEPH SAMUEL..	19, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent.

SAMPSON, GEORGE... ..	Beauchief Abbey (near Sheffield), Derby.
SHAW, JOHN	College Place, Derby.
TOMLINSON, THOMAS	2, St. James's Street, Derby.
THORPE, CHRISTOPHER ...	Fairfield, Brimington, Chesterfield.
TURNOR, EXSUPERIUS WESTON	The Green, Stafford.
WINTERTON, HARRY JOHN CAMPION	St. Mary's Chambers, Lichfield.
WINTERTON, WILLIAM MOXON	Walton Warren, Burton-on-Trent.

Total, 38 Members.

(G) NOTTINGHAM AND LINCOLN COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

JOSEPH WALKER, Lenton Avenue, The Park, Nottingham.

ABBOTT, WILLIAM	Holbeach, Lincs.
BAILEY, WILLIAM SMITH ...	4, Kirkgate, Newark-upon-Trent.
BARNES, JOHN WILLIAM JAMES	Albion Chambers, King Street, Nottingham.
BEAUMONT, CHARLES	East Bridgford, near Nottingham.
BELL, JOSEPH ASKEW	Rufford Estate Office, Ollerton, Notts.
BOOKER, FRANK WILLIAM ...	7, Albion Chambers, King Street, Nottingham.
BRACKETT, WM. NEWBEGIN	Market Place, Retford.
CALVERT, ARTHUR RICHARD	14, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
CORBY, JOSEPH BOOTHROYD	15, All Saints' Place, Stamford.
CROFTS, EWAN NEVILLE ...	Caythorpe, Grantham, Lincs.
EVANS, ROBERT	Eldon Chambers, Wheeler Gate, Nottingham.
HAWLEY, SIR HENRY MICHAEL, BART.	Tumby Lawn, Boston.
HAYNES, HENRY	Estate Office, Clifton, Nottingham.
HAYWARD, THOMAS WILLIAM ALFRED	Borough Surveyor, Stamford.
HIGGINS, FREDERIC	Alford, Lincs.
HINE, GEORGE THOMAS ...	Victoria Street, Nottingham.
HUSKINSON, THOMAS WM. ...	Epperstone Manor, Nottingham.
HUSKINSON, WILLIAM LAMBE	Manor House, Epperstone, Notts.
KINGSTON, SAMUEL	Spalding, Lincolnshire.
LEGARD, DIGBY CHARLES ...	Highington Hall, Lincoln.
LISTER-KAYE, CHARLES WILKINSON	Osberton, Worksop, Notts.
MANNERS, HENRY ALFRED	23, St. Peter's Hill, Grantham.
MASON, CHARLES	Westgate, Louth, Lincs.

MORRIS, CHARLES	The Lodge, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Notts.
PARKIN, WILLIAM	Babworth, Retford, Notts.
RICHARDSON, CHARLES ...	15, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
RICHARDSON, JAMES	13, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
TINDALL, CHARLES WILLIAM	Wainfleet, R.S.O., Lincolnshire.
TURNER, FREDERICK JOHN...	Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts.
TURNER, THOMAS WARNER...	Welbeck Abbey, Worksop, Notts.
TURTON, EDWARD JAMES ...	Horkstow, Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire.
VALLANCE, ROBERT FRANK...	Mansfield, Notts.
WALKER, GEORGE BOOTH ...	Wainfleet, R.S.O., Lincolnshire.
WALKER, HERBERT	Albion Chambers, King Street, Nottingham.
WALKER, JOSHUA	Market Place, Retford, Notts.
WIGRAM, JOHN	South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
WOOLLEY, REGINALD	Silver St., Lincoln, & South Collingham, Nottinghamshire.
WOOLLEY, T. CECIL SMITH	South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
WORDSWORTH, ROBERT WALTER	Whitemoor, Ollerton, Nottinghamshire.
WRIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM	21, Parkinson Street, Nottingham.

Total, 41 Members.

(H) MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

ROBERT FORREST, Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagan's, near Cardiff.

ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE ...	Estate Office, Llanover, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.
BARKER, GEOFFREY LIONEL	Kilnback, Angle, Pembroke.
BLAKE, GEORGE	Stradey Estate Office, New Road, Llanelly.
BLOSSE, EDWARD F. LYNCH	Coytrehen, Aberkenfig, R.S.O.
COLES, SAMUEL HOOD COWPER	Penmyarth, Crickhowell, South Wales.
CORBETT, EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGUE	Bute Estate Office, Castle Street, Cardiff.
DAVID, EDMUND USSHER ...	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff.
DAVIES, JOHN MORGAN ...	Froodvale, Llanwrda, South Wales.
EVANS, ARTHUR OWEN ...	Town Hall, Pontypridd.
GRAHAM, ARTHUR GORE ...	"Brynawel," Usk, Monmouthshire.
GRAHAM, WILLIAM	Bank Chambers, Newport.

GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM	Gelley Wernen Estate, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.
HARPUR, WILLIAM	Town Hall, Cardiff.
HITCHCOX, WILLIAM	Bank Chambers, Newport.
HOSKINS, MARCUS	Council Offices, Mumbles, Glamorganshire.
LEEDER, ERNEST HOLTHAM	46, Waterloo Street, Swansea.
LLEWELLIN, DAVID MORGAN	Glanwern Offices, Pontypool.
NICHOLLS, EDWARD ALFRED	Royal Engineer Office, Pembroke Dock.
OWEN, THOMAS HENRY RULE	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
OWEN, THOMAS RULE	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
PRICE, FRANCIS HOLBORROW GLYNN	7, Picton Place, Swansea.
PUGH-JONES, DAVID	Hawthorn, Llandaff, Glamorganshire.
REES, ITHEL TREHARNE ...	Guildhall Chambers, Cardiff.
REES, WILLIAM GEORGE ...	Holly House, Newport.
REES, WILLIAM JOHN	The Laurels, Swansea.
RIGG, CHARLES	24, High Street, Cardiff.
ROONEY, SAMUEL	Cefn Mably Chambers, Quay St., Cardiff.
SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD ...	Theatre Royal Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
TANNER, WILLIAM	The Leys, Bryngwn Road, Newport.
THOMAS, CHARLES JOHN HOWELL	The Laurels, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
THOMAS, GEORGE	Queen's Chambers, Cardiff.
THOMAS, ILLTYD	17, Quay Street, Cardiff.
WANKLYN, PHILLIP ENDELL	Dixton, near Monmouth.
WARING, CHARLES EDWARD	Conservative Club, Cardiff.
WHITTEN, GEORGE JACKSON	Flint House, Tenby, South Wales.
WILKINS, WILLIAM	Athenæum Square, Llanelly.
WILLIAMS, GERALD GARNONS	St. John's Mount, Brecon.
Total, 38 Members.	

(I) WARWICK AND WORCESTER COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

THOMAS GRIMLEY, 40, Temple Street, Birmingham.

ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR	5, Sansome Place, Worcester.
BETTRIDGE, EDWARD	28, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
BICKERTON - WILLIAMS, EDWARD	City Chambers, 82, New St., Birmingham.
BUCK, ALBERT.	Worcester.
BUCK, HERBERT WILSON ...	Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
CAVE, HENRY H.	Estate Office, Rugby.
CHAMBERLAIN, ARTHUR GEORGE RADDON	Leamington House, Malvern Wells.
CLARKE, ALFRED DUDLEY ...	Estate Office, Abberley, Stourport.

COUCHMAN, ROBERT EDWARD	35, Paradise Street, Birmingham.
DAWSON, GEORGE CROSBIE...	Daisyfield, Nuneaton.
DEER, EDWARD	Stratford-on-Avon.
EAYRS, JOHN THOMAS ...	Clarence Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
EVANS, WALTER PEARSON ...	Emscott House, Leamington.
FAYERMAN, GEORGE METCALFE	88, The Parade, Leamington.
FIDDIAN, WILLIAM	Old Bank Offices, Stourbridge.
FOSBERY, WILLIAM THOMAS	Warwick.
EXHAM... ..	21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
FOWLER, GERARD EDMUND	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
FOWLER, HENRY	118, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
FOWLER, RICHARD	69, Temple Row, Birmingham, and Sutton Coldfield.
FOWLER, WILLIAM	Estate Office, Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenil- worth.
GILPIN-BROWN, WILLIAM DUNDAS	40, Temple Street, Birmingham.
GRIMLEY, EDWIN FEARNE ...	59A, Temple Row, Birmingham.
HADLEY, FRANK	31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
HEDLEY, ROBERT WILKIN ...	43, Cannon Street, Birmingham.
HENDRIKS, HENRY	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
HOLBECH, ROBERT NEVILLE	57, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
JENKINS, OSWALD	Bank Buildings, Kidderminster.
JOSELAND, CHARLES	83, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
KENWRICK, GEORGE	Stourbridge.
KING, HENRY	21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST	Dorridge, Knowle, Warwick, and 18, New Street, Birmingham.
LUDLOW, WALTER ROBERT	12, High Street, Warwick.
MARGETTS, JOHN WILLIAM ...	31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
MASON, WILLIAM ARTHUR ...	15, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
MATHEWS, GEORGE SPENCER	15, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
MATHEWS, LEWIS OSLER ...	3, Foregate Street, Worcester.
PARKER, WILLIAM HENRY ...	69, Temple Row, Birmingham.
PEMBERTON, CHARLES OLIVER PAGET	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLD- BORE DIGBY	The Council House, Birmingham.
PRICE, JOHN	Ragley Estate Office, Alcester.
RAIKES, GEORGE WHITTING- TON, COLONEL	High Street, Evesham, Worcestershire.
RIGHTON, EDWARD GRANTHAM	82A, New Street, Birmingham.
ROBINS, WILLIAM HENRY ...	2, Temple Row, West Birmingham.
RODERICK, JOHN	Royal Engineer Office, The Barracks, Great Brook Street, Birmingham.
SAYER, GEORGE WILLIAM ...	

SMITH, FRANK	104, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM ...	Beauchamp Hill, Milverton, Leamington.
SMITH, WILLIAM	Abbott's Salford, Evesham.
SOUTHORN, CHARLES HERBERT	38, The Parade, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.
STALLARD, WILLIAM	Sunny Lodge, Malvern Link, and Estate Office, Madresfield, Malvern Link.
STEWART, SAMUEL PARR ...	Arbury, Nuneaton.
WILLMOT, GEORGE DYOTT ...	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
WILLMOT, JOHN	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

Total, 54 Members.

(J) LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, AND RUTLAND COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

THOMAS ARTHUR DICKSON, Estate Office, Overstone Park, Northampton.

ARIS, JOHN WHITTON	Loys Weedon House, near Towcester, Northamptonshire.
BLETSOE, HENRY HOPKINSON	Thrapston, Northamptonshire.
BOLAM, CHARLES GODFREY	Chesham House, Kettering, Northamptonshire.
CAMPBELL, HUGH BRUCE ...	Cottesbrooke, Northampton.
CAVE, THOMAS NEWMAN ...	Horton, Northampton.
CLARE, EDWARD LOVELL ...	33, Friar Lane, Leicester.
CLOUGH-TAYLOR, HORACE GEORGE	Friar Lane, Leicester.
COALES, HERBERT GEORGE ...	Local Board Offices, Market Harborough.
DRAPER, ARTHUR THOMAS	39, Friar Lane, Leicester.
EDMONDS, JOHN	The Estate Office, Drayton House, Thrapstone, Northamptonshire.
EVERARD, JOHN BREEDON ...	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
FISHER, CHARLES BROWNING	Hill Crest, Market Harborough.
GERMAN, GEORGE	Packington House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
GERMAN, HARRY	Market Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Loughborough.
GERMAN, JOHN	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
GERMAN, JOHN, JUN.	Huntingdon House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
GOODACRE, JOHN	5, Friar Lane, Leicester.
GOTTO, FREDERICK EDWARD	Northampton.
HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK	2, Friar Lane, Leicester.
HAMPTON, WILLIE THOMAS ...	Swan Street, Loughborough.
HINCKS, HENRY THORP ...	Wigston Hall, Leicester.

HODSON, GEORGE	Town Hall, Loughborough.
HOLL, MACKINTOSH MELENG	Sywell, Northamptonshire.
HOLLOWAY, HARRY HOWNAM	Market Harborough.
HUMPHREYS, HENRY	Woodhouse, Loughborough.
HUMPHREYS, JOHN HENRY ...	Woodhouse, Loughborough.
JOYCE, JOHN HALL	Blackfordby, Leicestershire, near Burton-on-Trent.
LAWRANCE, JOHN	Shortacre, Peterborough.
MARTIN, ROBERT FREWIN ...	Mountsorrel, Loughborough.
MERRY, THOMAS	2, Guildhall Road, Northampton.
PERKINS, JOSEPH	Frisby-on-the-Wreake, Leicester.
ROLLESTON, SIR JOHN FOWKE LANCELOT	Grey Friars, Leicester.
ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS STANHOPE ...	Grey Friars, Leicester.
ROYCE, DAVID NEEDHAM ...	Oakham.
ROYCE, JOHN	Oakham.
SEBASTIAN-SMITH, CHARLES	Friar Lane, Leicester.
SCRIVEN, RICHARD GEORGE...	Castle Ashby, Northampton.
THORPE, JOHN	Nailstone, Nuneaton.
THORPE, WILLIAM... ..	Nailstone, Nuneaton.
THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE	Boughton House, near Kettering, Northamptonshire.
WADE, GEORGE TEMPEST ...	Halford Street, Leicester.
WOODFORDE, LIONEL BURNET	Milton Ferry, Peterborough.
WOOLLEY, WILLIAM EDWARD	The Red House, Loughborough.

Total, 44 Members.

(K) CAMBRIDGE, HUNTINGDON, NORFOLK, AND SUFFOLK COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

GEORGE BLENCOWE, Bury St. Edmund's.

BACON, FRANK MACE	Attleborough, Norfolk.
BACON, HORACE	Attleborough, Norfolk.
BECK, ARTHUR CLEMENT ...	Wyton Manor, Huntingdon.
BECK, EDWARD WILLIAM ...	16, Bank Street, Norwich.
BELLINGHAM, ARCHIBALD TURNER	Cheveley Estate Office, Newmarket.
BIDWELL, CHARLES	Ely, Cambridge.
BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS... ..	St. Mary's, Ely, Cambridgeshire.

BIDWELL, PHILIP SHELFORD	St. Mary's Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire.
BIRD, JOHN	Brampton, Huntingdon.
BOA, ANDREW... ..	Great Thurlow, near Newmarket.
CHALK, HENRY PHILIP... ..	Linton, Cambridgeshire.
DONNE, HENRY	The Abbey Ruins, Bury St. Edmund's.
FALCON, MICHAEL... ..	Horstead House, Norfolk.
FREUER, WILLIAM... ..	West Rudham, King's Lynn.
GARRARD, NORTON	
BURROUGHS	Cranley Hall, Eye.
GAYFORD, HENRY JOHN ...	Estate Office, East Raynham, Norfolk.
GAZE, THOMAS WILLIAM ...	Frenze Hall, Diss, Norfolk.
GRAIN, ARTHUR TRESS ...	2, St. Andrew's Hill, Cambridge.
HAWKINS, CHARLES	Downham Market, King's Lynn.
HAWKINS, LANCELOT GOULDER	Downham Market, Kings' Lynn.
HORNOR, CHARLES JARED ...	32, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
HORNOR, FRANCIS... ..	Queen Street, Norwich.
IRELAND, EDWIN BENJAMIN	Guestwick, East Dereham.
JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL ...	27, Market Place, Cambridge.
LLOYD, DONALD	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
LOOKER, JOHN... ..	High Street, Huntingdon.
MAXWELL, DAVID BENJAMIN	Shrubland Park, Coddendam, Ipswich, Suffolk.
MILLS, SAMUEL MEALING ...	Orford Hill, Norwich.
MORGAN, BENJAMIN	
BRAUFORD	6, Bank Street, Norwich.
MOYES, JOHN HELENUS ...	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
PELLS, ARTHUR	Beccles and Lowestoft.
PEPPERCORN, J. HUTCHINSON	Manor House, Eaton Socon, St. Neot's.
PREEDY, FREDERICK	Caldecote, St. Neot's.
RIX, GEORGE KERRY	Somerleyton, near Lowestoft.
ROSE, THOMAS	21, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
SALTER, WILLIAM HERBERT...	The Hall, Attleborough, Norfolk.
SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY ...	Abbot's Bridge, Bury St. Edmund's.
SCOTT, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC	24, Castle Meadow, Norwich.
SCOTT, HENRY LACY	Bury St. Edmund's.
SCRUBY, WILLIAM THOMAS...	Post Office Terrace, Cambridge.
SELBY-BIGGE, CHARLES P. O.	Didlington Estate Office, Brandon, Norfolk.
SIMPSON, ROBERT THOMAS...	Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmund's.
THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE	Huntingdon.
WILKIN, HORACE MARTIN ...	King's Lynn.
WRIGHT, WILLIAM EDWARD...	King's Lynn.

(L) BERKS, BUCKS, AND OXON. COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

JOHN EGGINTON, 150, Friar Street, Reading.

ADKIN, CHARLES DUNCAN ...	Wantage, Berks.
BAILEY, LOUIS HEWITT ...	Athenæum Buildings, Friar Street, Reading.
BINGHAM, ALFRED JOHN ...	Nalder Hill House, Newbury.
BUCKLAND, FRANK BOWRY	Windsor.
BUTLER, ALBERT ERNEST ...	20, Blagrove Street, Reading.
CASTLE, ARTHUR	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
CASTLE, HAROLD	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
COOPER, ARTHUR LESLIE ...	17, Friar Street, Reading.
DAVIS, CHARLES EDWARD ...	Wroxton Estate Office, near Banbury, Oxon.
DREWEATT, THOMAS	Newbury, Berks.
EGGINTON, DENYS... ..	150, Friar Street, Reading.
FIELD, FRANCIS HAYWARD	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
GALE, JOSEPH JOHN	Market Place, Wallingford.
HABGOOD, HENRY CHARLES	Witney, Oxon.
HARRISON, JAMES THOMAS	Town Hall Offices, Buckingham.
HASLAM, DRYLAND	Friar Street Chambers, Reading.
HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN. ...	Friar Street Chambers, Reading.
HOLIDAY, FREDERICK DEAN	Bicester, Oxford.
HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE ...	Bicester, Oxford.
JONES, FRANCIS WILLIAM ...	2, Frewin Court, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
KEIRLE, ROBERT	Clarefield, Sunningdale, Ascot.
KING, JOHN BUSBY	Albert Park, and 14, High St., Abingdon.
LAWRENCE, ARTHUR	Great Marlow, Bucks.
LIGHTFOOT, HENRY LE BLANC	Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
LITTLE, WILLIAM DAVIS ...	Middleton Stoney, Bicester.
MAXWELL, JOSEPH ARCHIBALD	36, Oxford Road, Banbury, Oxon.
MILLAR, WILLIAM GALT ...	Friar Street, Reading.
NEATE, ARTHUR WEBB ...	Albion House, Newbury, and Hungerford.
NORTH, GEORGE FREDERIC	Strathfield Saye, Mortimer, Berks.
PETO, JAMES WINDER... ..	6, Market Place, Reading.
RAFFETY, HAROLD VEZEY	30, High Street, High Wycombe.
RICH, ROBERT	Didcot, Berks.
RUTHERFORD, JAMES AUGUSTINE	Highclere Park, Newbury.

SAMUEL, WILLIAM JOHN ...	Newport Pagnell, Bucks.
SIMMONS, CHARLES	Henley-on-Thames.
SIMMONS, WILLIAM ANKER	Henley-on-Thames.
SMITH, FRANK BRAYBROOKE	Arkley, Bray, near Maidenhead.
TODD, RICHARD	Englefield, near Reading.
VERNON, ARTHUR... ..	Borshams, High Wycombe, Bucks.
WATSON, JAMES BRUCE ...	Estate Office, Shirburn, Wallingford.
WIGLEY, GEORGE DAVYS	
EDWARD	Winslow, Bucks.

Total, 42 Members.

(M) BEDFORD, ESSEX, HERTFORD, AND MIDDLESEX COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

JOHN WEALL, 38, High Street, Watford, Herts.

AUSTIN, RUSSELL GARDINER	Hertford.
BALLS, JAMES MAYHEW ...	Castle Hedingham, Essex.
BROWN, ARTHUR MACDONALD	Tring, Herts.
BROWN, FRANK JOHN... ..	Tring, Herts.
BURNETT, GEORGE JOHN	
MULCASTER... ..	Elstree Cottage, Elstree, Herts.
CHANCELLOR, FREDERICK ...	Chelmsford.
CHILD, FRED	1, Station Road, New Barnet, Herts.
COUCHMAN, HENRY BOTELER	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmansworth.
COVERDALE, FREDERICK JOHN	Ingatestone Hall, Essex.
CRAWTER, JOHN	Cheshunt, Herts.
CRAWTER, JOHN, JUNIOR ...	Cheshunt, Herts.
CUMBERLAND, EDWARD	
ANTHONY	Luton, and Leighton Buzzard.
DUVALL, JOHN WILLIAM ...	Hertford.
EVE, HERBERT TRUSTRAM..	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
FENN, JOHN	The Hall, Ardleigh, and 146, High Street, Colchester.
FENNING, HERBERT SAMUEL	Fairfield, Ashburnham Road, Bedford.
FIELDS - CLARKE, GEORGE	
THOMAS	Estate Office, Southill Park, Biggleswade.
FOULKES, SEPTIMUS GIFFARD	Tring, Herts.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BEL-GROVE	21, Market Hill, Luton, Bedfordshire.
GREENWOOD, JOSEPH	Royal Engineer Office, Colchester.
HARDING, SIDNEY LONGHURST	St. Alban's, Herts.
HASLUCK, LANCELOT GERALD	Green Hill Park, New Barnet, Herts.
HILLIARD, GEORGE EDWARD	Chelmsford.
HOOD, THOMAS	Birdbrook, Halstead, Essex.
HUNT, THOMAS	Baldock Street, Ware, Herts.
KEMP-SMITH, JAMES FRED-ERICK	Orsett, Essex.
MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER	17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard.
NEWMAN, THOMAS HARRY...	Rayne, Essex.
NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE	Saffron Walden, Essex.
NOCKOLDS, MARTIN	Saffron Walden, Essex.
NORMAN, JAMES MAURICE...	Uxbridge, Middlesex.
PARKER, CHARLES ALFRED	Maldon, Essex.
PEARSON, HOWARD	The Croft, St. Albans.
RUMBALL, AUBREY	St. Alban's, Herts.
SHILCOCK, JAMES	Hitchin, Herts.
STANFORD, CHARLES MAURICE	23, High Street, Colchester.
START, JOSEPH WILLIAM ...	High Street, Colchester.
STRUTT, THE HON. EDWARD GERALD	Whitelands, Hatfield Peverel, Chelmsford, Essex.
SURRIDGE, JOSEPH SMITH ...	Coggeshall, Essex.
SWORDER, HUGH	High Street, Epping.
TALLENT, EDWIN JAMES ...	Brent Pelham, Buntingford, Herts.
TAYLOR, EDWARD FERGUSON	New Barnet, Herts.
THURNALL, JOHN EDWARD...	Royston, Herts.
TRENT, WILLIAM EDWARD ...	Homefield, Maple Road, Wallwood Park, Leytonstone.
TRETHEWY, HENRY	Silsoe, Ampthill, Beds.
TUTT, EDWIN THOMAS	Market Place, Ampthill, Beds.
VAIZEY, JOHN GEORGE ...	Bocking, Braintree, Essex.
WOODMAN, THOMAS FOSTER	32, St. Peter Street, St. Albans.
WOODS, THOMAS	4 & 5, Church Parade, Hounslow, Middlesex.
WYLES, JOHN WALTER ...	Shortlands, Woodford Road, South Woodford, Essex.

Total, 51 Members.

(N) DEVON AND CORNWALL COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

JOHN KITTOW, West Holm, Launceston.

BENSON, ROBERT ALAN ...	Duchy of Cornwall Office, Liskeard.
BODY, ARTHUR	Princess Chambers, Princess Sq., Plymouth.
BODY, JOHN BOND	Princess Chambers, Princess Sq., Plymouth.
BOURNE, ROBERT ELLIOTT...	Elwell, Totnes.
BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
BRYANT, GEORGE HERBERT...	Trafalgar House, Plymouth.
COOPER, JOHN GROVES ...	Bideford.
CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE ...	12, George Street, Plymouth.
DREW, HENRY ALBAN	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
DREW, HENRY	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
DREW, JOHN GOULD	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
DUDLEY, EDGAR	Bedford House, 24, Bedford St., Plymouth.
DYMOND, FRANCIS WILLIAMS	21, Southernhay West, Exeter.
ELLIOTT, CHARLES	16, Ermington Terrace, Plymouth.
ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD ...	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
EVE, CHARLES GERALD ...	Kitley Estate Office, Yealmpton, near Plymouth.
FOX, FREDERICK RUSSELL ...	The Imperial Hotel, Barnstaple.
FROST, FREDERIC CORNISH	Teignmouth.
GALBRAITH, SAMUEL HAUGHTON	Royal Engineer Office, Devonport.
JENKIN, ARTHUR PEARSE ...	Trewirgie, Redruth.
LOCK, WILLIAM HENRY ...	Instow.
LOVEYS, ARTHUR CLAMPITT	Moretonhampstead.
LUCAS, JOHN ARCHIBALD ...	Guildhall Chambers, High Street, Exeter.
MEABY, THOMAS JAMES, JUN.	Cockington, near Torquay.
MICHELMORE, ALFRED ...	Berry Pomeroy Estate Office, Totnes.
PARSONS, HENRY JOHN DONNE	21, Southernhay West, Exeter.
PEARSE, WILLIAM	Stoliford, Modbury.
POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD EVENDEN	Okehampton Park Estate Office, Okehampton, Devon.
RENDELL, ARTHUR STEPHEN	Market Terrace, Newton Abbot.
RUNDLE, EDWARD COLLINS	Bedford Estate Office, Tavistock.
SCOTT - SMITH, ARTHUR COURTENAY... ..	187 and 188, High Street, Exeter.
SMYTH-RICHARDS, GEORGE COBLEY	Estate Office, Castle Hill, near South Molton.
STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN	Bridge Chambers, Bideford, North Devon.

STOOKE, JAMES	Courtenay Street Newton Abbot.
TAYLOR, THOMAS WILLIAM HARRIS... ..	Estates Office, Killerton, Exeter, Devon.
THORNE, ARNOLD	Cross Street, Barnstaple.
WARD, DANIEL	8, Courtenay Street, Plymouth.
WARD, FRANK	Burnville, Tavistock.
WARE, CHARLES EDWIN ...	Gandy Street Chambers, Exeter.
WHITAKER, ERNEST VICTOR	8, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.
WHITTON, PERCY	24, Gandy Street, Exeter, Devon.

Total, 42 Members.

(O) SOMERSET, GLOUCESTER, AND NORTH WILTS COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

EDWIN MAGGS HIPPISELEY, 4, Chamberlain Street, Wells.

ADDIE, PETER	City Valuers' Department, The Council House, Bristol.
ANDERSON, ROBERT	The Barton, Cirencester.
ANDREW, THOMAS HAWKES	Williton, Somerset.
BAINES, MATHEW TALBOT ...	Wootton Bassett, Wilts.
BENNETT, THOMAS OATLEY ...	Bruton, Somerset.
BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN LAURENCE	Hill Side, Yatton, Somerset.
BISHOP, CHARLES	Regent Circus, Swindon, Wilts.
BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN	16, Old Bond Street, Bath.
BRUTON, HENRY WILLIAM ...	Albion Chambers, Gloucester.
COTTERELL, ALBERT PLAYER ISAAC	Scottish Buildings, 28, Baldwin St., Bristol.
DANIEL, HARRY AUGUSTUS HOOD	Hill End, Henbury, near Bristol.
EDWARDS, ARTHUR PHIPPEN	Hutton, near Weston-super-Mare.
ELLIS, ARNOLD ROBERTSON...	College Street, Gloucester.
FARWELL, FREDERICK GEORGE	11, Laura Place, Bath.
FERRIS, GEORGE	Milton Manor, Pewsey, Wilts..
FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS ...	Estate Office, Lucknam, Chippenham, Wilts.
GARNER, JOHN STANLEY ...	64, High Street, Weston-super-Mare.
HARLE, JOHN JOSEPH	Tortworth Estate Office, Falfield, Gloucester.
HEARD, HERBERT	Shepton Mallet, Somerset.
HIPPISELEY, WILLIAM JOHN ...	12, Chamberlain Street, Wells.
HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED ...	Eastington Lodge, Stonehouse.
JEANS, MARK	Marlborough, Wilts.
KNOWLES, HENRY	Linden Grove, The Spa, Gloucester.
MADGE, JOHN	Somerset House, Chard, Somerset.

MARSHALL, LIONEL HASLER	Chippenham, Wilts.
MUNDY, HERBERT... ..	Manvers Street, Trowbridge, Wilts.
MUNRO, PHILIP	2, St. Stephen's Chambers, New Baldwin Street, Bristol.
NAPIER, HENRY BURROUGHS	Long Ashton, Clifton, Bristol.
PARRY, RICHARD FREDERICK	Chedder, Somerset.
PARSONS, FRANK DONIS-THORPE... ..	Perth Cottage, Merriott.
PARSONS, ROBERT MAURICE PETERS... ..	Misterton, Crewkerne.
PEARD, JOHN GRIGG	North Curry, near Taunton.
PETTER, ALBERT EDWARD ...	City Valuers Office, Council House, Bristol.
PRITCHETT, ELLIS HERBERT	Regent Circus, Swindon, Wilts.
SADLER, GEORGE WILLIAM ...	467, High Street, Cheltenham.
SCAMMELL, THOMAS	1, St. Stephen Street, Bristol.
SEDGWICK, ALFRED SYDNEY EDWARD	26, Alexandra Parade, Weston-super-Mare.
SHUFFLEBOTHAM, JOHN HENRY	Staplegrave, Taunton.
SILCOCK, THOMAS BALL ...	47, Milsom Street, Bath.
SMITH, HENRY HERBERT ...	Chippenham, Wilts.
SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES...	Queen Camel, Bath.
SPACKMAN, CHARLES CHANTREY	6, Terrace Walk, Bath.
SPACKMAN, HENRY	6, Terrace Walk, Bath.
STURGE, ROBERT FOWLER ...	33, Corn Street, Bristol.
STURGE, WILLIAM	33, Corn Street, Bristol.
TREPLIN, ERNEST C.	Stoke Court, Taunton.
VILLAR, JAMES	1A, Cambray, Cheltenham.
WAINWRIGHT, C. RAWLINSON	Shepton Mallet.
WATKINS, ROBERT ARUNDEL	Castle Combe, Chippenham, Wilts.
WISE, CHARLES DACRES ...	Toddington, Winchcomb, Gloucestershire.
WOOLER, WALTER HERNAMAN	Waterloo Street, Weston-super-Mare.

Total, 52 Members.

(P) HAMPSHIRE, DORSET, AND SOUTH WILTS COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

JAMES LEMON, Southampton.

ALLEN, GEORGE	Strangways, Marnhull, Blandford, Dorset.
ARNOLD, FRANCIS	Chilland, Winchester, & Hambledon, Hants.
AUSTIN, RICHARD, JUN. ...	Bishop's Waltham, Hants.
BATH, FRED	Crown Chambers, Salisbury.
BIRD, JAMES BINFIELD...	West Cowes, Isle of Wight.
BLAKE, FREDERICK	46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, Hants.

BLIZARD, JOHN HENRY ...	Lansdowne House, Castle Lane, Southampton.
BURNETT, ALFRED ANDREW	2, High Street, Southampton.
BURNS, GAVIN JAMES	R.E. Office, The Nothe, Weymouth.
CANNING, WILLIAM BROWNE	Salisbury, Wilts.
CLIFTON, JAMES EDWARD ...	Swanage, Dorset.
COCKS, SAMUEL ROGER ...	5, St. Thomas's Street, Ryde.
COLEMAN, THOMAS EVERIT ...	Royal Engineer Office, Milldam Barracks, Portsmouth.
COMBES, CYRUS	Tisbury, Wilts.
CRICKMAY, GEORGE RACK- STROW	St. Thomas' Street, Weymouth.
CRICKMAY, JOHN EDWARD ...	St. Thomas' Street, Weymouth.
CURTIS, CHARLES EDWARD ...	Woodlands, Brockenhurst, Hants.
DAY, GEORGE CARLETON ...	Estate Office, Woodbridge, Shaftesbury, Dorset.
DOWSETT, CHARLES INCH ...	Winklebury, Basingstoke.
DUKE, EDWARD	Dorchester.
DUKE, HENRY	Dorchester.
EAMES, EDWARD	Compton, Winchester.
EVANS-VAUGHAN, HENRY ...	Glen Dale, Surrey Road, Bournemouth.
ELFORD, JOHN	King Street, Poole.
ELLEN, FREDERICK CHARLES	Andover.
FOX, ERNEST	15, Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth,
GATER, CALEB WILLIAM ...	Salisbury.
GOLDSMITH, DOUGLAS FLEET	Lavant Street, Petersfield, Hants.
GUDGEON, GEORGE EDWARD	Estate Agency Offices, Winchester.
HALL, ERNEST	57, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, Hants.
HANKINSON, THOMAS JAMES	Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth, Hants.
HARRIS, JAMES	Winchester.
HAWKER, HARRY EDWIN ...	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth.
HERBERT, ALLAN	The Market Place, Andover.
HILL, WILLIAM BURROUGH	62, Above Bar, Southampton.
ISTED, SAMUEL EVELAND ...	Royal Engineer Office, North Camp, Alder- shot.
KENT, GEORGE EDWARD ...	Normanhurst, Cavendish Road, Southsea.
KING, THOMAS	Pembroke House, Portsmouth.
LANE, ERNEST LACAN. ...	81, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
LYWOOD, EDWIN	Norman Court, Clatford, Andover.
MARVIN, ALBERT EDWARD	Marl Hill, Carisbrooke.
MITCHELL, GEORGE SHAR- MAN	Upper Adhurst, Petersfield, Hants.
NEWMAN, FRANCIS	Ryde, Isle of Wight.
NEWTON, THOMAS EDWIN ...	Bank Chambers, Winchester.
OAKLEY, EDWARD BENJAMIN	Westville, Parkstone, Dorset.
OLIPHANT, GEORGE A. J. ...	The Grange, Shrewton, Wiltshire.
PAIN, GEORGE LLOYD	Keysworth Farm, Wareham.

PAIN, JAMES... ..	48, West Street, Fareham, Hants.
PATERSON, CHARLES	Canford Estate Office, Wimborne, Dorset.
PERKINS, WALTER FRANK ...	The Auction Mart, Southampton.
RAWLENCE, ERNEST ALFRED	Newlands, Salisbury.
RAWLENCE, JAMES EDWARD	The Canal, Salisbury.
RAYNBIRD, HUGH EDWARD	Basingstoke, Hants.
REBBECK, EDWARD WISE ...	Stafford Lodge, Bournemouth.
REBBECK, THOMAS WARREN	Gervis Place, Bournemouth.
RICHARDS, GEORGE EDWARD	Stour Lodge, Wimborne.
RIDDETT, WILLIAM HAMMOND	Townhall Chambers, Ryde.
RIGDEN, FRANCIS	Salisbury.
ROBEY, ROBERT	Oaklands, East Tytherley, near Romsey.
ROBINSON, EDMUND ARTHUR	Lee-on-the-Solent, Gosport, Hants.
ROKER, MITCHEL JOHN ...	Snowdenham, West Cliff Road, Bournemouth.
SANCTUARY, CAMPBELL FOR- TESCUE STAPLETON	Mangerton, Melplash, Dorset.
SAUNDERS, THEODORE RIDLEY	Belgrave Chambers, Ventnor.
SENIOR, HARRY SAMUEL ...	Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
SIMMONS, CHARLES FRANKLIN	Basingstoke, Hants.
SMITH, FREDERICK JOHN ...	21, Portland Street, Southampton.
SMITH, GEORGE ALFRED ...	78, Parchment Street, Winchester.
SQUAREY, ELIAS PITTS ...	The Moot, Downton, Salisbury.
SQUAREY, NEWELL WILLIAM PITTS	Bemerton, Salisbury.
STALLARD, ALFRED EDWIN...	West Street, Havant.
STIRTON, THOMAS	Ablington House, Figheldean, Salisbury.
STOPHER, THOMAS	Winchester.
STUDDY, THOMAS EDWARD	Estate Office, Basing Park, Alton.
TORY, JOHN EDWARD	Dorchester, Dorset.
VERNON - INKPEN, GEORGE CHARLES	75, King's Road, Southsea.
WALMISLEY, JOSEPH WILLIAM	7, King's Terrace, Southsea.
WALTER, THOMAS JAMES ...	Gervis Place, Bournemouth.
WARNER, HENRY	Faringdon, Alton, Hants.
WATERS, EDWARD	The Canal, Salisbury.
WAY, HENRY JAMES	109, Lower St. James's Street, Newport, Isle of Wight.
WELLS, WILLIAM HOWLEY ...	Estate Office, Evershot.
WESTBURY, GEORGE HENRY	The Knoll, Andover.
WETHERALL, HARRY LANCASTER	Brachlyn, Winchfield.
WILBRAHAM, EDWARD SIDNEY	Estate Office, St. Giles, Salisbury.
WOOLLEY, JOHN TURTON ...	Salisbury.
WYATT, ARCHIBALD	The Jungle, Portchester.
YOUNG, CHARLES	Alton, Hants.
YOUNG, HARRY AUSTIN LINDSEY	The Johnstone Estate Office, Weymouth.

Total, 89 Members.

(Q) KENT COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

GEORGE LANGRIDGE, The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells.

AMOS, FRANK	3, The Parade, Canterbury.
ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS	The Kent Fire Office, 29, Westgate, Canterbury.
BARTON, HARRY HOWELL ...	17, Guildhall Street, Folkestone.
BASLEY, HAROLD PULLAM ...	The Nook, 30, London Road Bromley.
BRACKETT, ARTHUR WILLIAM	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
BRACKETT, WILLIAM	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
BURR, HARRY	Estate Office, Harrietsham.
BURROWS, ALFRED JOHN ...	41, Bank Street, Ashford.
CHATTELL, FRANCIS LORiot	Lower Camden, Chislehurst.
COBB, HERBERT MANSFIELD	Higham.
COBHAM, CHARLES	The Shrubbery, Gravesend.
COBHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM	1 and 3, Edwin Street, Gravesend.
COOKE, HENRY	Watts Avenue, Rochester.
COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND	Gortanore, Tunstall, Sittingbourne.
COX, WALTER THEODORE ...	Grasmere, Tovil, Maidstone.
CRONK, CHARLES TYLEE ...	Sevenoaks.
CRONK, EDWYN EVANS ...	Sevenoaks.
CRONK, FRANK	Sevenoaks.
CRONK, WILLIAM HENRY ...	Sevenoaks.
DANN, HENRY	Dartford.
DAY, WILLIAM, JUN.	23, High Street, Maidstone.
DUNSTALL HERBERT HENRY	9, New Avenue Road, Chatham.
DURLACHER, ALEXANDER PERCY	Royal Engineer Offices, Inner Lines, Chatham.
ELGAR, J. EDWARD	Crockshard, Wingham.
ELTON, HERBERT AVERILL ...	Building Works Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.
EWING, GUY BEAUMONT ...	Cole Allen, Edenbridge.
FINN, ADOLPHUS	High Street, Lydd, and Rye.
FINN, FRED. JUN.... ...	Queen Street, Deal.
FREEMAN, SYDNEY	The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells.
FRY, GEORGE FREDERICK ...	46, London Road, Dover.
GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD ...	Pier Hotel Chambers, Herne Bay.
GROVER, PHILIP GORDON ...	Shepherdshill, Selling, Faversham.
HADDOCK, ROLAND	44, Stephens Road, Tunbridge Wells.
HARVEY, JOHN JAMES SAYER	80, Castle Street, Canterbury.

HAYWARD, FREDERICK GEORGE	Dover.
HAYWARD, HENRY	Dover.
HINDS, HENRY	57, Queen Street, Ramsgate.
HOBBS, JOHN	Estate Office, Ashford.
HOMAN, FRANKLIN GEORGE...	184, Eastgate, Rochester.
HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN...	184, Eastgate, Rochester.
HONEYBALL, FRED. THOMAS	Deal.
HOOPER, CECIL HENRY... ..	Highlands, Swanley.
JACKSON, WILLIAM TRESS ...	117, High Street, Sittingbourne.
JENNINGS, WILLIAM JOSEPH...	4, St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.
KIDWELL, JOHN	St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester.
KINGSFORD, PERCY HAMILTON	24, High Street, Canterbury.
LATTER, HUGH ROBINSON ...	The Town Hall, Bromley.
LEPPER, JOHN HARRAGE ...	10, Market Square, Bromley.
LOVEGROVE, HENRY	18, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham.
LUCAS, WILLIAM EDWARD ...	Bexley.
MANN, JABEZ	Sevenoaks.
NEAME, FREDERICK, JUN. ...	Macknade, Faversham.
PAGE, STANLEY HATCH... ..	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate.
PAYNE, FREDERICK	10, Market Square, Bromley.
PHILLIPS, FREDERICK HAMILTON	Beechcroft, Temple Ewell, near Dover.
PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER	Martin's Bank Chambers, Dartford.
ROPER, WILLIAM	Kentish Buildings, Tunbridge Wells.
RUDKIN, ARTHUR JOHN ...	Maranatha, Tatsfield, Westerham.
SCRIVEN, CHARLES HERBERT	Agency Office, Thong, Gravesend.
SEYMOUR, RICHARD ARTHUR HAMILTON	46, Earl Street, Maidstone.
SMITH, GEORGE	Boughton Monchelsea.
STROUTS, LEWIS HERBERT ...	Belgrave Place, St. Mary Cray.
TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON	48, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
TOMPSETT, WILLIAM ROBERT	Meadhurst, Tonbridge, and Stone Castle Farm, Paddock Wood.
TOOTELL, CHARLES	13, King Street, Maidstone.
TOOTELL, JOSEPH	13, King Street, Maidstone.
VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM...	72, High Street, Ramsgate.
WACHER, THOMAS... ..	Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
WARING, HERBERT FULLER...	46, Earl Street, Maidstone.
WATERMAN, ALFRED JAMES...	20, Week Street, Maidstone.
WATERMAN, JAMES	Tenterden.
WOOD, WILLIAM	Ivymeath, Snodland, Rochester.
YOUNG, THOMAS JOHN	South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye.

Total, 75 Members.

(R) SUSSEX COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

AUSTEN, FRANK	Marling Place, Wadhurst.
BANNISTER, THOMAS	Limehurst, Hayward's Heath.
BOWLEY, JOHN CROSS	Norman Terrace, Hastings.
BURTENSHAW, ALBERT... ..	Hailsham.
BURTENSHAW, ALBERT KING	Hailsham.
BUZZARD, ALFRED LINDSEY	Avondale, Chesterfield Road, Eastbourne.
CARD, HENRY CURTIS	North Street, Lewes.
CHASEMORE, PHILIP	Ashleigh, Horsham.
COLGATE, THOMAS... ..	Sheffield Park, Uckfield.
DAVEY, HENRY THOMAS	Cumberland Villa, St. Anne's, Lewes.
DENNISON, JOHN W.	28, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne.
DRAY, ALFRED	Town Hall Chambers, Hastings.
GARDNER, GILBERT	Crawley.
HOBGEN, FRANCIS NEALE	East Street, Chichester.
HOBGEN, THOMAS CECIL	Highleigh, Sidlesham, near Chichester.
HOWARD, HARRY	Town Offices, Littlehampton.
HUDSON, EDWARD WILLIAM	Hove.
INGRAM, WALTER FIELDE	2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes, & 17, Preston Street, Brighton.
JENNER, WILLIAM	1, Western Road, Hove, Brighton.
KING, FRANK HULME	Horsham.
MARTIN, THOMAS	34, Elphinstone Road, Hastings.
MAY, FRANCIS JOHN CHARLES	Town Hall, Brighton.
MORRIS, HERBERT	Lewes.
OGLIVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON	10, Boltro Road, Hayward's Heath.
PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN	Beechwood, Crowborough.
PARSONS, FREDERICK CECIL	163, North Street, Brighton.
POWELL, HUBERT JOHN	Hill Lodge, Lewes.
POWELL, REGINALD HENRY... ..	St. Swithun's Lane, Lewes.
REEVE, KINGSNORTH	High Street, Rye.
SMITH, SIDNEY	Southwater, Horsham.
TAYLOR, MATTHEW	Northchapel, Petworth.
TURNER, CHARLES... ..	Oakhurst, East Grinstead.
WATERS, WILLIAM RICHARD	123, King's Road, Brighton.
WATSON, HERBERT EDWARD	New Grove, Petworth.
WELCH, FREDERICK WILLIAM	168, North Street, Brighton, and Hove.

WILKINSON, THOMAS	168, North Street, Brighton, and Hove.
WOOD, LESLIE STUART	College View, East Grinstead.
WYATT, HERBERT GUY BUCKELL	10, West Pallant, Chichester.
WYATT, OLIVER NEWMAN ...	East Street, Chichester.

Total, 39 Members.

(S) NORTH WALES AND RADNOR COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

JOHN EDWARD POUNDLEY, Kerry, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

ADDIE, WILLIAM FORRESTER	Powis Castle Estate Office, Welchpool, Montgomeryshire.
BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN ...	Bryncelyn, St. Asaph, N. Wales.
DEW, WILLIAM ARTHUR ...	Wellfield House, Bangor.
GILLART, DAVID	Towyn, Merionethshire.
GRANT, JAMES	Penrallt, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.
GUNTER, JAMES	Estate Office, Glasbury, Radnorshire.
JONES, WALTER BUTLER CLOUGH	Mynydd, Ednyfed, Criccieth, Carnarvonshire.
JONES, WILLIAM EDWARD ...	Anglesey Estate Office, Craig, Llanfair P.G., Anglesey.
LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD ...	The Halkyn Estate Office, Holywell, Flintshire.
McINTYRE, PETER	Gwydyr Ucha, Llanrwst, N. Wales.
MACNICOLL, DOUGLAS HENRY	Derwas, Abergelle, Denbighshire.
OWEN, WILLIAM SCOTT ...	Cefngwifed, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire.
PICKERING, WILLIAM CLOVES	Rhewl House, Mostyn, Flintshire.
PORTER, JOHN MERRY... ..	Estate Office, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.
SWETENHAM, HENRY	Estate Office, Hawarden, Flintshire.
WILLIAMS, JOHN	Gwernhefin, Bala, Merionethshire.

Total, 17 Members.

(T) IRISH BRANCH COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

WILLIAM ROCHFORTH, Cahir Abbey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.

ABBOTT, JOSEPH	33, Dawson Street, Dublin.
ADAIR, JOHN OLPHERT ...	Ballynoe, Tullow, Co. Clare.
ALEXANDER, HENRY G. S. COLONEL	Derrygally, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
ANDERSON, ALEX. CAREW ...	Ballymountain, Waterford.

ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER MOORE, CAPT.	Culmore House, Kilrea, Co. Londonderry. Rent Office, Ahascragh, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.
ARMSTRONG, ELLIOTT GRAHAM	Estate Office, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
BAILLIE, JOHN ROBERT, MAJOR	7, Leinster Street, Dublin.
BALDWIN, CHAMBRÉ CORCOR THOMAS	Westland, Kells, Co. Meath.
BARNES, WILLIAM ARTHUR...	Barrington Street, Limerick.
BARRINGTON, JOHN BEATTY	The Bush, Antrim.
BARTON, HENRY DUPRÉ MALKIN	Mosstown, Streamstown, Co. Westmeath.
BARTON, ROBERT CULLEY ...	2, South Mall, Cork.
BEAMISH, WILLIAM HENRY...	Fairymount, Dundalk.
BIGGER, JOHN JAMES EAST- WOOD	Drumbar, Cavan.
BLACKLEY, TRAVERS ROBERT	Mantua House, Castleroa, Roscommon.
BOWEN, EDWARD FERGUSON	26, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
BRADSHAW, ROBERT MACNEVIN	Racket Hall, Roscrea, Tipperary.
BRIDGE, HENRY POWELL ...	73, South Mall, Cork.
BROADLEY, EDWARD BARRY, MAJOR... ..	Brookfield, Tullamore.
BROWNE, ERNEST H.	Estate Office, Portaferry, Co. Down.
BROWNLOW, CHARLES	Estate Office, Coolderry, Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan.
BROWNLOW, CLAUDE	Drumkeen, Ballinamallard, Co. Fermanagh.
BURKE, HENRY ANTHONY ...	Clonne, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.
BURKE, WILLIAM CREAGHE...	Green Mount, Castle Bellingham, Co. Louth.
BUTLER, WALTER SELBY ...	80, South Mall, Cork.
CARROLL, THEODORE FREDERICK... ..	11, Leinster Street, Dublin.
CARSON, WILLIAM B.	Estate Office, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
CHAMBRÉ, C. B. M.	Belmount, Raheney, Co. Dublin.
CHATTERTON, ROBT. SMITH	Auburn, Athlone.
COOTE, ORLANDO ROBERT ...	Carrowroe Park, Roscommon, and The Orchard House, Wargrave, Berks.
COOTE, STANLEY VICTOR ...	Estate Office, Antrim.
CORDNER, CLEMENT KENNEDY	Mallow, Co. Cork.
CREAGH, ARTHUR GETHIN ...	Gurtenard, Listowel, Co. Kerry.
CROSBIE, JAMES DAYROLLES	5, College Green, Dublin.
DARLEY, EDMUND SANDERS	Estate Office, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.
DARLEY, HENRY PONSONBY SHAW	Liskilleen, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.
DEANE, GEORGE B.	17, Denny Street, Tralee.
DENNY, FRANCIS MCGILLY- CUDDY	

DICKINSON, CHARLES	36, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
EDGEWORTH, THOMAS NEWCOMEN	Kilshrewly, Edgeworthstown.
ELLIS, ERNEST FRANCIS LESLIE	Estate Office, Bantry, Co. Cork.
EVANS, WILLIAM	Gillardstown House, Killucan.
FARRELL, EDWARD FRANCIS	Moynalty, Kells, Co. Meath.
FETHERSTONHAUGH, THEO- DORE	Grouse Lodge, Moate, Co. Westmeath.
FITZGERALD, JAMES H. B. PENROSE	The Estate Office, Middleton, Co. Cork.
FITZGERALD, PETER DAVID...	66, George Street, Limerick.
FITZGERALD, ROBERT JOHN	Ballyard House, Tralee.
FORBES, ARTHUR	Earls Vale, Cavan.
FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY	Woodbrook, Mountrath, Queen's County.
FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY JUN.	Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's County.
FRENCH, SAVAGE	2, South Mall, Cork.
FREND, CAUSABOND WILLIAM	Parsonstown, King's County.
FREND, HENRY	Townsend Street, Birr, King's County.
GALBRAITH, HUGH	21, Westland Row, Dublin.
GARRETT, JAMES HUGH MOORE... ..	Corriewood, Castlewellan, Co. Down.
GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT ...	Thornvale, Moneygall, King's County.
GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT, JUN.	Estates Office, Parsonstown.
GIBBON, EDWARD ACTON ...	Seaville, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
GLOSTER, THOMAS EDWARD	Collon, Co. Louth.
GODLEY, ARCHIBALD	Killygar, Killeshandra.
HAMILTON, ARTHUR	40, Lower Diminick Street, Dublin.
HAMILTON, EDWARD CHET- WOOD, MAJOR	Woodstock Estate Offices, Inistioge.
HARDMAN, EDWARD CHAMBRÉ	14, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
HARVEY, JAS. G. MOREWOOD	Northern Bank Buildings, Londonderry.
HEARN, CHARLES RICHARD...	Annaghroe House, Caledon, Co. Tyrone.
HEMPHILL, CHARLES GEORGE CATHCART	11, Ely Place, Dublin.
HEWSON, GEORGE RAWDON MAURICE	Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.
HODSON, GILBERT NEVILLE...	Ardbrae, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
HODSON, RICHARD EDMOND	Coolfadda House, Bandon, Co. Cork.
HOLMES, WILLIAM EDEN ...	69, Dann Street, Dublin.
HOSFORD, EDWARD HENRY POE	76, George Street, Limerick.
HUMPHREYS, DANIEL PEARD	80, South Mall, Cork.
HUNT, WILLIAM LEWIS ...	83, George Street, Limerick.
HUNT, WILLIAM POWER ...	81, George Street, Limerick.

HUSSEY, MAURICE F.	Ufford Hall, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
HUSSEY, SAMUEL MURRAY...	18, Elvaston Place, S.W., [and Edenburn, Gortalea, Co. Kerry.
HUTCHINGS, SAMUEL NEW- BURGH	Ardnagashel, Bantry, Co. Cork.
IRVINE, HY., LIEUT.-COL. ...	Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
JAMESON, ROBT. WILLIAM ...	Estate Office, Foynes, Co. Limerick.
JOHNSON, JOCELYN OTWAY...	Kilganon, Enniskerry.
JOHNSTONE, JOHN BRETT ...	Ballycastle, Co. Antrim.
KEANE, MARCUS	Beech Park, Ennis, Co. Clare.
KELLY, RICHARD HENRY ...	21, The Mall, Waterford.
KINCAID, JAMES STEWART ...	7, Leinster Street, Dublin.
KINCAID, JOSEPH WESTBY ...	7, Leinster Street, Dublin.
KNIGHT, MAURICE CHARLES	The Grange, Ballymena, Co. Antrim.
KNOX, ALBERT FREDERIC ...	Estate Office, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
KNOX, ALBERT HENRY ...	Ballina, Co. Mayo.
KNOX, EDWARD ERNEST ...	8, Milward Terrace, Bray.
KNOX, ERNEST HENRY ...	Greenwood Park, Crossmolina, R.S.O., Co. Mayo.
LLOYD, AVERELL	Benburd, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
M'CLINTOCK, ARTHUR... ..	Downshire Office, Hillsborough, Co. Down.
MCCCLINTOCK, CHARLES ED- WARD, LIEUT.-COL.	Glendaragh, Crumlin, Co. Antrim.
MCCULLAGH, JAMES W. ...	Glasslough, Co. Monaghan.
MCDONALD, ALLAN	Glenarm, Co. Antrim.
MAHON, GEORGE GILBERT...	The Rent Office, Ahascragh, Co. Galway.
MARMION, THOMAS HENRY	Estates Office, Cappoquin.
MAUDE, ANTHONY FRITZ ...	Drumadrery, Irvinestown, Co. Fermanagh.
MAUDE, CHRISTOPHER HUGH	Lenaghan, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.
MAUDE, MAURICE	Lenaghan, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.
MAUNSELL, RICHARD EDWARD	9, Ely Place, Dublin.
MAXWELL, HENRY PERCEVAL	Lansdowne Lodge, Kenmare, Co. Kerry.
MURPHY, JAMES FRASER, MAJOR... ..	Estate Office, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.
NEWPORT, GEORGE BELLINGHAM	Rockview, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.
NUNN, WILLIAM BOLTON ...	George Street, Wexford, and Castlebridge.
O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD	16, Upper Mallow Street, Limerick.
OWEN, ARTHUR JOHN... ..	Shanvaghey, Ballacolla, Queen's County.
PENROSE, JAMES EDWARD...	Estate Office, Lismore Castle, Lismore.
PENROSE, WILLIAM ROBERT	Bessborough Estate Office, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny.
POWELL, ROBERT	Estate Office, Westport, Co. Mayo.
PURCELL, WILLS W.	Clydaville, Mallow.
QUIN, RICHARD	9, Crosthwaite Park West, Kingstown.

QUIN, WILLIAM THOMAS CUFFE	Kilbeggan, Co. Westmeath.
ROBERTS, EDWARD USSHER	The Rent Office, Longford.
ROBINSON, HENRY ARTHUR	Roundstone, Galway.
ROBINSON, JAMES DODWELL, MAJOR	Seamount, Sligo.
ROBINSON, RICHD. ST. GEORGE	Seamount, Sligo.
ROBINSON, WILLIAM GODFREY	Roughan Park, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
ROE, WILLIAM JAMES	11, Westland Row, Dublin.
ROGERS, HARRY	The Hill, Monaghan.
RUTTLEDGE, FRANCIS	Coolbawn, Enniscorthy.
RUTTLEDGE, THOMAS HENRY BRUEN	42, North Great George Street, Dublin.
SANDERS, CHARLES STEWART	Sanders Park, Charleville.
SANDERS, ROBERT MASSY DAWSON	Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork.
SCOTT, JOHN RUSSELL	60, Mountjoy Square, Dublin.
SCOTT, JOHN WILLIAM	Roslevan, Ennis, Co. Clare.
SMITH, GEORGE YOUNG	Stradowan, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
SMITH, SIDNEY EDWARD	Derryvale, Roscrea.
STEWART, EDWD. P., CAPT.	21, Westland Row, Dublin.
STEWART, GEORGE FRANCIS	Summerhill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
STEWART, GEORGE PAKENHAM	21, Westland Row, Dublin.
STEWART, HENRY PAKENHAM	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
STEWART, WILLIAM THOMAS	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
STOKES, RICHARD	60, Dawson Street, Dublin.
STOPFORD, THE HON. GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAM	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
STUDDERT, R. R.	Hazlewood, Quin, Co. Clare.
SWINEY, WILLIAM D.	Moyagh, Ramelton, Co. Donegal.
SYNGE, EDWARD	Rathe, Kingscourt, Co. Cavan.
TAILYOUR, ALEXANDER	Estate Office, Arklow, Co. Wicklow.
TALBOT-CROSBIE, WM. DAVID	Cloonea, Mount Talbot, Roscommon.
TATLOW, JOHN GARNETT	14, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
TATLOW, TISSINGTON WILLIAM GARNETT	14, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
TAYLOR, J. GODFREY L.	Grangeville, Fethard, Co. Waterford.
TENER, EDWARD SHAW	The Square, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
TISDALL, HY. CHICHESTER	21, Lincoln Place, Dublin.
TOWNSEND, ROBERT UNIACKE FITZGERALD	18, South Mall, Cork.
TOWNSHEND, CHARLES LOFTUS	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
TOWNSHEND, JAMES RICHARD CLARKE	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
TOWNSHEND, THOMAS COURTNEY	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.

TOWNSHEND, THOMAS LOFTUS	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
TRENCH, ARTHUR	Dromkeen, Cavan.
TRENCH, GEO. FREDERIC ...	Estate Office, Ardfert, Co. Kerry.
TRENCH, JAMES CURRIE ...	Coolgraney, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
TRENCH, PHILIP FRANCIS CHENEVIX	30, Kildare Street, Dublin.
TURNER, FREDERICK ADOLPHUS BRABAZON ...	The Estate Office, Gorey.
TYNDALL, ALBERT HENRY ...	Ballyanne House, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
TYRRELL, GARRETT CHARLES	Ballinderry, Carbery, Co. Kildare.
VANDELEUR, CECIL ERNEST...	Estate Office, Mallow, Co. Cork.
VEREKER, HENRY ROBERT...	Summerville, Westport, Co. Mayo.
VERNON, ARTHUR POMEROY	1, Wilton Place, Dublin.
VERNON, FANE	Pembroke Estate Office, Wilton Place, Dublin.
VERSCHOYLE, WILLIAM HENRY FOSTER	Woodley, Dundrum.
WARD, SOMERSET, THE HON.	Isle o' Valla House, Downpatrick.
WARNOCK, THOMAS ARCHIBALD	Portaferry, Co. Down.
WATSON, ARTHUR B.	11, Montpelier Parade, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
WATSON, WILLIAM JAMES ...	Benvenue, Rostrevor, Co. Down.
WEBB, CHARLES	Corrigard, Boyle.
WELPLY, JAMES	65, George Street, Limerick.
WHITE, ARTHUR	99, George Street, Limerick.
WHITE, RICHARD... ..	Estate Office, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.
WILLIS, GILBERT DE LAVAL	4, Kildare Street, Dublin.
WILLIS, HENRY DE LAVAL...	Ennis, Co. Clare.
WILSON, ARTHUR JN. DE COURCY	Garvagh, Edgeworthstown.
WOOD-MARTIN, HENRY ROGER BROMHEAD	Cleveragh, Sligo.
WYNNE, ALFRED HENRY ...	Collon, Drogheda, Co. Louth.
YOUNG, GEORGE LAWRENCE	Randalstown, Co. Antrim.

Total, 177. Members.

(U) SCOTTISH COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

THOMAS BINNIE, 207, Hope Street, Glasgow.

ADAM, THOMAS	27, Union Street, Glasgow.
ANDERSON, ROBERT	95, Bath Street, Glasgow.
AITKEN, JOHN MALCOLM ...	Castlemilk Estates Office, Norwood, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.
BARR, JAMES... ..	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
BATHGATE, CHARLES S. ...	26, Bellgrove Street, Glasgow.
BEATTIE, WILLIAM HALDEN...	11, Glencairn Crescent, Edinburgh.
BELL, ANDREW WALKER ...	Corporation Buildings, Dunfermline.
BINNIE, THOMAS, JUN. ...	207, Hope Street, Glasgow.
BLAIR, ALEXANDER	198, West George Street, Glasgow.
BROWN, CHARLES... ..	Kerse Estate Office, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.
BROWN, WILLIAM	138, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
BRYDEN, ROBERT A.	212, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
BURNET, FRANK	180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
CONNOR, GEORGE HARRY ADAMS... ..	Estates Office, Longniddry, Haddingtonshire.
COPLAND, WILLIAM ROBERT- SON	146, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
CULLEN, ALEXANDER	Brandon Chambers, Hamilton, Lanarkshire.
CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT... ..	Branxholme, Hawick, Roxburghshire.
DANSKEN, ALEXANDER BROWN... ..	109, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
DANSKEN, JOHN	241, West George Street, Glasgow.
DAVIDSON, CHARLES	Terrace Buildings, Paisley, Renfrewshire.
DAVIDSON, JAMES INGLIS ...	Sangton Mains, Edinburgh, and 175, West George Street, Glasgow.
DUKE, FREKE GUY RASH- LEIGH	Braehead, Kilmarnock.
FRASER, THOMAS SMELLIE	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
FRASER, WILLIAM... ..	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
FYFE, JOHN WILLIAM	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
GILCHRIST, JOHN	70, Wellington Street, Glasgow.

GILLESPIE, JOHN	Blackhall, Paisley, Renfrewshire.
GLENDINNING, GEORGE ROBERT	Hatton Mains, Kirknewton, Midlothian.
HAMILTON, ROBERT	Lands Valuation Office, Greenock.
HART, JOHN	Cowie Mains, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.
HART, PATRICK CAMPBELL, A.M.I.C.E.	134, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
HENRY, JAMES	Lands Valuation Office, City Chambers, Glasgow.
HILL, THOMAS NELSON... ..	180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
HOWATT, WILLIAM	146, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
JOHNSTONE, JAMES	Alloway Cottage, Ayr, Ayrshire.
KIRKWOOD, CHARLES	67, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
KNOX, ALEXANDER	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
LAING, DAVID TAYLOR	20, Bridge Street, Glasgow.
LAMMIE, GEORGE... ..	138, Hope Street, Glasgow.
LOCKHART, PETER... ..	Estates Office, Corby Castle, Carlisle, and Blackwood House, Ecclefechan, Dum- friesshire.
LOGAN, JAMES	Coltness, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.
MACCALLUM, ALEXANDER DUNCAN	12, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
MCCALLUM, JAMES	Town Hall, Motherwell, Lanarkshire.
MACDONALD, RANALD RODERICK	16, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.
MACDOUGALL, ROBERT	138, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
MACKENZIE, DONALD FALCONER	Estate Office, Morton Hall, Liberton, Midlothian.
MCLEAN, DONALD	Dunrobin Estate Office, Golspie, Sutherland- shire.
MACLENNAN, WILLIAM	Grainbank, Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.
MACPHERSON, WILLIAM	Montrose Estate Office, Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
MAKINS, WILLIAM ALEXANDER... ..	79, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
MARWICK, THOMAS PURVES	43, York Place, Edinburgh.
MATHER, JAMES	Strabane, Brodick, N.B.
MUNRO, DANIEL	39, Hope Street, Glasgow.
MURDOCK, ROBERT	91, Maxwell Road, Glasgow.
MURRAY, GILBERT	Orchardlee, Girvan, Ayrshire.
MURRAY, JOHN CAMPBELL... ..	Pollock Estate Office, 53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
MURRAY, JOSEPH	Camperdown Estates Office, Dryburgh, Lochee, Forfarshire.
MURRAY, WILLIAM WATSON	Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
PURDIE, ANTHONY... ..	241, West George Street, Glasgow.
ROBERTSON, WALTER WOOD	3, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

ROBB, WILLIAM JOHNSTON...	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
SANDFORD-THOMPSON, WILLIAM JAMES... ..	Balmanno, Marykirk, Kincardineshire.
SCOTT, ROBERT	115, Wellington Street, Glasgow.
SHARP, JOHN GRANT	74, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
SIMPSON, GEORGE... ..	Town Hall, Leith, Edinburgh.
SMELLIE, GEORGE	167, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
SPROAT, ROBERT	High Borgue, Twynholm, Kirkcudbrightshire.
STEVENSON, ALLAN	14, Cathcart Street, Ayr.
TANNAHILL, ROBERT DUNLOP	Lands Valuation Office, Kilmarnock.
TURNER, JOSEPH HARLING...	Portland Estate Offices, Kilmarnock.
WALKER, GEORGE JAMES ...	3, Golden Square, Aberdeen.
WALKER, JOHN	74, Bath Street, Glasgow.
WALLACE, THOMAS DOUGLAS	Callendar Park, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.
WALLACE, WILLIAM SYDNEY SMITH	"Bardennoch," Moniaive, Dumfriesshire.
WHYTE, JOHN... ..	Hollybank, St. Ninians, by Stirling.
WILSON, JAMES	26, Renfield Street, Glasgow.
WINNING, DOUGLAS CAMP- BELL WILLS	Municipal Buildings, Broughty Ferry, Forfarshire.
YUILLE, ROBERT	70, South Portland Street, Glasgow.

Total, 79 Members.

Local Distribution of Members.

JULY 1ST, 1903.

BEDFORDSHIRE,

AMPTHILL.

Fellow :—

Tutt : Edwin Thomas.

BEDFORD.

Fellows :—

Eve : Herbert Trustram.

Fenning : Herbert Samuel.

Professional Associates :—

Barker : Herbert Graham.

Bradshaw : Arthur Stanley.

Lawley : George Frank.

Perks : Hugh Earl.

Weston : Joseph Aurelius.

BIGGLESWADE.

Fellow :—

Fields-Clarke : George Thomas.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD.

Fellow :—

Merry : Arthur Walker.

LUTON.

Fellows :—

Cumberland : Edward Anthony.

Franklin : Benjamin Belgrove.

SILSOE.

Fellow :—

Trethewy : Henry.

WOBURN.

Professional Associates :—

Hall : Charles Pell,

Professional Associate of Council.

Ingram : Cecil Walter.

BERKSHIRE.

ABINGDON.

Fellows :—

Adkin : Charles Duncan.

King : John Busby.

Professional Associate :—

Taylor : Samuel Davis.

ASCOT.

Fellow :—

Keirle : Robert.

BERKSHIRE—continued.

BEEDON.

Professional Associate :—

White : Walter Ernest Coates.

BUSCOT.

Professional Associate :—

Crosland : Walter.

CAVERSHAM.

Professional Associate :—

Dalglish : Christopher.

DIDCOT.

Fellow :—

Rich : Robert.

EATON-HASTINGS.

Professional Associate :—

Cambridge : William James.

ENGLEFIELD.

Fellow :—

Todd : Richard.

HUNGERFORD.

Fellow :—

Neate : Arthur Webb.

KINTBURY.

Professional Associate —

Heath : John Lionel.

MAIDENHEAD.

Fellow :—

Smith : Frank Braybrooke.

Professional Associates :—

Davy : Clifton Robert.

Reeve : Douglas William.

NEWBURY.

Fellows :—

Bingham : Alfred John.

Dreweatt : Thomas.

Neate : Arthur Webb.

Professional Associates :—

Edgington : Walter.

BERKSHIRE—continued.

READING.

Fellows:—

Bailey : Louis Hewitt.
Butler : Albert Ernest.
Cooper : Arthur Leslie.
Egginton : Denys.
Egginton : John.
Haslam : Dryland.
Haslam : Dryland, Jun.
Millar : William Galt.
Peto : James Winder.

Professional Associates:—

Carr : Herbert Francis.
Goadby : Howard.

STRATHFIELDSAYE.

Fellow:—

North : George Frederic.

WALLINGFORD.

Fellow:—

Gale : Joseph John.

Associate:—

Wells : Alfred Dodd.

WANTAGE.

Fellows:—

Adkin : Charles Duncan.
Belcher : Edward John.

WHITLEY

Professional Associate:—

Morris : Arthur.

WINDSOR.

Fellow:—

Buckland : Frank Bowry.

Professional Associate:—

Everett : Arthur Sherman.

WOKINGHAM.

Professional Associate:—

Laumann : Montgomery Patrick John

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

BOURNE END.

Professional Associate:—

Hankey : Gilbert Lionel.

BUCKINGHAM.

Fellow:—

Harrison : James Thomas.

Professional Associate:—

Smith : James.

COLESHILL.

Professional Associate:—

Howland : George.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—continued.

HIGH WYCOMBE.

Fellows:—

Raffety : Harold Vezey.

Vernon : Arthur,

Past-President.

Professional Associate:—

Phillips : William Dearlove.

HUGHENDEN.

Professional Associate:—

Mager : Sydney.

LEDBURN.

Professional Associate:—

Harrison : Cyril Henry Gilmore.

MARLOW (GREAT).

Fellow:—

Lawrence : Arthur.

NEWPORT PAGNELL.

Fellow:—

Samuel : William John.

SLOUGH.

Professional Associate:—

Duchesne : Martin Collier.

WINSLOW.

Fellow:—

Wigley : George Davys Edward.

Professional Associates:—

Wigley : Herbert Henry.

Wigley : Sidney Prudden.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

BABRAHAM.

Professional Associate:—

Webb : Frederic Noel.

CAMBRIDGE.

Fellows:—

Grain : Arthur Tress.

Humphry : Martin George.

Jonas : Harry Marshall.

Lloyd : Donald.

Looker : John.

Moyes : John Helenus.

Scruby : William Thomas.

Professional Associates:—

Gray : Percy Williams.

James : Herbert Harold.

Jonas : Samuel Marshall.

Pitt : Philip Septimus.

Rutter : Arthur Lionel.

CHEVELEY.

Professional Associate:—

Garrod : Herbert James.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—continued.

ELY.

Fellows:—

Bidwell: Charles,
Vice-President.
 Bidwell: John Evans.
 Bidwell: Philip Shelford.

FULBOURNE.

Professional Associates:—

Hodges: Cecil Stuart.
 Hudson: William Frederick Arthur.
 Mackintosh: William Smith.

LINTON.

Fellow:—

Chalk: Henry Philip.

LITTLEPORT.

Fellow:—

Martin: Heber Gambling.

NEWMARKET.

Fellow:—

Bellingham: Archibald Turner.

STAPLEFORD.

Professional Associate:—

Wright: Henry Martin.

WISBECH.

Professional Associate:—

Davis: William Henry Harold.

CHESHIRE.

ALTRINCHAM.

Fellow:—

Hall: John Herbert.

BIRKENHEAD.

Fellow:—

Mills: William Edward.

BROOKLANDS.

Professional Associate:—

Bowden: Ernest Newton.

CAPESTHORNE.

Fellow:—

Carswell: William.

CHESTER.

Fellows:—

Jones: Isaac Matthews.
 Richmond: Walter Coleridge.
 Whalley: Henry Shaw.

CHESHIRE—continued.

Professional Associates:—

Andrews: Arthur George.
 Elphick: George Pelham.
 Roberts: John.
 Shone: Leighton Edward.
 Smith: Arthur Plumbe.
 Tait: Frank Vincent.

CONGLETON.

Professional Associate:—

Lees: Randle Burslam.

CREWE.

Fellow:—

McCracken: William.

Professional Associate:—

Turner: Drysdale.

DODDINGTON.

Fellow:—

Loring: John.

ECCLESTON.

Fellow:—

Parker: The Hon. Cecil Thomas.

FRODSHAM.

Fellow:—

Linaker: Charles Edward.

HALE.

Professional Associate:—

Marrian: Harold Greenwood.

HEATON CHAPEL.

Professional Associate:—

Pye: George Henry.

KNUTSFORD.

Fellows:—

Hall: John Herbert.
 Smith: John Thompson.

Professional Associates:—

Earle: John Wilfred.
 Smith: John Ambrose.

MALPAS.

Professional Associate:—

Cope: Gerald Harwood.

MIDDLEWICH.

Professional Associate:—

Sheldon: Harold.

NEW BRIGHTON.

Professional Associate:—

Johnson: Harry Labron.

NORTHWICH.

Fellow:—

Stocks: Frederick William.

CHESHIRE—*continued.*

STOCKPORT.

Fellows:—

Brady : Charles Alldis.

Brady : William Hollinshed

Professional Associate:—

Pye : George Henry.

WILMSLOW.

Fellow:—

Cartwright : Alfred Stott.

Professional Associate:—

Halkyard : William Redford.

CORNWALL.

BUDE.

Professional Associate:—

Mackenzie : Hector John Maxwell.

LAUNCESTON.

Fellow:—

Kittow : John.

Associate:—

Cowlard : Christopher Lethbridge.

Colonial Fellow:—

Cowley : Frank.

LISKEARD.

Fellow:—

Benson : Robert Alan.

Professional Associate:—

Elliott : Arnold.

NEW QUAY.

Professional Associates:—

Cowell : Herbert Lee.

Cowell : Wilfrid Lee.

REDRUTH.

Fellow:—

Jenkin : Arthur Pearse.

ST. AUSTELL.

Professional Associate:—

Hancock : Henry Sydney, Jun.

CUMBERLAND.

ARMATHWAITE.

Professional Associate:—

Wilford : Cecil Marshall.

ASPATRIA.

Associate:—

Hill : John Smith.

BRAMPTON.

Professional Associate:—

Lee : Francis Blacklock.

CUMBERLAND—*continued.*

CARLISLE.

Fellows:—

Hayton : Joseph William.

Heskett : William James.

Richardson : George.

Rook : Joseph Taylor.

Professional Associates:—

Little : Hudson.

Sale : Arthur Reed.

Stone : Cyril Frank.

COCKERMOUTH.

Fellow:—

Watson : Herbert John.

GRANGE-OVER-SANDS.

Professional Associate:—

Brown : James Carter.

HALTWHISTLE.

Fellow:—

Welsh : Hugh.

PENRITH.

Fellows:—

Birkett : Tom.

Heskett : William James.

Hudson : James.

Little : William.

Professional Associates:—

Boazman : Henry, Jun.

Lawrence : Charles Phillips.

RAVENGLASS.

Fellow:—

Watt : Alexander.

WHITEHAVEN.

Fellows:—

Sly : William.

Stanley-Dodgson : Stanley Dickinson

Professional Associate:—

Brown : Thomas, Jun.

WORKINGTON.

Fellow:—

Potts : James.

DERBYSHIRE.

ALFRETON.

Fellow:—

Eardley : John William.

ALLESTREE.

Fellow:—

Harrison : John Edward.

BAKEWELL.

Fellow:—

Longsdon : Ernest Morewood.

DERBYSHIRE—continued.

BEAUCHIEF ABBEY.

Fellow:—

Sampson : William.

BREADSALL.

Professional Associate:—

Thompson : Frederick Hubert.

BUTTERLEY.

Professional Associate:—

Wright : Ernest Beresford Fitzherbert.

BUXTON.

Fellows:—

Hubbersty : Henry Alfred.

May : Thomas Henry.

Professional Associate:—

Carr : Arthur Bentley.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.

Professional Associate:—

Heathcott : Robert Vernon.

CHESTERFIELD.

Fellows:—

Barnes : George Frederick.

Byron : Augustus William.

Jerdwine : William Wynne.

Margereson : Charles Frederic.

Martin : Gilson.

Thorpe : Christopher.

DERBY.

Fellows:—

Brailsford : Henry.

Fuller : Thomas Alfred.

Hooley : Arthur John.

Shaw : John.

Past-President.

Shaw : John, Jun.

Tomlinson : Thomas.

Professional Associates:—

Brierley : Hugh Colley.

McCallum : Peter Service.

Associates:—

Blackshaw : John Frank.

Strutt : The Hon. Frederick.

HATHERSAGE.

Fellow:—

Bruce : Robert Knight.

ILKESTON.

Professional Associate:—

Tate : Joseph George.

DERBYSHIRE—continued.

QUARNDON.

Professional Associate:—

Burman : William.

SHIPLEY.

Fellow:—

Sebastian-Smith : Charles.

DEVONSHIRE.

BARNSTAPLE.

Fellows:—

Fox : Frederick Russell.

Thorne : Arnold.

Professional Associate:—

Southcombe : John Charles.

BEERALSTON.

Fellow:—

Ward : Daniel.

BIDEFORD.

Fellows:—

Cooper : John Groves.

Stapledon : Ernest Allen.

BRENTOR.

Professional Associate:—

Ward : Edward John.

COCKINGTON.

Fellow:—

Meaby : Thomas James, Jun.

DEVONPORT.

Fellow:—

Galbraith : Samuel Haughton.

Professional Associate:—

Venning : Alfred John Meybohm.

EXETER.

Fellows:—

Bowden : John Friendship.

Drew : Henry.

Drew : Henry Alban.

Drew : John Gould.

Member of Council.

Dymond : Francis William.

Ellis : Albert Edward.

Lucas : John Archibald.

Parsons : Henry John Donne.

Scott-Smith : Arthur Courtenay.

Ware : Charles Edwin.

Whittaker : Ernest Victor.

Whitton : Percy.

DEVONSHIRE—*continued.*

Professional Associates:—

Amies : Herbert Christopher.
Bulley : Horace William.
Parsons : Maurice Harry Donne.
Shearer : James Hughan.
Thomas : Reginald William.

GREENBANK.

Professional Associate:—
Lang : Frederick Bartlett.

INSTOW.

Fellow:—
Lock : William Henry.

KENN.

Professional Associate:—
Lumley : Frederick Robert.

KILLERTON.

Fellow:—
Taylor : Thomas William Harris.

MODBURY.

Fellow:—
Pearse : William.
Professional Associate:—
Pearse : Thomas William.

MORETONHAMSTEAD.

Fellow:—
Loveys : Arthur Clampitt.

NEWTON ABBOT.

Fellows:—
Rendell : Arthur Stephen.
Stooke : James.

OKEHAMPTON.

Fellow:—
Powell : Charles Reginald Evenden.

PLYMOUTH.

Fellows:—
Body : Arthur.
Body : John Bond.
Bryant : George Herbert.
Corderoy : Athelstane.
Dudley : Edgar.
Elliott : Chas.
Ward : Daniel.

Professional Associate:—
Ellis : Arthur Orange

DEVONSHIRE—*continued.*

SALCOMBE.

Professional Associate:—
Elliott : John William Farrant.

SIDBURY.

Professional Associate:—
Champernowne : Amyas Walter.

SOUTH MOLTON.

Fellow:—
Smyth-Richards : George Cobley.

TAVISTOCK.

Fellows:—
Rundle : Edward Collins.
Ward : Frank.

TEIGNMOUTH.

Fellow:—
Frost : Frederic Cornish.

TORQUAY.

Professional Associates:—
Cole : James Thomson.
Greenfield : Frederick James.

TOTNES.

Fellows:—
Bourne : Robert Elliott.
Michelmores : Alfred.

YEALMPTON.

Fellow:—
Eve : Charles Gerald.

DORSETSHIRE.

DORCHESTER.

Fellows:—
Duke : Edward.
Duke : Henry.
Tory : John Edward.

EVERSHOT.

Fellow:—
Wells : William Howley.

FONTMELL MAGNA.

Professional Associate:—
Chipp : George.

DORSETSHIRE—*continued.*

MARNHULL.

Fellow:—
Allen: George.

MELPLASH.

Fellow:—
Sanctuary: Campbell Fortescue
Stapleton.

PARKSTONE.

Fellow:—
Oakley: Edward Benjamin.

POOLE.

Fellow:—
Elford: John.

SHAFTESBURY.

Fellow:—
Day: George Carleton.

STURMINSTER-NEWTON.

Fellow:—
Senior: Harry Samuel.

SWANAGE.

Fellow:—
Clifton: James Edward.

WAREHAM.

Fellow:—
Pain: George Lloyd.
Professional Associate:—
Candy: Walter Emmanuel.

WEYMOUTH.

Fellows:—
Burns: Gavin James.
Crickmay: George Rackstrow.
Crickmay: John Edward.
Young: Harry Austin Lindsay.

WIMBORNE.

Fellows:—
Paterson: Charles.
Richards: George Edward.

DURHAM.

BARNARD CASTLE.

Fellow:—
Wells: Edwin.

DURHAM—*continued.*

BRANCEPETH.

Fellow:—
Peirson: Henry Thomas.

CONSETT.

Fellow:—
Oliver: Charles Edward.

DARLINGTON.

Fellow:—
Eade: Arthur W. F.

DURHAM.

Fellows:—
Rowlandson: Christopher.
Wall: George Young.

Professional Associates:—
Pegg: John Thomas.
Rowlandson: Samuel Messiter.

SEAHAM HARBOUR.

Fellow:—
Brydon: Robert.

Professional Associate:—
Lake: Vivian Davey.

SPENNYMOOR.

Professional Associate:—
Wood: Herbert Calvert.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

Fellows:—
Curry: Henry John.
Rodham: John.

SUNDERLAND.

Fellows:—
Cochrane: William James.
Hedley: John Hunt.
Miller: John Ezra.

TANTOBIE.

Fellow:—
Clark: Nathaniel.

Professional Associate:—
Clark: Nathaniel, Jun.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Professional Associate:—
Tiffin: Thomas Edward.

ESSEX.

ARDLEIGH.

Fellow:—
Fenn : John.

BIRDBROOK

Fellow —
Hood : Thomas.

BRAINTREE.

Fellow:—
Vaizey : John George.

BRENTWOOD.

Professional Associate:—
Fothergill : James Edward.

CASTLE HEDINGHAM.

Fellow:—
Balls : James Mayhew.

CHELMSFORD.

Fellows:—
Chancellor : Frederick.
Hilliard : George Edward.

Professional Associate:—
Hilliard : Hugh Neville.

Associate:—
Gepp : Charles Bramston Osborne.

CHIGWELL.

Fellow:—
Savill : Alfred.

COGGESHALL.

Fellow:—
Surridges : Joseph Smith.

COLCHESTER.

Fellows:—
Fenn : John.
Greenwood : Joseph.
Stanford : Charles Maurice.
Start : Joseph William.

Professional Associates:—
Cowell : Wilfred Lee.
Daniell : Frederick Stanley.
Grimwade : Henry.
Sansom : Willie Stanley Venn.
Wilson : John.

EPPING.

Fellow:—
Sworder : Hugh.

ESSEX—continued.

GRAYS.

Fellow:—
Cobham : Charles.
Professional Associate:—
Harlow : William Wyatt Ridgway.

HATFIELD PEVEREL.

Fellow:—
Strutt : The Hon. Edward Gerald,
Member of Council,

ILFORD.

Professional Associate:—
Tallboy : Frederick James.

INGATESTONE.

Fellow:—
Coverdale : Frederick John.

MALDON.

Fellow:—
Parker : Charles Alfred.

ORSETT.

Fellow:—
Kemp-Smith : James Frederick.

RAYNE.

Fellow:—
Newman : Thomas Harry.

SAFFRON WALDEN.

Fellow:—
Nockolds : Alfred George.
Nockolds : Martin.
Professional Associate:—
Nockolds : Martin Charles Hubert.

SNARESBROOK.

Professional Associate:—
Cushen : Charles Osmon.

SOUTH BENFLEET.

Professional Associate —
Williams : Daniel Smith.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

Fellow:—
Tapp : Arthur.
Professional Associate:—
Berry : Henry Frank.
Phillips : Francis John.
Phillips : George Cawkwell.
Wood : Rowland Harry.

THEYDON BOIS.

Professional Associate:—
Austin : Frank Holman.

ESSEX—*continued.*

WALTHAM ABBEY.

Fellow:—
Chetwood: Stephen.

WENDEN.

Professional Associate:—
Robinson: Martin Catlin.

WITHAM.

Professional Associate:—
Pattisson: William Henry Munnings.

WOODFORD.

Fellows:—
Lee: Philip Shirling.
Wyles: John Walter.

Professional Associates:—
Houghton: William Charles.
Kemsley: William Hugh.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

BRISTOL.

Fellows:—
Addie: Peter.
Cotterell: Albert Player Isaac.
Daniel: Henry Augustus Hood.
Munro: Philip.
Napier: Henry Burroughes.
Petter: Albert Edward.
Scammell: Thomas.
Sturge: Robert Fowler.
Sturge: William.
Past-President.

Professional Associates:—
Counsell: Thomas James.
Daniel: Herbert Hood.
Goodbody: Frederick Allen Sturge.
Haines: Alfred Hubert Jeston.
Holbrow: Herbert Oliver.
Kieser: William Henry Gustav.
Oaten: Alfred Edward.
Sturge: Theodore.
Thomas: Percival Hartland.

CHELTENHAM.

Fellows:—
Sadler: George William.
Villar: James.

CIRENCESTER.

Fellow:—
Anderson: Robert.
Professional Associate:—
Swanwick: Bruce.
Associate:—
Kinch: Edward.

FAIRFORD.

Professional Associate:—
Milbourne: John Seymour.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*continued.*

FALFIELD.

Fellow:—
Harle: John Joseph.

GLOUCESTER.

Fellows:—
Bruton: Henry William.
Ellis: Arnold Robertson.
Knowles: Henry.

Professional Associates:—
Browning: Sydney Brodrick.
Bruton: Basil Vassar.

KINGSWOOD.

Professional Associate:—
Saise: Alfred John.

STONEHOUSE.

Fellow:—
Hooper: Edgar Wilfred.

TODDINGTON.

Fellow:—
Wise: Charles Dacres.

HAMPSHIRE.

ALDERSHOT.

Fellows:—
Isted: Samuel Eveland.
Raves: Bertram Adams.

ALTON.

Fellow:—
Studdy: Thomas Edward.
Associate:—
Downie: Alexander Francis Mackenzie.

ANDOVER.

Fellows:—
Ellen: Frederick Charles.
Herbert: Allan.
Westbury: George Henry.
Professional Associates:—
Hooper: Alfred Frederick.
Keep: William Henry.
Mumby: Elvin Fowler.

BASINGSTOKE.

Fellows:—
Dowsett: Charles Finch.
Raynbird: Hugh Edward.
Simmons: Charles Franklin.
Simmons: William Anker.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM.

Fellow:—
Austin: Richard, Jun.

HAMPSHIRE—continued.

BOURNEMOUTH.

Fellows:—

Evans-Vaughan : Henry.
 Fox : Ernest.
 Hankinson : Thomas James.
 Hawker : Harry Edwin.
 Lane : Ernest Lacan.
 Rebbeck : Edward Wise.
 Rebbeck : Thomas Warren.
 Roker : Mitchell John.
 Walter : Thomas James.

Professional Associates:—

Catleugh : William Denzil.
 Dancaster : Arthur.
 Fox : William.
 Hankinson : Francis Henry.
 Insley : George Pitron.
 Satchell : Charles.

BROCKENHURST.

Fellow:—

Curtis : Charles Edward.

CADLAND.

Professional Associate:—

Meyer : Horace Leicester.

CARISBROOKE.

Fellow:—

Marvin : Albert Edward.

CHILLAND.

Fellow:—

Arnold : Francis.

CLATFORD.

Fellow:—

Lywood : Edwin.

COMPTON.

Fellow:—

Eames : Edward.

EAST TYTHERLEY.

Fellow:—

Robey : Robert.

FAREHAM.

Fellow:—

Pain : James.

Professional Associate:—

Appleby : John Henry James.

FARINGDON.

Fellow:—

Warner : Henry.

HAMPSHIRE—continued.

FORDING BRIDGE.

Fellow:—

Hannen : Reginald St. John.

GOSPORT.

Fellows:—

Robinson : Edmund Arthur.

Professional Associates:—

Field : Leonard Martin.
 Harvey : Frederick Charles.

HAMBLEDON.

Fellow:—

Arnold : Francis.

HARTLEY WINTNEY.

Professional Associate:—

Cable : Charles Vincent.

HAYANT.

Fellow:—

Stallard : Alfred Edwin.

HIGHCLERE.

Fellow:—

Rutherford : James Augustine.

LIPHOOK.

Professional Associates:—

Goodchild : Walter Charles.
 Soutter : Ernest.

LISS.

Professional Associate:—

Dickinson : James Murgatroyd.

LYMINGTON.

Professional Associate:—

Ouvry : Peter Arnold.

NEWPORT.

Fellow:—

Way : Henry James.

PETERSFIELD.

Fellows:—

Goldsmith : Douglas Fleet.
 Mitchell : George Sharman.

PORTCHESTER.

Fellow:—

Wyatt : Archibald.

PORTSMOUTH.

Fellows:—

Blake : Frederick.
 Coleman : Thomas Everit.
 Hall : Ernest.
 King : Thomas.

Professional Associates:—

Jenkins : Richard James.
 White : Arthur Vivian.

HAMPSHIRE—continued.

PORTSEA.

Fellows:—

Kent : George Edward.

King : Thomas.

King : Sir William David.

Professional Associate:—

Murtough : Joseph.

ROTHERWICK.

Professional Associate:—

Bradshaw : Harold Claud.

RYDE.

Fellows:—

Cocks : Samuel Roger.

Newman : Francis.

Riddett : William Hammond.

Professional Associate:—

Riddett : Maurice Charles.

SHOLING.

Professional Associate:—

Heal : Herbert George.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Fellows:—

Blizard : John Henry.

Burnett : Alfred Andrew.

Hill : William Burrough.

Lemon : James.

Perkins : Walter Frank.

Smith : Frederick John.

Professional Associates:—

Baldwin-Wiseman ; William Ralph.

Masters : William Henry.

Sanders : Ingalton.

SOUTHSEA.

Fellows:—

Kent : George Edward.

Vernon-Inkpen : George Charles.

Walmisley : Joseph William.

SPARSHOLT.

Professional Associate:—

Sparrow : Wm. Hugh.

UPTON GRAY.

Associate:—

Seth-Smith : Frederick.

VENTNOR.

Fellow:—

Saunders : Theodore Ridley.

WEST COWES.

Fellow:—

Bird : James Binfield.

WINCHESTER.

Fellows:—

Gudgeon : George Edward.

Harris : James.

Newton : Thomas Edwin.

Smith : George Alfred.

Stopher : Thomas.

HAMPSHIRE—continued.

Professional Associates:—

Arnold : Allen.

Sawyer : John Ashton.

WINCHFELD.

Fellow:—

Wetherall : Harry Lancaster.

Professional Associate:—

Bruce : Alexander David.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

BRAMPTON-BRYAN.

Professional Associate:—

Smith : Douglas.

BROMYARD.

Fellow:—

Millyard : John William.

HEREFORD.

Fellows:—

Brown : John Powles.

Godsell : George Herbert.

Haywood : William Matthews.

Parker : John.

Professional Associates:—

Hewitt : William.

Orchard : Alfred Dean.

Stooke : John Edwin Hellyar.

HOLME LACY.

Fellow:—

Hunt : George Whitaker.

LEDBURY.

Professional Associate:—

Gurney : Ronald George.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

BARKWAY.

Professional Associate:—

Balding : Albert.

BRICKENDONBURY.

Professional Associate:—

Gould : Harmer.

BUNTINGFORD.

Fellow:—

Tallent : Edwin James.

CHESHUNT.

Fellows:—

Crawter : John.

Crawter : John, Jun.

Debenham : Frank Gissing.

Professional Associates:—

Coles : James Hatch.

Schneider : John Lawrence.

HERTFORDSHIRE—*continued.*

ELSTREE.

Fellow:—

Burnett : George John Mulcaster.

HARPENDEN.

Professional Associate:—

Grove : Richard Thomas.

HATFIELD.

Professional Associate:—

Cobbe : Henry Alexander.

HERTFORD.

Fellow:—

Austin : Russell Gardiner.

HITCHIN.

Fellow:—

Shilcock : James.

MUCH-HADHAM.

Associate:—

Gayton : Charles.

NEW BARNET.

Fellows:—

Child : Fred.

Hasluck : Lancelot Gerald.

Taylor : Edward Fergusson.

RICKMANSWORTH.

Fellows:—

Couchman : Henry Boteler.

Sly : Joseph Townson.

Professional Associates:—

Carter : Alfred Presley.

King : William Isaac.

ROYSTON.

Fellow:—

Thurnall : John Edward.

Professional Associate:—

Rowley : William Taylor.

ST. ALBANS.

Fellows:—

Harding : Sidney Longhurst.

Low : Robert John.

Pearson : Howard.

Rumball : Aubrey.

Woodman : Thomas Foster.

Professional Associates:—

Buttenshaw : Ernest Newth.

Driver : John Robert Farrant.

Lewis : John.

Morrison : Gerard Donald.

Morrison : Ivor Charles.

Timbrell : Alan.

Young : William.

HERTFORDSHIRE—*continued.*

TRING.

Fellows:—

Brown : Arthur Macdonald.

Brown : Frank John.

Foulkes : Septimus Giffard.

Professional Associates:—

Butcher : Thomas Ewen.

Francis : Ronald Garnham.

WARE.

Fellows:—

Duvall : John William.

Hunt : Thomas.

WARGRAVE.

Fellow:—

Coote : Stanley Victor.

WATFORD.

Fellows:—

Pridmore : Albert Edward.

Weall : John.

Professional Associates:—

Brown : William Edward.

Finch : Clement Robert.

Sedgwick : Rupert William.

Taylor : John Francis White.

Weall : John Graham.

Associate:—

Thomas : Hubert.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

BRAMPTON.

Fellow:—

Bird : John.

CALDECOTE.

Fellow:—

Preedy : Frederic.

HUNTINGDON.

Fellows:—

Beck : Arthur Clement.

Looker : John.

Theakston : William Pease.

ST. NEOTS.

Fellow:—

Peppercorn : John Hutchinson.

Professional Associate:—

Peppercorn : John Arthur.

KENT.

ASHFORD.

Fellows:—

Burrows : Alfred John.

Hobbs : John.

Waterman : James.

Professional Associates:—

Brown : Alexander.

Burrows : Frank Herbert.

Cobb : Henry Alfred William.

KENT—continued.

BECKENHAM.

Fellow:—
Lovegrove: Henry.

Professional Associates:—
Ovenden: Charles.
Tanner: William Hugh.

BEXLEY.

Fellows:—
Lucas: William Edward.
Walton: Leon Maitland.

BOUGHTON-MONCHELSEA.

Fellow:—
Smith: George.
Professional Associate:—
Smith: Hubert George.

BROMLEY.

Fellows:—
Basley: Harold Pullam.
Latter: Hugh Robinson.
Lepper: John Harrage.
Payne: Frederick.
Professional Associates:—
Sandell: Stanley Lunau.
Strudwick: Frank Edward.

CANTERBURY.

Fellows:—
Amos: Frank.
Ashenden: Leonard.
Harvey: John James Sayer.
Jennings: William Joseph.
Kingsford: Percy Hamilton.
Wacher: Thomas.
Professional Associates:—
Adams: Gerald James Frederick.
Blunt: Herbert Arthur Scawen.
Wacher: Thomas Blake.

CHATHAM.

Fellows:—
Durlacher: Alexander Percy.
Dunstall: Herbert Henry.
Professional Associates:—
Cole: Francis Joseph.
Stanton: Frederick William
Schultheiss.

CHISLEHURST.

Fellow:—
Chattell: Francis Lorient.

COWDEN.

Professional Associate:—
Darbshire: Harry Vernon.

DARTFORD.

Fellows:—
Dann: Henry.
Prall: Herbert Alexander
Professional Associate:—
Seller: Frank Russell.

KENT—continued.

DEAL.

Fellows:—
Finn: Fred., Jun.
Honeyball: Fred Thomas.

DOVER.

Fellows:—
Fry: George Frederick.
Hayward: Frederick George.
Hayward: Henry.
Walmisley: Arthur Thomas.
Professional Associate:—
May: William Charles.

EDEN BRIDGE.

Fellow:—
Ewing: Guy Beaumont.
Professional Associate:—
Merrick: Frederick Walter.

ERITH

Professional Associate:—
Stoneham: Edward Russell.

FAVERSHAM.

Fellow:—
Neame: Frederick, Jun.

FOLKESTONE.

Fellows:—
Barton: Harry Howe.
Temple: Frederick Wilson.
Professional Associates:—
Meacher: Edward Ernest.
Moody: Herbert John.

GRAVESEND.

Fellows:—
Cobham: Charles.
Cobham: George William.
Professional Associate:—
Dann: Henry, Jun.

HARRIETSHAM.

Fellow:—
Burr: Harry.

HERNE BAY.

Fellows:—
Gripper: Joseph Edward.
Perriam: Alfred Joseph.

HIGHAM.

Fellow:—
Cobb: Herbert Mansfield.
Professional Associates:—
Cobb: Henry Frederick.
Cobb: Robert.

HUNTON.

Professional Associate:—
Hubble: Lloyd Unsworth.

HYTHE.

Professional Associates:—
Buckwell: Robert Leighton.
Wilks: Ernest Stringer.

KENT—continued.

IGHTHAM.

Associate:—
Luard : Major-General Charles
Edward, R.E.

LINTON.

Professional Associate:—
Champion : George Ernest.

LYDD.

Fellows:—
Finn : Adolphus.
Reeve : Kingsnorth.

MACKNADE.

Professional Associate:—
Neame : Frederick Ivo.

MAIDSTONE.

Fellows:—
Cox : Walter Theodore.
Day : William, Jun.
Seymour : Richard Arthur Hamilton
Tootell : Charles.
Tootell : Joseph.
Waring : Herbert Fuller.
Waterman : Albert James.

Professional Associates:—
Green : Thomas John
Mills : Daniel.
Peppercorn : Henry McArthur.

PADDOCK WOOD.

Fellow:—
Tompsett : William Robert.

RAMSGATE.

Fellows:—
Hinds : Henry.
Page : Stanley Hatch.
Vinten : Harold Bertram.
Professional Associate:—
Freeman : Reginald Frank Lyne.

ROCHESTER.

Fellows:—
Cooke : Henry.
Homan : Franklin George.
Homan : Hubert Franklin.
Kidwell : John.
Prall : Herbert Alexander.

ST. MARY ORAY.

Fellow:—
Strouts : Lewis Herbert.

SELLING.

Fellow:—
Grover : Philip Gordon.

KENT—continued.

SEVENOAKS.

Fellows:—
Cronk : Charles Tylee.
Cronk : Edwyn Evans.
Cronk : Frank.
Cronk : William Henry.
Mann : Jabez.

Professional Associate:—
Brooker : Frederick George

SIDCUP.

Fellow:—
Snelling : Henry.

Professional Associate:—
Farnham : William Augustus.

SITTINGBOURNE.

Fellows:—
Cowper : William Shapland.
Jackson : William Tress.

Professional Associates:—
Cowper : Richard William.
Elgar : Walter Robinson.
Jackson : Richard Stephens.
Jarrett : Thomas William.

SNODLAND.

Fellow:—
Wood : William.

SWANLEY.

Fellow:—
Hooper : Cecil Henry.

TEMPLE EWELL.

Fellow:—
Phillips : Frederick Hamilton.

TENTERDEN.

Fellow:—
Waterman : James.

THONG.

Fellow:—
Scriven : Charles Herbert.

TUNBRIDGE.

Fellow:—
Tompsett : William Robert.
Professional Associate:—
Sturgess : John Moore.

KENT—*continued*.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Fellows:—

Brackett: Arthur William.
 Brackett: Frederick Henry.
 Brackett: William.
 Freeman: Sydney.
 Haddock: Roland.
 Langridge: George.

Vice-President.

Parris: Charles John.
 Roper: William.

Professional Associates:—

Jull: Robert Charles.
 Langridge: Waiter Frederick.
 Murdock: Clive.
 Simpson: Leslie Shepherd.
 Williams: Peter Lloyd Armstrong.

WESTERHAM.

Fellow:—

Rudkin: Arthur John.

WEST FARLEIGH.

Fellow:—

Rawlins: William.

WINGHAM.

Fellow:—

Elgar: J. Edward.

Professional Associate:—

Elgar: Charles John.

WOOLWICH.

Fellow:—

Elton: Herbert Averill.

WYE.

Fellow:—

Young: Thomas John.

Professional Associate:—

Cocks: John Frederick.

LANCASHIRE.

ACCRINGTON.

Professional Associate:—

Foster: William Arthur.

ANSDELL.

Professional Associate:—

Taylor: Edwin Thurlow.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Professional Associate:—

Hodgkinson: James Henry.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Professional Associate:—

Pearson: Thomas Gibson.

LANCASHIRE—*continued*.

BLACKBURN.

Fellows:—

Bertwistle: James.
 Gradwell: Arthur Richard.
 Holt: George Henry.
 Robinson: George Edward.

Professional Associate:—

Ruddle: Frederick Charles.

BOLTON.

Fellows:—

Coope: Samuel.
 Thompson: Francis William.

BURNLEY.

Professional Associates:—

Keighley: Samuel.
 Wilson: James Calvert.

BURY.

Fellows:—

Cartwright: Joshua.
 Hopkinson: Alfred.
 Nuttall: Herbert.

Professional Associate:—

Mitchell: Lewis.

CARNFORTH.

Professional Associates:—

Harrison: Ernest.
 Jackson: Robert Ewan.
 Robinson: Josslyn Alleyne.

CLAYTON-LE-MOORS.

Fellow:—

Fletcher: Thomas.

CLITHEROE.

Fellow:—

Parmeter: Frank.

KIRKHAM.

Professional Associate:—

Schofield: Peter.

LANCASTER.

Fellow:—

Roper: John Simpson.

Professional Associate:—

Bradshaw: Arthur George.

LEIGH

Fellow:—

Fairclough: William.

Professional Associates:—

Crabtree: Percy.
 Selby: John Basely.

LANCASHIRE—continued.

LEVENSHULME.

Fellow:—
Nesbitt : John Oscar.

LIVERPOOL.

Fellows:—
Beckwith : Henry Langton.
Hartley : Henry.
Kirby : Edmund.
Lancaster : Charles Holland.
Pain : Coard Squarey.
Thomas : Glegge.
Wainwright : Thomas Taylor.

Member of Council.
Wrennall : William.
Young : Edward Herbert.
Young : Oswald William.

Professional Associates:—
Appleby : Frank Sefton.
Blundell : Harry.
Smith : Arthur Plumbe.
Wilton : James Percy.
Young : Herbert Oswald.

Associate:—
King : William.

LYTHAM.

Fellows:—
Fair : James Stretton.
Rea : John Marcus Beaumont.

Professional Associate:—
Perrins : George Latham.

MANCHESTER.

Fellows:—
Bancroft : Frederick Herbert.
Banks : Thomas.
Batey : Henry Simpson.
Bowden : John.
Bradshaw : Harry Greaves.
Brady : Ralph Hollinshed.
Bridgford : Ernest James.
Bridgford : Col. Sir Robert, K.C.B.
Cross : William Haslam.
Dorning : Arthur Harry.
Dunlop : Dugdale Oakeley.
Eagle : William.
Earle : Thomas Algernon.
Earnshaw : Jacob.
Fairclough : William.
Fowler : Alfred Mountain.
Fowler : Henry.
Hall : John Herbert.
Holden : John.
Hurrell : John Weymouth.
Jackson : Charles.
Kerr : John Murray.
Larmuth : George Horatio.
Lomas : Albert Daniel.
Maxwell : Francis William.
Meade : Thomas de Courcy.
Meller : William Galloway.
Pierson : Charles.
Shelmerdine : Henry.
Taylor : Thomas Walters.
Wallis : John David.

LANCASHIRE—continued.

Fellows:—

Watts : Samuel Lingard.
Wilson : Lawrence Richard.
Wilson : Thomas Silk.
Wilson : William Henry.

Professional Associates:—

Bridgford : Leo Appleton.
Corbett : John Rooke.
Morrison : Daniel.
Newman : Henry Arthur.
Wilson : William Edward.
Witham : James Bernard.

MILNROW.

Professional Associate:—
Foster : William Howard.

MORECAMBE.

Professional Associate:—
Bastable : John Daniel.

ORMSKIRK.

Fellow:—
Wolfenden : Thomas.

PATRICROFT.

Fellow:—
Ellis : Francis.

PRESTON.

Fellows:—

Birch : Walter de Hoghton.
Fair : Jacob Wilson.
Fair : James Stretton.
Fair : Thomas.
Fletcher : Thomas.
Gregson : George Ernest.
Johnston : Walter Henry.
Myres : John James.
Nevett : Francis Walter.
Nevett : Thomas.
Park : Philip.
Rea : John Marcus Beaumont.

Professional Associates:—
Collyer : Daniel William.
Dixon : Francis Edward.
Stead : Edward John.
Turner : Henry.
Vince : Clement Harwood.

ROCHDALE.

Fellow:—
Brocklebank : John.

SOUTHPORT.

Fellow:—

Barrow : Thomas Robert.

Professional Associate:—
Taylor : Russell Leigh.

LANCASHIRE—continued.

ST. HELEN'S.

Fellow :—

Campbell : Henry Hunter.

Professional Associate :—

Davidson : Richard Bruce.

WARRINGTON.

Fellows :—

MacIver : Colin.

Secker : John Eustace.

White : John.

WIGAN.

Fellow :—

Fair : Arthur Edward.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

Fellows :—

German : George.

German : George, Jun.

German : Harry.

German : John.

*Member of Council.**Professional Associates :—*

Joyce : Harry Ward.

Wells : Arthur Harvey.

ATHERSTONE.

Professional Associate :—

Burnett : John.

BELGRAVE.

Professional Associate :—

Luke : John, Jun.

BLACKFORDBY.

Fellow :—

Joyce : John Hall.

FRISBY-ON-THE-WREAKE.

Fellow :—

Perkins : Joseph.

HINCKLEY.

Professional Associate :—

Crump : Edward Harold.

LEICESTER.

Fellows :—

Clare : Edward Lovell.

Clough-Taylor : Horace George.

Draper : Arthur Thomas.

Everard : John Breedon.

Goodacre : John.

LEICESTERSHIRE—continued.

Fellows :—

Haigh : Thomas Frederick.

Hincks : Henry Thorp.

Rolleston : Sir John Fowke Lancelot,

M.P., *Past-President.*

Rolleston : Wm. Gustavus Stanhope.

Sebastian-Smith : Charles.

Wade : George Tempest.

Professional Associates :—

Beasley : John Arthur Llewellyn.

Davis : Neville Brookes.

Keay : William.

Plant : William.

Snow : Henry Cyprian.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Fellows :—

German : Harry.

Hampton : Willie Thomas.

Hodson : George.

Woolley : W. Edward.

*Member of Council.**Professional Associate :—*

Holbecke : Æmilian Henry.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.

Fellows :—

Coales : Herbert George.

Fisher : Charles Browning.

Holloway : Harry Hownam.

MOUNTSORREL.

Fellow :—

Martin : Robert Frewen.

NAILSTONE.

Fellow :—

Thorpe : John.

STOUGHTON.

Professional Associate :—

Burroughes : Charles Fitzpatrick.

WOODHOUSE.

Fellows :—

Humphreys : Henry.

Humphreys : John Henry.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

ALFORD.

Fellow :—

Higgins : Frederic.

Professional Associate :—

Whytehead : John Layard.

BOSTON

Fellow :—

Hawley : Sir Henry Michael, Bt.

BRATTLEBY.

Professional Associate :—

Wright : Philip Chetwood.

LINCOLNSHIRE—*continued.*

CAYTHORPE.

Fellow:—

Crofts: Ewan Nevile.

GRANTHAM.

Fellow:—

Manners: Henry Alfred.

Professional Associate:—

Beasley: Thomas Calvert Platt.

Associate:—

Scott: The Hon. Henry Robert.

HOLBEACH.

Fellow:—

Abbott: William.

HORKSTOW.

Fellow:—

Turton: Edward James.

LINCOLN.

Fellows:—

Legard: Digby Charles.

Woolley: Reginald.

LOUTH.

Fellow:—

Mason: Charles.

SPALDING.

Fellow:—

Kingston: Samuel.

STAMFORD.

Fellows:—

Corby: Joseph Boothroyd.

Hayward: Thomas William Alfred.

Hussey: Maurice F.

Richardson: Charles.

Richardson: James.

THURNBY.

Professional Associate:—

Laird: Ninian P.

UFFINGTON.

Professional Associate:—

Tremlett: Walter William.

WAINFLEET.

Fellows:—

Tindall: Charles William.

Walker: George Booth.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Fellows:—

Abbott: William.

Abrams: Benjamin Percy.

Adams: Henry.

Addiscott: Henry Hugh.

Adkin: Benaiah Whitley.

Allen: Percy.

Andrews: John.

Angel: Francis Houghton.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—*continued.**Fellows:—*

Anscombe: Ernest.

Arding: Charles Bennett.

Arno: Samuel.

Assiter: Harry G.

Ault: Edwin.

Badcock: Philip.

Baddeley: Bernard Beresford.

Ball: William Alfred.

Banks: Frederick Stuart Angus.

Barfield: Frederick Henry.

Barker: Frederick George.

Barker: Horace Richard.

Barnes-Williams: Thomas.

Barns: Stephen Allen.

Barratt: Frederic William.

Barry: Dennett Heber.

Bate: Thomas.

Batstone: Rowland Robert.

Batterbury: Thomas.

Batting: Walter.

Baxter: George.

Beadel: Maurice Frederick.

Beale: Robert John.

Bedells: Charles Herbert.

Beken: George.

Beken: George Kingsnorth.

Beken: Walter.

Bell: Herbert Owen.

Beven: Septimus.

Bingham: Alfred John.

Bingham: Frederick Henry.

Bingham: Reuben.

Bird: Walter.

Blackbourn: Henry.

Blackford: Arthur.

Blake: Edwin Holmes.

Blake: William John.

Blakemore: William Agutter.

Blashill: Thomas.

Member of Council.

Bliss: Thomas Cushway.

Blunt: Montague Cecil.

Blyton: George.

Bolam: Charles Godfrey.

Bolden: John Leonard.

Bond: Douglas Vale.

Booker: Algernon Erskine.

Booth: Gilbert William.

Boulting: Frederick Edward.

Bowden: Harry.

Bowdich: John.

Bowditch: Henry.

Boxshall: Henry Edwin.

Boyd: John Jermyn.

Bradley: James William.

Breach: Benjamin T'Anson.

Breeds: Arthur Owen.

Brereton: Franc Sadleir.

Brereton: Thomas Bloomfield Sadleir.

Brewer: Frank John.

Briant: Robert.

Bridgewater: Bentley James.

Brighton: George Lawrence.

Brinsley: Herbert George William.

Brooks: Charles William.

Brooks: John McMullen.

Brooks: Phillip Fuller.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-

HOOD--*continued.**Fellows:—*

Brown : Alexander Burnett.
 Brown : Arthur Allen.
 Brown : Frederick.
 Brown : George James.
 Brown : George Turville.
 Browne : Flint.
 Buckland : Alfred Virgoe.
 Buckland : Henry Duneau.
 Buckland : Sidney Crawford.
 Bull : Alfred Edwin.
 Bull : Walter.
 Burchell : Sidney Herbert.
 Burgess : Henry Herbert Phillip.
 Burmester : John William Stanley.
 Burnett : David.
 Burton : Reginald Robert.
 Burroughes : Thomas Henry.
 Bushell : Henry.
 Byron : Augustus William.

Cable : James M.
 Caesar : Charles Edward.
 Carew : John Theodore.
 Carritt : Ernest.
 Carpenter : Evan George.
 Carpmael : Harold.
 Castell : Charles Smith.
 Castle : Sydney Charles Courtenay.
 Castle : William Henry Baldwin.
 Chambers : Theodore Gervase.
 Chancellor : Frederick.
 Chapman : George James.
 Chapman : Henry James.
 Charles : Richard Stafford.
 Chart : Christopher.
 Chattell : David James.
 Chatterton : George.
 Chesterton : Sidney Rawlins.
 Cheston : Chester.
 Cheston : Horace.
 Chew : Henry Victor.
 Child : Fred.
 Chinnock : Frederick George.
 Christy : Archibald Ernest.
 Clark : Samuel.
 Clarke : Ernest Seymour.
 Clarke : George Ernest.
 Clarke : Howard Chatfeild,

Member of Council.

Clarke : Percy Henry.
 Clarke : Stanley Chatfeild.
 Clarkson : John.
 Clarkson : William.
 Clarkson : William Jun.
 Clifton : William Edward.
 Clutton : John Henry.
 Clutton : Ralph.
 Clutton : Robert George.
 Cobb : Herbert Mansfield.
 Collier : Walter Henry.
 Collingham : John Cyril Lees.
 Collins : Henry Hyman.
 Collins : Marcus E.
 Colyer : Frederick.
 Commin : Frederick James.
 Conder : Alfred.
 Cooper : John Robert.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-

HOOD --*continued.**Fellows:—*

Cope : Henry James.
 Corderoy : Athelstane.
 Corderoy : George.
 Cranfield : William Bathgate.
 Creswell : William Thomas.
 Crickmay : George Rackstrow.
 Crier : John Thomas.
 Crockett : Edwin Arthur Brassey.
 Cronk : Edwyn Evans.
 Cronk : Frank.
 Cross : Arnold Charles Martin.
 Crowther : Keston Nelson.
 Cruwys : Robert.
 Culverhouse : Cecil Goldar Fearn.
 Currey : Percivall.
 Curtis : Robert Leabon.
 Cuxson : George Austin Pryce.

Dangerfield : Thomas Samuel.
 Darch : John.
 Dash : Roland Ashford.
 Daubney : Charles Archibald.
 Davies : David Thomas.
 Davies : George Humphreys.
 Davis : Charles James.
 Davis : James.
 Daw : William Herbert.
 Deacon : Thomas Mark.
 Debenham : Frank Bridgewater.
 Debenham : Frank Gissing.
 Debenham : Frederic Kersey.
 Debenham : Horace Bentley.
 Dendy : William Cooper.
 Dinwiddy : Donald.
 Dinwiddy : Thomas.
 Doll : Charles Fitzroy.
 Dollar : Peter.
 Done : John James.
 Downing : Frederick.
 Downing : Henry Philip Burke.
 Driver : Charles William.
 Driver : Robert Manning.
 Drury : Edward Dru.
 Duncan : James Morison.
 Dunn : William Henry.
 Dyball : Harvey.
 Dyer : William John.

Eason : Edward William.
 Egerton : Hubert Decimus.
 Eiloart : Frederick Edward.
 Eldridge : Herbert.
 Elgood : Frank Minshull.
 Ellis : Alfred Cave.
 Ellis : Frederick.
 Ellis : Herbert Moates.
 Ellis : Ralph Staples.
 Ellis : Richard Adam.
 Elwell : William Henry.
 Emery : Arthur James.
 Emmanuel : Barrow.
 Evans : George.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—*continued.*

Fellows:—

Eve: William.
Eve: William Harold.
Everington: John.
Eves: Francis George Bertram.
Eves: William Lionel.

Farmer: Edmund.
Farmer: Hugh Cecil.
Farnan: Henry Richard.
Farrar: Sidney Howard.
Parthing: Walter Thomas.
Fitt: Harry Charles.
Fleetwood: George.
Fletcher: Banister Flight.
Fletcher: Herbert Phillips.
Flint: William Hurst.
Ford: Lawton Robert.
Ford: Solomon.
Foster: Charles Rolls.
Foster: Frank.
Poster: James Herbert Furmedge.
Fowler: Alfred Mountain.
Fowler: Sydney.
Fox: Edwin.
Frampton: Alfred.
Francis: George Futvoye.
Francis: Leon Albert.
Franklin: Arthur Thomas.
Freeman: Sydney.
Fry: Joseph Harry.
Fuller: Harry.
Fuller: Herbert Henry.
Furber: Herbert.
Furber: Percy Norman.
Furber: William.

Gairdner: Edward James
Gale: Arthur John.
Gale: Ernest Sewell.
Galsworthy: Frederick Thomas.
Gamble: Sidney Gompertz.
Gandy: James.
Garrod: Thomas William M.
Gate: Alfred Joseph.
Gate: Henry Arthur Armytage.
Geddes: Andrew Donald.
Gibbon: William Jacomb.
Giddy: Osman Horton.
Gilbert: William Henry Sainsbury
Girdwood: James.
Glasier: George Henry Brougham
Glead: Richard Cummings.
Glover: Henry Alexander.
Goldsmith: William.
Goadby: Howard.
Goodchild: Josiah.
Goodwyn: Leonard William.
Gordon: Alexander.
Gore: Spencer W.
Goulding: Arthur.
Goulding: William Purdham.
Gouldsmith: George Waller.
Gover: Arthur Sutton.
Gover: John Richard.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—*continued.*

Fellows:—

Graves: Walter.
Green: Alexander Ernest.
Green: Edmund Horace.
Green: Frederick Algernon.
Green: James.
Gregory: Alfred.
Grellier: Harley Mair.
Griffin: Alfred.
Griffin: Harold.
Griffiths: Edward.
Griggs: Robert.
Grose: Vincent John.
Grover: Arthur.
Gruning: Edward Augustus.
Gwyther: William Warlow

Hale: Raymond Henry.
Hall: Walter.
Hall-Jones: Frederick.
Hallett: William Brown.
Hamilton: John.
Hampton: Geo. Frederick Wm.
Hansell: Reginald Goddard.
Hardcastle: Fredk. Henry Appleton
Harding: Edward Ernest.
Harrington: George Frederick.
Harrison: George John Robertson.
Harrison: Richard Creese.
Harston: Arthur.
Hart: William Frederick.
Haskins: William Albion.
Healing: Oswald Judd.
Head: John George.
Heath: Henry.
Hedley: Robert Wilkin.
Heelis: William.
Hendriks: Henry.
Heward: Ernest James.
Hibbert: Joseph Victor.
Hickson: Stephen Westby.
Higgins: George.
Hilton: John.
Hine: George Ernest.
Hine: George Thomas.
Hobson: Frederick William.
Hobson: William Robert.
Hodson: George.
Hodson: William.
Holland: Thomas James, Jun.
Hollingsworth: Arthur Augustus.
Holman: George Edward.
Holmes: Montagu.
Hood: Herbert Charles.
Hood: Walter Richard.
Hope: Arthur Ernest.
Hope: William Elliott.
Hopkins: Alfred James.
Horne: Edmund.
Horne: William Edgar.
Member of Council.
Horsey: Frederick John Terry.
Houghton: Frederick.
Houghton: John Pounds.
Houghton: Thomas Marcus.
Houghton: William.
Hovenden: Henry Edward.
Hudson: Arthur Byrne.
Hudson: Edward William.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD—*continued.**Fellows:—*

Hugman : Charles Eady.
 Hunt : Frederick Cope.
 Hunt : Frederick William.
 Hunt : Henry Arthur.
 Hunt : Josiah.
 Hunter : Cecil.
 Hussey : Samuel Murray.

T'Anson : Edward Blakeway.
Member of Council.

Ingram : Henry Law.
 Inman : Marshall Nisbet.
 Inman : William Nutter.

Jarmain : William.
 Jarman : Frank Wilmot.
 Jeffree : Sydney.
 Jenkinson : John.
 Jenkinson : William Eric Leigh.
 Jenkinson : William Wilberforce.
 Jennings : Fitz-Laurence Percival
 Dudley.
 Jerome : Thomas Stroud.
 Johnson : Bernard Marr.
 Johnson : Henry.
 Johnston : Reginald.
 Jonas : Henry.
 Jones : Charles.
 Jones : Charles Frederick.
 Jones : Ernest Joel.
 Jones : Henry Arthur.
 Jones : Thomas.
 Joseph : Delissa.

Kedgley : Charles.
 Kennedy : James.
 Kersey : Alexander Henry.
 King : Alfred.
 Kirk : John Wright.
 Knight : Edgar Walsh.
 Knight : George Edward.

Lake : Cuthbert Joseph.
 Lambert : Godfrey Charles.
 Lancaster : John Roy.
 Lang : Charles Augustus.
 Lang : Charles Frederick Dashwood.
 Latham : Albert Tummans.
 Lawrance : Walter.
 Lawrence : William Robert.
 Leaning : Henry John.
 Leaning : John.
 Leaning : William Arthur.
 Lee : Ernest Edward Arthur.
 Lee : Frederick.
 Lee : John Wilfrid.
 Lee : Philip Shirling.
 Lee : Sydney Williams.
 Lightfoot : Francis Lowry.
 Littlewood : Lionel.
 Lloyd : George Hamilton.
 Lofts : Henry.
 Lofts : Henry Fairlam.
 Low : Robert John.
 Lowe : Charles Harlowe
 Luker : Dyneley.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD—*continued.**Fellows:—*

McCarthy : Henry Robert.
 Maddox : Harry Edward.
 Mallett : William Robert.
 Mann : Charles John.
 Mann : James Bagshaw.
 Mann : Robert Bagshaw.
 Marks : Hyman.
 Marr : James.
 Marriott : George Wharton.
 Martin : George Dennis.
 Martin : Howard.
Member of Council.
 Martin : Samuel.
 Martin : Thomas.
 Masterman : George Hughes.
 Mathews : Joseph Douglass.
 Matthews : Douglas Samuel.
 Mellenfield : James Henry.
 Mellor : Thomas Henry.
 Melrose : Frank.
 Mercer : Charles Edward.
 Messenger : Henry.
 Middleton : Reginald Empson.
 Migotti : Alphonzo.
 Millar : Charles William.
 Millard : Edward.
 Mixer : Edward.
 Monckton : Henry Percival.
 Monier-Williams : Stanley Faithfull.
 Montagu : Henry Havelock.
 Moody : Thomas.
 Moore : Alfred.
 Moore : Harold Edward.
 Morris : George Field.
 Morris : Harold George.
 Morris : Richard Percival.
 Moss : Thomas Walter.
 Moxon : Herbert William.
 Mould : Graham Harley.
 Muller : John Joseph.
 Mundy : Thomas Edward.
 Murray : William.

Neale : George James.
 New : Edward Vorley.
 Newman : Arthur Harrison.
 Newman : Charles Henry.
 Newman : Samuel Frank.
 Newmarch : Henry Charles.
 Newson : Harry Carss.
 Newton : Edwin Bennett Brierley.
 Nicholson : William Abernethy.
 Nisbet : John.
 Norman : James Maurice.
 Norman : William Horace.
 North : George.
 Northcroft : Henry.
 Norton : Thomas Herbert.
 Notley : Richard Albert.
 Notley : Robert Pledge.
 Nottage : William Griggs.

Oakley : Christopher Percival.
 Oakley : John Hubert.
 Ogden : Michael Guy.
 Oldrieve : William Thomas.
 Orgill : John Berwick.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—*continued.**Fellows:—*

Page: Robert.
 Pain: William.
 Parker: Charles Alfred.
 Parker: Stanley.
 Parnacott: Alfred.
 Parr: Samuel.
 Parr: Samuel George.
 Parry: Richard.
 Partridge: Edward John.
 Patch: Shirley Hutchins.
 Paull: Alan.
 Payne: Alexander.
 Pearce: Fred W.
 Pearson: Harry John
 Pearson: Howard.
 Peck: William Roland.
 Penfold: John Wornham,
Honorary Secretary.
 Perriam: Alfred Joseph.
 Pilditch: Philip Edward.
 Pinder: Richmond.
 Pineger: James Reginald,
 Pinks: Edwin Charles.
 Poston: Henry.
 Potter: Herbert George.
 Powell: Frederick Atkinson.
 Preston: Samuel David.
 Price: Richard Arnold.
 Pridmore: Albert Edward.
 Pridmore: Arthur Stirling.
 Pritchard: Herbert Alfred.
 Purchase: Edward Keynes.
 Purvis: Charles James.

Raffety: Herbert William.
 Rawlin: Henry Adair.
 Rawlins: William.
 Read: George Huntly.
 Rees: William Andrew.
 Reid: Arthur Fletcher.
 Rex: Francis Herbert.
 Richards: Alfred.
 Richards: William.
 Richardson: Arthur Bayliffe.
 Richardson: Oliver Archer.
 Rickman: Thomas Miller,
Past-President.

Riddle: Frederick Henry Brimble
 Ridley: Percy Edward.
 Roberts: Charles Quincey.
 Roberts: Henry Croydon.
 Robins: Philip Seymour.
 Robinson: Charles Edward.
 Robinson: Henry.
 Robinson: Henry Herbert.
 Robinson: Theodore Richard.
 Robson: Edward Robert.
 Rogers: Horace Mordaunt.
 Rogers: William Bennett.
 Rolleston: Sir John Fowke Lancelot,
M.P., Past-President.
 Roods: Alfred.
 Rooke: Alfred Bradley.
 Ruault: John Gustave Peter.
 Rüntz: Ernest Augustus.
 Russell: Murray Lawrence.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—*continued.**Fellows:—*

Rushworth: Edmund Walte
 Rutley: Charles.
 Rutley: Frank.
 Ryan: William Patrick.
 Ryde: Arthur Lyon.

Sadler: George William, Jun.
 St. Quintin: Perry.
 St. Quintin: Richard Samuel.
 Sanday: George Henry.
 Saunders: Charles Herbert.
 Saunders: Edward.
 Saunders: Martin Luther.
 Saunders: Rutland.
 Savill: Alfred.
 Savill: Alfred, Jun.
 Savill: Edwin.
 Selby: Charles Frederic.
 Sexton: George Alexander.
 Shackle: Edward Neild.
 Sherwin: Joseph Henry.
 Shilcock: James
 Shone: Isaac.
 Shoppee: Charles Herbert.
 Simms: Walter.
 Single: Arthur.
 Skipper: Henry Herbert.
 Skitt: Arthur.
 Skrimshire: Samuel.
 Skues: Charles Ayre Mackeuzic,
 Slade: James Benjamin.
 Slater: Charles Frederick.
 Smith: Charles Gordon.
 Smith: Edward.
 Smith: Frank Adams.
 Smith: Frederick Robert.
 Smith: Henry Herbert.
 Smith: John Moore.
 Smith: Percy Pyne Caldecott.
 Smith: Sydney Arthur.
 Smith: Sidney Robert James.
 Snelling: Henry.
 Squarey: Elias Pitts,

Past-President.

Squarey: Newell William Pitts.
 Squire: Richard.
 Standen: Arthur C.
 Stanford: George
 Stanger: Samuel Arthur.
 Stenning: Alexander Rose,

Member of Council.

Stenning: Oswald Francis.
 Stephenson: Charles William.
 Stevens: Charles Vivian.
 Stevens: John William.
 Stevens: William Charles.
 Stevenson: Edmund Herbert.
 Steward: Herbert Thomas,

Vice-President.

Stock: Henry.
 Stoner: Alfred.
 Strudwick: Hayward James.
 Strutt: The Hon. Edward Gerald,

Member of Council.

Sturt: Charles Edwin.
 Sutton: Frederick Stanley.
 Swain: Ernest.
 Swain: Frank.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD—*continued.**Fellows:—*

Tabberer: Benjamin.
 Tanner: Henry.
 Tapp: Arthur.
 Tasker: Henry Hugh.
 Taylor: Arthur William.
 Taylor: Edward Fergusson.
 Taylor: John Herbert.
 Taylor: Richard Frederick.
 Tee: Samuel Clifford.
 Tewson: Edward.
 Tewson: Edward Arthur.
 Theobald: Henry.
 Theobald: Henry Wells Dewhurst.
 Theobald: John Medows.
 Thomas: John Henry.
 Thompson: Arthur Edward.
 Thompson: Robert James.
 Thynne: Edward Lewis.
 Thynne: Guy Harry.
 Tidman: Edward.
 Tootell: Richard William.
 Trafford: Frederick Charles.
 Treadwell: Henry John.
 Trehearne: Alfred Frederick Aldridge.
 Trent: William Edward.
 Trist: John William.
 Trollope: Henry Charles.
 Trumper: John Alfred.
 Tubbs: Walter Burnell.
 Tuckett: Percival Fox.
 Turner: Alexander Henry.
 Tutt: Edwin Thomas.
 Tyler: James William.

Upsdale: Andrew Reed.

Vaizey: John George.
 Vernon: Arthur.

Past-President.

Vigers: Leslie Robert.
Member of Council.

Vigers: Martin.
 Vigers: Robert.
Past-President.

Wadling: Henry John.
 Wadmore: Beauchamp.
 Wagstaffe: Thomas Rogers.
 Walcott: Lyons Roden Sym普森.
 Walker: Samuel.
 Wallace: George.
 Walmsley: Arthur Thomas.
 Ward: George.
 Warmington: Herbert Andrew
 Cromartie.
 Warner: William Henry.
 Watney: Daniel.
Past-President.
 Watney: Dendy.
 Watney: Walter Daniel.
 Watts: Charles.
 Weatherall: Henry.
 Weaver: William.
 Webster: Hugh Calthrop.
 Wells: William Henry.
 West: Charles Henry Edward.
 West: Herbert James.
 Whentley: Stephen Gladstone.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD—*continued.**Fellows:—*

Wheeler: John Henry West.
 White: William Henry.
 Whiteley: Charles Percy.
 Whittaker: John Dronsfield.
 Wilkinson: George Ayscough.
 Wilkinson: George Herbert.
 Williams: Henry Cuthbert.
 Williams: Leonard James.
 Williams: William Herbert.
 Willis: Edward.
 Wilson: Frederick Robert.
 Wilson: Sir Jacob.
 Withall: Lathian Augustus.
 Wonnacott: Ernest Wm. Malpas.
 Wood: Charles Bruce.
 Wood: John Daniel.
 Woodbridge: Stephen, Jun.
 Woodrow: Thomas John.
 Woods: Arthur George.
 Woods: Thomas.
 Woodthorpe: Edmund.
 Woodward: William.
 Wreathall: Robert T.
 Wright: George Thomas Green.
 Wrightson: Arthur Frederick.

York: Henry.
 Young: Andrews.
 Young: Douglas.
 Young: Morgan Henry.
 Young: Thomas.

Professional Associates:—

Adams: Gilbert Matthews.
 Adams: Herbert.
 Addiscott: Henry Hugh.
 Allen: Fred Trogarthen.
 Allen: Leslie Herbert.
 Allpress: Horace Edward.
 Anderson: Thomas John.
 Andrews: Herbert George.
 Andrews: Stephen Hampton.
 Arno: Samuel.

Balding: Albert.
 Ball: James Benjamin.
 Bamford: Walter Herbert.
 Banks: Edward John Stanley.
 Barclay: Robert Herman.
 Baylis: Albert Edward.
 Bedwell: Ernest Charles.
 Bentley: Harold Edwin.
 Berry: Algernon Lawrence.
 Berry: Charles Windsor.
 Betenson: Frederic Roger.
 Bettger: Harold Alfred.
 Bettridge: John Charles Lebon.
 Bickford: Joseph Grant.
 Blackshaw: Charles.
 Blount: Edward.
 Blyth: George Alfred.
 Boden: Maurice.
 Booth: Ernest Witton.
 Büsher: Victor Evans.
 Boulton: Charles Valentine.
 Bousfield: Edwin Vaughan Davenport.
 Boyton: Bertram Alfred.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—continued.

Professional Associates:—

Brevetor: Thomas.
Bridgewater: Clement Joseph Bentley.
Briggs: John.
Brinacombe: Charles Seymour.
Broad: Sydney Lowther.
Brown: Lesly John.
Brown: William Henry.
Brown: Wm. Lobin Trant.
Browne: Eustace Montague.
Buckland: William Thomas.
Bulbeck: George.
Bull: Thomas Henry.
Burgess: Henry Herbert Philip.
Buss: Fleetwood George William.

Cardall: Frederic William.
Cargill: Campbell Featherston.
Carr: Thomas Edmund.
Cassin: Charles Langa.
Cathcart: Archibald Hamilton, The Hon.
Caton: Thomas Linfield.
Chadwick: Spencer.
Chalcraft: Henry Terrell.
Chandler: John.
Chapman: Vaughan Godfrey St. John.
Chattell: Arthur Paul.
Chesterton: Frank Sidney.
Chesterton: Sidney James.
Chilwell: Charles Vyryan.
Church: Geoffrey Redmore.
Clarkson: William.
Clayden: Walter.
Cocke: Edmund Sidney Dean.
Coker: Harry Reginald Ellis.
Coker: Ralph Hector.
Cole: George Harry.
Cole: Herbert Covington.
Collier: Arthur Charles.
Cook: Cecil Newton.
Cooke: Frederick Roper.
Cooke: Lionel.
Cooper: George Augustus.
Cooper: Harry Thomas.
Cope: William George.
Corfield: Thomas.
Cramphorn: Charles Hubert.
Cregeen: Hugh Stowell, Jun.
Cresswell: John Theodore Ross.
Crook: Hollis Augustus.
Crosier: Charles.
Crouch: James Leonard.
Cudlipp: William.
Cullen: Felix Victor.
Cumberbatch: Carlton Parry.
Cutler: George Alfred.

Dadd: Charles John Thomas.
Daffarn: Thomas Alfred.
Dafforn: George Bertie.
Daniel: Henry Wilkinson.
Davidge: William Robert.
Davies: John William Satterley Humphreys.
Dawkins: Albert James.
Dawson: Henry Aufreze.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—continued.

Professional Associates:—

Dawson: Walter Henry.
Deacon: Stanley Marcus.
Delamare: Frank.
Dinwiddy: Conrad Hugh.
Drake: Frank Arthur.
Draper: Edwin Maxwell.
Drew: Allen.
Drew: Walter Hubert.
Driver: Arthur Charles.
Drower: Edmund Gilbert.
Dudley: Roland.
Dunt: John Harlow.

Easton: Walter John.
Evans: Ernest Sydney.
Evans: Percival Baker.

Fagg: Edwin William.
Few: Harry Garrard.
Field: Charles Roland.
Fisher: Robert.
Fitness: John Francis.
Fleetwood: Geo. Spalding.
Fletcher: George Rivers.
Ford: C. Graham.
Foster: Edward Chas.
Foster: Henry Helm.
Foster: Walter.
Fowler: Alfred Charles Stanley.
Fowler: Cyril James.
Freeman: George.
French: Cecil George.
Funnell: Horace Frederick.
Furber: Henry Aubrey.

Galsworthy: Vincent Somers.
Garrard: Arthur Norman.
Garrett: Arthur Berry.
Gilbert: John Sainsbury.
Gimson: Allen.
Goadby: Joseph Stubbins.
Goodman: Alfred.
Gore: William Joll.
Grant: Joseph.
Gray: Horace Norman.
Green: Arthur Edward.
Green: James Henry Townsendl.
Greenop: Edward.
Greenwood: Ernest.
Groves: Arnold Tudor.

Hall: Augustus William.
Hamilton: John Paynter.
Harding: Frederick Allcroft.
Harper: Edgar Josiah.
Harris: Douglas.
Hartley: Tom Percy.
Hassett: Reginald Charles.
Hayward: Arthur Baldwin.
Head: William Alfred.
Heath: Henry Cubitt.
Hebden: Francis Radcliffe.
Hebden: George Radcliffe.
Heckford: Harley.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD—*continued.**Professional Associates:—*

Hedger: Arthur Constantine.
 Hellicar: George Thomas.
 Hennell: Frank Gordon.
 Henry: Edward Hugh.
 Hicks: Stanley.
 Hicks: William Rooke.
 Hider: Sydney William.
 Hinchliffe: George Stanley Whitmore.
 Hinks: Henry.
 Holmes: John Edward.
 Holmes: Montagu Price.
 Home: Philip Woollatt.
 Hope: Arthur Ernest.
 Hopkins: Percy Raynes.
 How: Herbert.
 Howell: Ernest John.
 Howes: Arthur Burnaby.
 Howgrave-Graham: Alan Herbert.
 Howland: Arthur Frank.
 Hudson: Albert William.

Jessett: Charles.
 Jessett: Charles Edward Vernon.
 Johnson: Frederick John.
 Jonas: Harold Driver.
 Jonas: Robert Collier.
 Jones: Arthur Bayly.
 Jones: Percy Everley.
 Jordan: George Henry.
 Jull: William Vincent.

Keele: John Daniel.
 Kelleway: Herbert Davies.
 Kemsley: Norman Bolton.
 Kelly: Arthur Ralph.
 Kibblewhite: Henry James Treleaven.
 King: Frederick Augustus.
 Knibb: Frederick Charles.
 Knowles: George Potter.

Lake: Ralph Julian.
 Lambert: Arthur John.
 Lamprill: William Thomas.
 Lander: Rowland Stanley.
 Langton: Henry Neville Scott.
 Lanham: Lawrence.
 Lansdown: George Arthur.
 Larkin: Richard Webster.
 Laurence: Walter Bernard.
 Lawley: Frederick William.
 Leake: Robert.
 Lee: Ernest Edward Arthur.
 Lees: Frank Arthur.
 Leigh: Vincent Stanley.
 Lemmoin-Cannon: Henry.
 Leslie: Harry George.
 Lewis: Arthur Llewelyn.
 Lickis: Leonard.
 Lightfoot: John George.
 Little: Henry.
 Living: Charles, Jun.
 Lomax: Ernest George.
 Lovegrove: Charles Gresham.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD—*continued.**Professional Associates:—*

Lowe: Charles Robert.
 Lucas: Joseph.
 Luck: George Edward.
 Luffingham: William John.
 Lumley: Edward Adrian.
 Lush: William Vawdrey.
 Lynch: James Henry.
 Lyon: Michael Lewis.

Macer: Alfred Thomas.
 Maggs: Leonard.
 Marcus: William Mortimer.
 Martin: Alexander Wm.
 Mason: Charles William Hayley.
 Mason: Herbert Walter.
 Matthews: Douglas Samuel.
 Meacher: Edmund.
 Meacher: Sydney George.
 Meredith: Percy William.
 Merrett: James.
 Merritt: William Francis.
 Michell: John.
 Miller: Frederick William.
 Milnes: Robert.
 Moat: Ernest William.
 Molyneux: Frank Eustace.
 Molyneux: Herbert Ernest.
 Moore: Arthur William.
 Morle: Denzil Adair Bartlett.
 Morrison: Daniel.
 Morse: Dudley Walter.
 Moss: Charles Percy.
 Mullett: Henry Thomas.

Newman: Bernard.
 Newman: Walter Phillip.
 Nicholson: Ebenezer.
 Nicholson: Guy Murray.

Parker: Frederick William.
 Parkhouse: Samuel.
 Parkinson: Herbert.
 Parnacott: Arthur Charles.
 Parnwell: Sydney Arthur.
 Parry: Albert Edward.
 Parry: Herbert Mostyn.
 Paton: David Llewellyn.
 Paul: John William.
 Pavitt: Harold William.
 Pearce: Charles Frederick.
 Pearce: Francis Arthur.
 Pearce: Frederick William.
 Pease: Charles Edward.
 Peebles: Philip.
 Perks: Sydney.
 Pewtress: Herbert Wilmshurst.
 Physick: Walter Frederick.
 Pilditch: William Thomas.
 Pineger: James Reginald.
 Pinfold: Francis Arthur.
 Pinsent: Francis Wingfield H.
 Pitts: Frank Ernest.
 Pollock-Hodgson: Harold Edward.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—*continued.**Professional Associates:—*

Pottier : George Louis.
 Potter : Shirley Herbert.
 Pratt : Frank Percy.
 Price : Capel Hereward.
 Protheroe : Alfred Ernest.
 Pyle : Benjamin Thomas Rice.

Ransom : Thomas Reginald.
 Rawlence : James.
 Read : Walter Herbert.
 Reed : Richard George Gordon.
 Rees : William Harold.
 Richardson : Ernest Edward.
 Richardson : Henry.
 Rippengal : Arthur Henry.
 Robbins : Walter Francis.
 Robertson : Henry Charles.
 Robinson : Ralph Eteson.
 Rogers : Percy Willben.
 Rogers : Thomas George.
 Ross : David James.
 Ruddle : Frank J.
 Ruddle : George William.
 Rutley : Arthur Dennett

Sabin : Joseph Henry,

Professional Associate of Council.

Sainsbury : William Charles.
 Sands : Hubert Covell.
 Saunders : Edgar Walter.
 Saker : Sidney.
 Sanday : William Henry.
 Satchell : Herbert Arnold.
 Scoble : Herbert Thomas.
 Searle : Sydney.
 Seddon : George Farquharson.
 Selby : Frank.
 Sexby : John James.
 Shearburn : Harry.
 Sherry : Nathaniel.
 Shipwright : William George.
 Skingle : Alfred.
 Skingle : Alfred Charles.
 Slade : Isaac.
 Smalley : William.
 Smith : Arthur Kitson.
 Smith : Charles Gordon.
 Smith : Charles Philip.
 Smith : George Henry.
 Smith : Quentin Cullen.
 Smith : Sydney Arthur.
 Spalding : Frank Ewart.
 Stacey : Frederick Charles Webster.
 Stacey : William.
 Stainton : Francis Charles.
 Stevenson : Frederick J.
 Stimson : Herbert Percy.
 Stockings : Arthur Percy.
 Stokes : Hugh Charles.
 Stower : Joseph.
 Straker : Howard.
 Stubbing : Richard Webb.
 Burgess : John Moore.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—*continued.**Professional Associates:—*

Sturley : Arthur Dyson.
 Summerfield : Joseph Charles.
 Surrey : Christopher William.
 Sutton : Frederick Stanley.
 Swan : Harrold.
 Symes : William Charles.
 Symmons : Percy James.

Tanner : Rudolph.
 Tayler : Vivian Alfred.
 Taylor : George.
 Terry : Arthur Elliott.
 Terry : Ernest Fairchild.
 Terry : Frank Treacher.
 Thomas : George.
 Thompson : Alfred.
 Thompson : Joseph Atherden.
 Thompson : Roland O'Brien.
 Thurgood : Ernest Charles.
 Thurgood : Leonard Fielder.
 Tidge : Herbert Gordon.
 Tighe : Arthur.
 Titterton : Sydney George P.
 Tomlin : Francis Ferrier.
 Townsend : George James.
 Townly : Ronald Starkey.
 Turner : Jabez Tennyson.
 Turner : Vincent.
 Tyler : William.

Vickers : Alfred Cranstoun.
 Verity : Ernest George.

Wain : George Sparrow.
 Waldram : Percy John.
 Walker : Leon Victor.
 Walker : William Selves.
 Walsh : Frederick Leopold Morfec.
 Walton : Edgar Thomas.
 Watson : George.
 Watson : William James.
 Watts : Arthur Ronald.
 Weekes : Cyril Swaffer.
 Wells : Edward Ogbourn.
 Wetenhall : Edward Box.
 Wheeler : Frank Cornelius.
 White : Benjamin William.
 Whitehead : Ernest Mortimer.
 Whiteley : Cyprian Charles Oswald.
 Whittington-Cooper : Alfred.
 Wilde : Sidney Algernon.
 Wilkinson : Percy Newton.
 Wilks : Clement.
 Williams : Arthur Codrington.
 Williams : Richard Ernest Havard.
 Willoughby : Charles Albert.
 Willoughby : Charles William.
 Wilson : Everard John.
 Wilson : John Hayes.
 Wonnacott : Howard John.
 Wontner-Smith : Percy.
 Wood : John Edward.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD—continued.

Professional Associates:
Woolnough: Tom.
Worthington: James Scott.
Wright: Thomas Henry.
Wright: Walter Brereton.

Yewdall: Francis Edward.
Young: C. Alex.
Young: James Dawbarn.
Young: Kenneth James.

Associates:—
Atkins: William Ryland Dent.
Alverstone: The Right Hon. Lord.
G.C.M.G., Lord Chief Justice of
England.
Associate of Council.

Banks: John Eldon, K.C.
Barnes: George Frederick.
Barry: Charles Edward.
Barry: Sir John Wolfe, K.C.B.,

Associate of Council.
Beale: James Samuel.
Bellewes: George Oliver.
Boulger: George Edward Simonds.
Bramwell: Sir Fredk. Joseph, F.R.S.
Bund: John W. Willis.

Castle: Edward James, K.C.
Clarke: Sir Edward, K.C.
Clarke: Sir Ernest.
Clode: Walter.
Clutton: Hubert Spencer.
Colam: Robert Frederick.
Courthope-Munroe: Harry.
Coward: John Charles Lewis, K.C.
Cripps: Charles Alfred, K.C., M.P.

Danckwerts: William Otto Adolph
Julius, K.C.

Emden: T. Walter L.

Freeman: George Mallows, K.C.
Freshfield: Edwin.
Freshfield: William Dawes.

Glen: Reginald Cunningham.
Grantham: Richard Fuge.

Hamilton: Henry Best Hans.
Hudson: Alfred Arthur.

Leworthy: John Henry.
Littler: Sir Ralph Daniel Makinson,
K.C.

Marshall: Frederick.
Mence: Phillip Allan.
Milles: Charles William.
Moulton: John Fletcher, K.C., M.P.
Munsey: Thomas Hensman.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD—continued.

Associates:—
Pain: Arthur Cadlick.
Pinches: Edward Edwin.

Redman: Joseph Haworth.
Rees: John Charles.
Richards: Henry Charles, K.C., M.P.
Rickards: Arthur George, K.C.
Rigg: Herbert Addington.
Russell: Charles Alfred, K.C.

Somerville: William.
Statham: William Arnold.
Stephens: Pembroke S., K.C.
Stevens: William Richard.
Stutfield: Alfred Robert Ogilvie.
Sutton: Henry.

Vaughan: Edward Joseph.
Veasey: Thomas Frederick

Wheeler: Thomas Whittenbury, K.C.
Will: John Shires, K.C.
Winckworth: Lewis.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

CHEPSTOW.

Professional Associate:—
Marchant: Robert Charles.

DIXTON.

Fellow:—
Wanklyn: Phillip Endell.

LLANOVER.

Fellow:—
Addie: John Heathcote.

MONMOUTH.

Fellow:—
Powell: Frederick Atkinson.

NEWPORT.

Fellows:—
Graham: William.
Hitchcox: William.
Rees: William George.
Tanner: William.

Professional Associates:—
Griggs: Henry Jenner.
Innes: Gilbert Plantagenet Mitchell.

PONTYPOOL.

Fellow:—
Llewellyn: David Morgan.

MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

USK.

Fellow:—
Graham: Arthur Gore.

NORFOLK.

ATTLEBOROUGH.

Fellows:—
Bacon: Frank Mace.
Bacon: Horace.
Salter: William Herbert.

BRANDON.

Fellow:—
Selby-Bigge: Charles P. O.

CASTON.

Professional Associate:—
Scorer: Alfred George.

CROMER.

Professional Associate:—
Whatley: Ernest James.

DISS.

Fellow:—
Gaze: Thomas William.

DOWNHAM MARKET.

Fellows:—
Hawkins: Charles.
Hawkins: Lancelot Goulder.

EAST DEREHAM.

Fellow:—
Ireland: Edwin Benjamin.
Professional Associate:—
Goodchild: Ralph Harry.

EAST RAYNHAM.

Fellow:—
Gayford: Henry John.

GRIMSTON.

Professional Associate:—
Freuer: William Samuel.

HOLKHAM.

Professional Associate:—
Hawes: Frederick Kirk.

HOLT.

Professional Associate:—
Shettle: Edward Gurney.

NORFOLK—*continued.*

HORSTEAD.

Fellow:—
Falcon: Michael.

KING'S LYNN.

Fellows:—
Easter: William.
Wilkin: Horace Martin.
Wright: William Edward.

NORWICH.

Fellows:—
Beck: Edward William.
Hornor: Charles Jared.
Hornor: Francis.
Mills: Samuel Mealing.
Morgan: Benjamin Brauford.
Rose: Thomas.
Scott: Augustus Frederic.

Professional Associates:—
Arnold: Harry Hagon.
Bodger: Percy Morris.
Spelman: William Wilton Rix.
Waters: Frank.

SWAFFHAM.

Associate:—
Hamond: Thomas Astley Horace.

THETFORD.

Professional Associate:—
Menzies: Robert.

THORPE.

Professional Associate:—
Widdicombe: Charles Edwin.

WEST RUDHAM.

Fellow:—
Freuer: William.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

COTTESBROOKE.

Fellow:—
Campbell: Hugh Bruce

DAVENTRY.

Professional Associate:—
Bowden-Buswell: Frederick

HORTON.

Fellow:—
Cave: Thomas Newman.

KETTERING.

Fellows:—
Bolam: Charles Godfrey.
Thring: Douglas Theodore.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—*continued.*

NORTHAMPTON.

Fellows:—

Gotto : Frederick Edward.
Merry : Thomas.
Scriven : Richard George.

Professional Associate:—
Brown : John.

OVERSTONE.

Fellow:—

Dickson : Thomas Arthur

PETERBOROUGH.

Fellows:—

Laurance : John.
Woodford : Lionel Burnet.

PRESTON CAPES.

Professional Associate:—

Robinson : John Brooke Wood.

THRAPSTON.

Fellows:—

Bletsoe : Henry Hopkinson.
Edmonds : John.

TOWCESTER.

Fellow:—

Aris : John Whitton.

Professional Associate:—

Whitton : Harold William.

SYWELL.

Fellow:—

Holl : Mackintosh Meleng.

WANSFORD.

Professional Associate:—

Jolly : Pearson Alexander.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

ALNWICK.

Professional Associates:—

Hall : Frederick Walter.
Hindmarsh : Michael Anselm.

BELFORD.

Fellow:—

Wilson : Sir Jacob.

BOTHAL.

Fellows:—

Sample : Thomas.
Sample : William Collings.

GOSFORTH.

Fellow:—

Aynsley : Robert John.

Professional Associate:—

Town : Henry Annadale.

NORTHUMBERLAND—*continued.*

HALTWHISTLE.

Fellow:—

Clark : John McClare.

HEXHAM.

Fellow:—

Clark : John McClare.

MATFEN.

Fellow:—

Sample : Charles Herbert.

MONKSEATON.

Professional Associate:—

Smith : Stanley Addison.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Fellows:—

Armstrong : Thomas John.
Carr : Cuthbert Ellison.
Hindmarsh : Ralph Frederick.
Taylor : Harry William.
Taylor : John Walton.

Professional Associates:—

Allen : John Parnell.
White : William, Jun.

WOOLLSINGTON.

Professional Associate:—

Watson : Claude Henry.

WYLAM.

Fellow:—

James : Christian Hugh.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

BABWORTH.

Fellow:—

Parkin : William.

BINGHAM.

Professional Associate:—

Pain : William Henry.

OLIFTON.

Fellow:—

Haynes : Henry.

EAST BRIDGFORD.

Fellow:—

Baumont : Charles.

EPPERSTONE.

Fellows:—

Huskinson : Thomas William.
Huskinson : William Lambe.

Professional Associate:—

Huskinson : Ernest Amphlett.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—*continued.*

MANSFIELD.

Fellows:—

Turner: Frederick John.
Vallance: Robert Frank.

Professional Associates:—

Butterworth: Josiah.
Crampton: Arthur Wesley.

NEWARK.

Fellow:—

Bailey: William Smith.

Professional Associate:—

Wigram: Henry Joseph.

NOTTINGHAM.

Fellows:—

Barnes: John William James.
Booker: Frank William.
Calvert: Arthur Richard.
Evans: Robert.
Hine: George Thomas.
Walker: Herbert.
Walker: Joseph.
Wright: Charles William.

Professional Associates:—

Child: Edmund Herbert.
Payne: William Percy.

NUTTALL.

Fellow:—

Taylor: Samuel.

Professional Associate:—

Taylor: William Henry.

OLLERTON.

Fellows:—

Bell: Joseph Askew.
Wordsworth: Robert Walter.

Professional Associate:—

Brooks: William Nathaniel.

OSBERTON.

Fellow:—

Lister-Kaye: Charles Wilkinson.

RADCLIFFE-ON-TRENT.

Fellow:—

Morris: Charles.

RETFORD.

Fellows:—

Brackett: William Newbegin.
Walker: Joshua.

SOUTH COLLINGHAM.

Fellows:—

Wigram: John.
Woolley: Reginald.
Woolley: Thomas Cecil Smith.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—*continued.*

WELBECK.

Professional Associate:—

Tate: Joseph George.

WOLLATON.

Professional Associate:—

Allsebrook: Arthur.

WORKSOP.

Fellow:—

Turner: Thomas Warner

OXFORDSHIRE.

BANBURY.

Fellow:—

Maxwell: Joseph Archibald.

BIOESTER.

Fellows:—

Holiday: Frederick Dean.
Holiday: Percy Cave.

Professional Associate:—

Bliss: Theodore Stepher

BURFORD.

Professional Associate:—

Salt: Harold Crossley.

GORING-ON-THAMES.

Professional Associate:—

Dodd: Harold James.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES.

Fellows:—

Simmons: Charles.
Simmons: Charles Franklin.
Simmons: William Anker.

MIDDLETON-STONEY.

Fellow:—

Little: William Davis.

OXFORD.

Fellows:—

Castle: Arthur.
Castle: Harold.
Field: Francis Hayward.
Jones: Francis William.
Lightfoot: Henry Le Blanc.

Professional Associate:—

Rose: Edward Joseph.

SHIRBURN.

Fellow:—

Watson: James Bruce.

OXFORDSHIRE—*continued.*

THAME.

Professional Associate :—
Aubrey : William Beauchamp.

WITNEY.

Fellow :—
Habgood : Henry Charles.

WROXTON.

Fellow :—
Davis : Charles Edward.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

OAKHAM.

Fellows :—
Royce : David Needham.
Royce : John.

SHROPSHIRE.

ACTON REYNOLD.

Professional Associate :—
Astley : Reginald Basil.

ASTON-ON-CLUN.

Fellow :—
Wolley : Thomas John.

BRIDGNORTH.

Fellow :—
Wyle : Henry James.
Professional Associate :—
Wyle : Henry Charles.

BROMFIELD.

Fellow :—
Fenn : Andrew Thomas Cranage.

CHESWARDINE.

Fellow :—
Chichester : Richard Herbert.

CHIRBURY.

Fellows :—
Morris : Edward Henry.
Morris : William Henry.

CONDOVER.

Fellow :—
Carnell : Sydney George.

ELLESMERE.

Fellow :—
Tower : Brownlow Richd. Christopher.

LUDLOW.

Fellows :—
Dodgson : Wilfred Longley.
Fenn : Thomas.

SHROPSHIRE—*continued.*

LYDBURY NORTH.

Fellows :—
Newill : Robert Henry.
Ward : Felix John.

MUCH WENLOCK.

Fellow :—
Thursfield : Thomas Howells.

NEWPORT.

Professional Associate :—
Burder : Reginald Edward Campbell.

OSWESTRY.

Professional Associate :—
Ashton : Arthur Ward.

SHREWSBURY.

Fellows :—
Bather : John T.
Burd : Timotheus Henry.
Davis : Alfred Thomas.
Evans : William Ernest.
Hall : William Timothy.
Hickman : Thomas.
Owen : Henry.
Peace : John Chalmers.
Wyle : William John.
Professional Associates :—
Armytage : Francis Reginald.
Douglas : Bernard Moxon.
Hazledine : John Turner Clough.
Hickman : Arthur Murhall.
Salt : Leonard Eustace.
Salt : Reginald Nowell.

UPPINGTON.

Fellow :—
Ashdown : Augustus Harding.

WELLINGTON.

Professional Associate :—
Batterbury : Norman Bouiface.

WHITCHURCH.

Fellow :—
Palamountain : Joseph William.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

BATH.

Fellows :—
Brinkworth : Robert Edwin.
Farwell : Frederick George.
Silcock : Thomas Ball.
Spackman : Charles Chantry.
Spackman : Henry.

BRENTKNOLL.

Professional Associate :—
Percival : Walter Gilbey.

SOMERSETSHIRE—*continued.*

BRUTON.

Fellow :—
Bennett : Thomas Oatley.

CHARD.

Fellow :—
Madge : John.

CHEDDAR.

Fellow :—
Parry : Richard Frederic.

HUTTON.

Fellow :—
Edwards : Arthur Phippen.

MERRIOTT.

Fellow :—
Parsons : Frank Donisthorpe.

MISTERTON.

Fellows :—
Combes : Cyrus.
Parsons : Robert Maurice Peters.

NORTH CURRY.

Fellow :—
Peard : John Grigg.

QUEEN CAMEL.

Fellow :—
Sowels : William Clowes.

SHEPTON MALLET.

Fellows :—
Heard : Herbert.
Wainwright : Charles Rawlinson.

SOMERTON.

Professional Associate :—
Dale : Edward Sydney Wilson.

STAFLEGROVE.

Fellow :—
Shufflebotham : John Henry.

TAUNTON.

Fellow :—
Treppin : Ernest O.

WELLS.

Fellows :—
Hippisley : Edwin Maggs.
Hippisley : William John.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Fellows :—
Garner : John Stanley.
Sedgwick : Alfred Sydney E.
Wooler : Walter Hernaman.

SOMERSETSHIRE—*continued.*

WILLITON.

Fellow :—
Andrew : Thomas Hawkes.
Professional Associate :—
Hosegood : Andrew Webber.

YATTON.

Fellow :—
Birch : Francis Julian Lawrence.

YEOVIL.

Fellow :—
Tory : John Edward.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

AUDLEY.

Professional Associate :—
Bibbey : Thomas.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.

Fellows :—
Harrison : Charles.
Rowland : Joseph Samuel.
Winterton : Wm. Moxon.

DRAYTON.

Professional Associate :—
Humphry : Martin George.

DUDLEY.

Professional Associate :—
Bailey : Percival Henry Ashby.

ENDON.

Fellow :—
Heaton : George Herbert.

ENVILLE.

Fellow :—
Punchard : Frederick Burt.

HANLEY.

Fellow :—
Forshaw : Edward.

KEELE.

Fellow :—
Boothby : Henry Vernon.

LEEK.

Professional Associate :—
Brealey : Reginald Woodhouse.

STAFFORDSHIRE—*continued.*

LICHFIELD.

Fellows:—

Hussey : Robert.
Inge : Charles Henry.
Winterton : Harry John Campion.

Professional Associate:—

Rawstron : Charles Oliver.

LITTLE INGESTRE.

Fellow:—

Mynors : Walter Charles Towers.

NEWCASTLE.

Professional Associates:—

Jones : Arthur Ernest.
Owen : Harry Bertram.
Stone : Frederic.

PENKRIDGE.

Fellow:—

Foden : Edward Antrobus.

RUGELEY.

Professional Associate:—

Hall : Thomas Biddle.

STAFFORD.

Fellow:—

Turnor : Exsuperius Weston.

Professional Associates:—

Evans : Rupert Maurice.
Smithells : Edwin.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

Fellows:—

Burton : Amos.
Lynam : Charles.

STONE.

Professional Associate:—

Thorold : James Ernest.

STRAMSHALL.

Fellow:—

Forshaw : Edward.

TAMWORTH.

Fellow:—

Arnold : William.

TETTENHALL.

Fellow:—

Pearse : Octavius Burroughes.

UTTOXETER.

Fellow:—

Hardy : Richard Thomas Ash.

Professional Associate:—

Wood : John Guy.

STAFFORDSHIRE—*continued.*

WALSALL.

Professional Associate:—

Charles : Michael Thomas.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Fellows:—

Duncalfe : Henry George.
Nock : Benjamin Bowen.

Professional Associate:—

Vale : Henry.

SUFFOLK.

BECOLLES.

Fellow:—

Pells : Arthur

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

Fellows:—

Blencowe : George.
Donne : Henry.
Scott : Archibald Lacy.
Scott : Henry Lacy.

Professional Associate:—

Donne : Cyril Henry.

CODDENHAM.

Fellow:—

Maxwell : David Benjamin.

EYE.

Fellow:—

Garrard : Norton Burroughs.

Professional Associate:—

Whitaker : Hugh.

FELMINGHAM.

Professional Associate:—

Barratt : Leigh.

FRAMLINGHAM.

Professional Associate:—

Cook : Edward Arthur.

GREAT THURLOW.

Fellow:—

Boa : Andrew.

Professional Associate:—

Stallard : Harold Orlando.

HOLLESLEY BAY.

Associate:—

Malden : Walter James.

HORSECROFT.

Fellow:—

Simpson : Robert Thomas.

IPSWICH.

Professional Associates:—

Bond : Frederick George.
Cheney : Edwin John.
Slater : Arthur James.
Turner : Percy.

SUFFOLK—*continued.*

LOWESTOFT.

Fellow:—
Pells: Arthur.

SAXMUNDHAM.

Professional Associate:—
May: Philip John.

SOMERLEYTON.

Fellow:—
Rix: George Kerry.

WOODBIDGE.

Fellow:—
Arnott: John.

SURREY.

ADDISCOMBE.

Professional Associate:—
Berry: Charles Windsor.

ADDLESTONE.

Professional Associate:—
Bell: Albert Henry.

ASSTEAD.

Associate:—
Smith: John Edward.

BYFLEET.

Professional Associate:—
Muir: James.

OATERHAM.

Professional Associate:—
Scrivener: Charles John.

CHERTSEY.

Professional Associate:—
Waterer: Clarence.

COBHAM.

Professional Associate:—
Waterfield: Horace Clare.

Associate:—
Seth-Smith: Archibald.

GRANLEIGH.

Professional Associate:—
Stedman: Charles Frederick.

DORKING.

Fellows:—
White: Charles Alexander,
White: James Alexander.

SURREY—*continued.*

EGHAM.

Fellows:—
Finn: Herbert Archibald.
Gale: Harry.

Professional Associate:—
Paice: William, Jun.

ENGLEFIELD GREEN.

Fellows:—
Menzies: William.
Simmonds: Frederick.

EPSOM.

Fellow:—
Grellier: Harley Mair.
Professional Associate:—
Flight: Alfred.

ESHEER.

Professional Associate:—
Rand: John.

FARNHAM.

Fellows:—
Eggar: James Alfred.
Nash: Alfred James.

Professional Associates:—
Hewett: Richard.
Williams: William Welsby.

Associate:—
Wing: Thomas Twining.

GODALMING.

Fellows:—
Baverstock: Harold Bridge.
Mellersh: Alfred William.
Shearburn: Harry.

GODSTONE.

Professional Associate:—
Wordsworth: Christopher.

GUILDFORD.

Fellows:—
Baxter: George.
Ellis: Ernest Harold.
Lee: William.
Messenger: William Harry.
Thurgood: Albert Edward.

Professional Associate:—
Hewett: George Thompson.

HORSELL.

Professional Associate:—
Hunt: Harry.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.

Fellows:—
Bond: Erasmus.
Horsfield: J. Nixon.
Page: George Frederick.
Phillips: William Edwin.
Saunders: Samuel Brown.

SURREY—continued.

Professional Associates:—
Hardwick: Arthur Jessop.
Wright: Arthur Edgar.

LEATHERHEAD.

Fellow:—
Osenton: Charles.

LIMPSFIELD.

Fellow:—
Bailey: Leonard.

MERSTHAM.

Professional Associate:—
Willoughby: Frank.

MITCHAM.

Fellow:—
Chart: Robert Masters.

MORDEN.

Professional Associate:—
Frost: Alfred Cardain.

NEW MALDEN.

Fellow:—
Palmer: William Edward King.

NUTFIELD.

Fellow:—
Martin: Howard,
Member of Council.
Professional Associate:—
Maw: Percival Trentham.

OXTED.

Fellow:—
Osenton: George.

PURLEY.

Fellow:—
Webb: William.
Professional Associate:—
Densham: John Boon.

REDHILL.

Fellows:—
Stacey: Harrie.
Ward: Henry Payne.
Professional Associates:—
Brent: Thomas.
Mew: Robert Heath.

REIGATE.

Fellows:—
Burchell: Sidney Herbert.
Clutton: Ralph William.
Dawson: Percy John.
Professional Associates:—
Foulkes: Noel Mackintyre.
Morris-Davies: James George.

SURREY—continued.

RICHMOND.

Fellows:—
Chancellor: Albert.
Heasler: Holland Charles.
Houghton: John Pourds.
Partridge: Edward John.

Professional Associate:—
Bingham: William Raper.

RIPLEY.

Fellow:—
Noel: Bryon Bruce.

SURBITON.

Fellow:—
Jerome: Thomas Stroud.
Professional Associate:—
Evered: Gillibrand Elwin.

SUTTON.

Fellow:—
Ayley: Cecil Hugh.
Professional Associate:—
Stimson: Edward Frederick.

THAMES DITTON.

Professional Associate:—
Ward: Martin Hammond.

WALLINGTON.

Fellow:—
Jopling: Joseph.
Professional Associate:—
Williams: Frank Warren.

WALTON-ON-THAMES.

Professional Associate:—
Loveless: Arthur William Henry.

WYBRIDGE.

Fellow:—
Watson: Alfred.
Professional Associates:—
Bruzard: George Joseph.
Leese: Vernon Francis.

WOKING.

Fellow:—
Reffell: Charles Arthur.
Professional Associate:—
Mann: Frederick Charles Thomas.

WOLDINGHAM.

Fellow:—
Gardiner: Robert Strachan.

SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.

Fellows:—
Ingram: Walter Fielde.
May: Francis John Charles.
Parsons: Frederick Cecil.
Waters: William Richard.
Welch: Frederick William.
Wilkinson: Thomas.

SUSSEX—continued.

Professional Associates:—
Cox : Reginald John.
Croft : George Herbert.
Lampard : Sydney Martin.
Mellor : James Frederick.
Mitchell : Herbert Arthur.
Norris : Edward James.
Overton : William Henry.

CHICHESTER.

Fellows:—
Hobgen : Francis Neale.
Wyatt : Herbert Guy Buckell.
Wyatt : Oliver Newman.

CRAWLEY.

Fellow:—
Gardner : Gilbert.

CROWBOROUGH.

Fellow:—
Parris : Charles John.

EASTBOURNE.

Fellows:—
Buzzard : Alfred Lindsey.
Dennison : John W.

Professional Associates:—
Blore : Charles Gordon.
Johnstone : Augustus Frederic.
Killick : Anthony Edward.
Woolnough : John William.

EAST GRINSTEAD.

Fellows:—
Turner : Charles.
Wood : Leslie Stuart.

Professional Associate:—
Genge : William Pope, Junr.

FIRLE.

Professional Associates:—
Scarlett : Harry.
Spence : Richmond.

HAILSHAM.

Fellows:—
Burtenshaw : Albert.
Burtenshaw : Albert King.

HASTINGS.

Fellows:—
Bowley : John Cross.
Dray : Alfred.

Professional Associates:—
Hardiman : Harry.
Jeffery : Francis Wilson.
Miller : George Frederick.
Parks : Walter.

HAYWARD'S HEATH.

Fellows:—
Bannister : Thomas.
Ogilvie : Robert Mathewson.

SUSSEX—continued.

HORSHAM.

Fellows:—
Chasemore : Philip.
King : Frank Hulme.

Professional Associate:—
Richardson : Harold Thoma.

HOVE.

Fellows:—
Hudson : Edward William.
Jenner : William.
Welch : Frederick William.
Wilkinson : Thomas.

Professional Associates:—
Soper : Harold.
Udny : Augustus Charles.

LEWES.

Fellows:—
Card : Henry Curtis.
Davey : Henry Thomas.
Ingram : Walter Fielde.
Morris : Herbert.
Powell : Hubert John.
Powell : Reginald Henry.

Professional Associates:—
Card : Henry.
Dyer : Frederick Burfield.
Newington : Caleb Rickman K.

LITTLEHAMPTON.

Fellow:—
Howard : Harry.

PETWORTH.

Fellows:—
Taylor : Matthew.
Watson : Herbert Edward.

PULBOROUGH.

Professional Associate:—
St. Aubyn : Belville Molesworth.

RYE.

Fellow:—
Reeve : Kingsnorth.
Professional Associate:—
Cory : Edward John, Captain.

ST. LEONARDS.

Professional Associate:—
Kennett : Charles Arthur.

SIDLESHAM.

Fellow:—
Hobgen : Thomas Cecil.

SLINFOLD.

Professional Associate:—
Child : Charles.

SUSSEX—continued.

SOUTHWATER.

Fellow:—
Smith: Sidney.

STEYNING.

Professional Associate:—
West: Sidney Herbert.

UCKFIELD.

Fellow:—
Colgate: Thomas.

WADHURST.

Fellow:—
Ansten: Frank.

WARNHAM.

Professional Associate:—
Hodgson: Archibald Sanford.

WORTHING.

Associate:—
Warren: Reginald Augustus.

WARWICKSHIRE.

ALCESTER.

Fellow:—
Raikes: Col. George Whittington.

ATHERSTONE.

Professional Associate:—
Beach: Archibald William Hicks,
Captain.

BIRMINGHAM.

Fellows:—
Bettridge: Edward.
Couchman: Robert Edward
Eayrs: John Thomas.
Fowler: Gerard Edmund.
Fowler: Henry.
Fowler: Richard.
Fowler: William.
Grimley: Edwin Fearn.
Grimley: Thomas.
Hadley: Frank.
Hedley: Robert Wilkin.
Hendriks: Henry.
Holbeche: Robert Neville.
Jenkins: Oswald.
Kenwick: George.
Lakin-Smith: Ernest.
Ludlow: Walter Robert.
Mason: William Arthur.
Mathews: George Spencer,
Member of Council.
Mathews: Lewis Osler.
Pemberton: Charles Oliver Paget.
Pinney: Frederick Wyldbore Digby.
Pinson: Gilbert.
Price: John.
Robins: William Henry.
Roderick: John.
Sayer: George William.
Smith: Frank.
Williams: Edward Bickerton.
Willmot: George Dyott.
Willmot: John.

WARWICKSHIRE—continued.

Professional Associates:—
Hawes: Frederick Kirk.
Holbeche: Robert Cecil.
Redfern: Charles Frederick.
Orchard: Sydney Samuel.

CASTLE-BROMWICH.

Professional Associate:—
Barclay: Thomas.

EDGBASTON.

Professional Associate:—
Baylis: Alfred William.

ERDINGTON.

Professional Associate:—
Gettings: Sydney Salter.

KNOWLE.

Fellow:—
Ludlow: Walter Robert.

LEAMINGTON.

Fellows:—
Evans: Walter Pearson.
Fayerman: George Metcalfe.
Southorn: Charles Herbert.

MILVERTON.

Fellow:—
Smith: Frank William.

NUNEATON.

Fellows:—
Dawson: George Crosbie.
Stewart: Samuel Parr.
Professional Associates:—
Cook: Frederick Charles.
Staley: Albert Henry.

RUGBY.

Fellow:—
Fowler: Henry.

STONELEIGH ABBEY.

Fellow:—
Gilpin-Brown: William Dundas.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Fellow:—
Deer: Edward.
Professional Associate:—
Armstrong: John William Wilson.

WARWICK.

Fellows:—
Fosbery: William Thomas Exham.
Margetts: John William.

WARWICKSHIRE—*continued.*

WATER ORTON.

Professional Associate:—
 Bryan : Arthur.

WYLDE GREEN.

Professional Associate:—
 Hipsley : Frederic William.

WESTMORELAND.

KENDAL.

Fellows:—
 Banks : John.
 Hoggarth : Arthur.
 Hoggarth : Edwin.
 Webster : Alexander.

KIRKBY LONSDALE.

Fellows:—
 Punchard : Frederick.
 Punchard : Frederick Burt.

MILNTHORPE.

Fellow:—
 Holme : John.

WINDERMERE.

Professional Associate:—
 Jackson : Edward Henry.

WILTSHIRE.

BEMERTON.

Fellow:—
 Squarey : Newell William Pitts.

CALNE.

Professional Associate:—
 Smith : Cyril Herbert.

CHIPPENHAM.

Fellows:—
 Brinkworth : Robert Edwin.
 Furmedge : John Harris.
 Marshall : Lionel Hasler.
 Smith : Henry Herbert.
 Watkins : Robert Arundel.

DOWNTON.

Fellow:—
 Squarey : Elias Pitts.
Past-President.
Professional Associate:—
 Wrightson : John Frederick Hutton.
Associates:—
 Fream : William.
 Wrightson : John.

WILTSHIRE—*continued.*

FIGHELDEAN.

Fellow:—
 Stirton : Thomas.
Professional Associate:—
 Watt : Alexander Lindsay.

HAM.

Professional Associate:—
 Burder : Reginald Edward Campbell.

MARLBOROUGH.

Fellow:—
 Jeans : Mark.
Professional Associate:—
 Hooper : Alfred Egbert.

PEWSEY.

Fellow:—
 Ferris : George.
Professional Associate:—
 Puckridge : Percival Martin.

SALISBURY.

Fellows:—
 Bath : Fred.
 Canning : William Browne.
 Gater : Caleb William.
 Rawlence : Ernest Alfred.
 Rawlence : James Edward.
 Rigden : Francis.
 Squarey : Elias Pitts.
Past-President.
 Squarey : Newell William Pitts.
 Waters : Edward.
 Woolley : John Turton.
Professional Associates:—
 Hale : Francis Edward.
 Martin : John Pattinson.

SHREWTON.

Fellow:—
 Oliphant : George A. J.

SUTTON BINGER.

Professional Associate:—
 Harrison : Henry Beauchamp.

SWINDON.

Fellows:—
 Bishop : Charles.
 Pritchett : Ellis Herbert.
Professional Associate:—
 Blyth : Harold King.

TISBURY.

Fellow:—
 Combes : Cyrus.

WILTSHIRE—*continued*.

TROWBRIDGE.

Fellow :—

Mundy : Herbert.

Professional Associate :—

Snailum : Walter Wadman

WOOTTON-BASSETT.

Fellow :—

Baines : Martin Talbot.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

BALSALL HEATH.

Professional Associate :—

Perkins : Joseph.

CALLOWEND.

Professional Associate :—

Priest : Albert Edward.

EVESHAM.

Fellows :—

Righton : Edward Grantham.

Smith : William.

GREAT MALVERN.

Professional Associate :—

Ellis : Rupert Lumley.

HANLEY CASTLE.

Professional Associate :—

Every-Clayton : Reginald Arthur E.

KIDDERMINSTER.

Fellow :—

Joseland : Charles.

LYE.

Professional Associate :—

Weaver : Henry Percival Francis.

MADRESFIELD.

Fellow :—

Stallard : William.

MALVERN LINK.

Fellow :—

Stallard : William.

MALVERN WELLS.

Fellow :—

Chamberlain : George Arthur Raddon.

WORCESTERSHIRE—*continued*.

MOSELEY.

Professional Associate :—

Type : Marcus Oswald.

STOURBRIDGE.

Fellows :—

Fiddian : William.

King : Henry.

Professional Associates :—

Barratt : Harry.

Oldnall : Roger William.

STOURPORT.

Fellow :—

Clarke : Alfred Dudley.

WORCESTER.

Fellows :—

Allsebrook : Arthur.

Buck : Albert.

President.

Buck : Herbert Wilson.

Parker : William Henry.

Professional Associate :—

Shorney : Arthur Shepherd.

YORKSHIRE.

BALDERSBY.

Fellows :—

Gregson : William.

Peirson : George Brodrick.

BARNESLEY.

Professional Associate :—

Wade : Henry.

BEEFORD.

Professional Associate :—

Reed : Charles Cecil.

BEDALE.

Fellow :—

Clarke : Christopher.

BEVERLEY.

Fellow :—

Evans : William.

YORKSHIRE—continued.

BOSTON SPA.

Professional Associate:—
Kelly : George William Calver.

BRADFORD.

Fellows:—
Armistead : Richard.
Cowgill : Brian Bollans Hird.
France : Arthur Alderson.
Gott : Charles.
Gott : Charles Henry.
Hindle : John.
Jackson : Samuel.
Smith : Frederic Ellison.
Smith : Harry Russell.
Smith : Wheeler.

Professional Associates:—
Jackson : Leonard Labrey.
Priestman : Alfred Tuke.
Smith : Arthur Telford.

BRIGHOUSE.

Fellow:—
Armytage : Sir George, Bt.
Professional Associate:—
Haywood : Samuel Spencer.

CROSSGATES.

Fellow:—
Townend : William.

DEWSBURY.

Fellow:—
Marriott : Arthur Sutcliffe.

DONCASTER.

Professional Associate:—
Cooke-Yarborough : Orfeur Frederic.

EBBERSTON.

Fellow:—
Bradley : William Edward.

ESCRICK.

Fellow:—
Walker : Francis Elliott.

FARNLEY.

Fellow:—
Weatherill : George Ford.

GOOLE.

Fellow:—
Hobson : Harry.
Professional Associate:—
Veit : Leonard James.

GUISBOROUGH.

Fellow:—
Clarke : John William.

YORKSHIRE—continued.

HALIFAX.

Fellows:—
Buckley : George.
Fox : Charles Jarrés.
Horstall : Richard.
Vice-President.
Horsfall : Richard Edgar.
Jackson : Benjamin Whithead.

Professional Associates:—
Buckley : Alfred Eustace.
Fox : Charles Edward.
Hebblethwaite : Charles Henry.
Weir : James Scott.

HANDSWORTH.

Professional Associate:—
Marshall : George Ernest.

HARROGATE.

Fellow:—
Renton : George.
Professional Associates:—
Armstrong : Albert Leslie.
Rivers : Charles Edwin.
West : Arthur Smith.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.

Professional Associate:—
Sutcliffe : James Henry.

HELMSLEY.

Fellow:—
Bowman : John James.

HESSLE.

Professional Associate:—
Clarke : Charles Wentworth.

HUDDERSFIELD.

Fellows:—
Abbey : Joe Burman.
Butler : Charles.
Demetriadi : Thomas Marsden
Hanson : John Henry.

Professional Associates:—
Hanson : Harold.
Kaye : Herbert.
Mallinson : Charles Herbert.
Shaw : Arthur.

HULL.

Fellows:—
Bilson : John.
Brodrick : Frederick Stead.
Fryer : George.
Hebblethwaite : Louis.
Thorp : Robert Hayton.
Todd : William Henry.
Watson : John.
Wellsted : William Henry.
White : Alfred Edward.

Professional Associates:—
Jackson : Alfred Ernest.
Smith : John William.

KEIGHLEY.

Fellow:—
Broster : Robert Buck.

YORKSHIRE—continued.

Professional Associates:—
 Marks : Thomas Edward.
 Weatherhead : David Wilkinson.

KIRKBURTON.

Professional Associate:—
 Rhodes : Ben Albert.

LEEDS.

Fellows:—
 Clare : Edward Lovell.
 Fawcett : John Mortimer.
 Fenwick : Thomas.
 Gott : Frank.
 Hepper : John.
 Hollis : Walter Dawson.
 Leather : George Herbert.
 Leather : William Beaumont.
 Oldroyd : Linley.
 Richardson : John.
 Wigram : Reginald Spencer.
 Winn : Thomas.

Professional Associates:—
 Neill : James Neill.
 Pole : Alexander Charles Reginald.

LOWTHORPE.

Fellow:—
 Piercy : Henry Onslow.
Professional Associates:—
 Eastwood : Charles William.
 Piercy : Frederic Onslow.

MALTON.

Fellow:—
 Abbott : Robert Thomas G.

MARSKE-ON-SEA.

Fellow:—
 Bigg : Lionel Thursfield.

MIDDLEHAM.

Professional Associate:—
 Maughan : John.

MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Professional Associate:—
 Lofthouse : Albert Wilson.

NEWINGTON.

Professional Associate:—
 Gillies : John Jeffrey.

OULTON.

Fellow:—
 Farrer : John,
Member of Council.

OUSEBURN.

Professional Associate:—
 Bower : Arthur Wentworth Chivers.

PATELEY BRIDGE.

Professional Associate:—
 Boord : Walter Bertram.

YORKSHIRE—continued.

PENISTONE.

Professional Associate:—
 Hinchcliffe : John, Jun.

PONTEFRAC T.

Fellows:—
 Kelly : John George.
 Watson : John.

Professional Associate:—
 Lunn : Algernon Percy.

RAWCLIFFE.

Fellow:—
 Wright : James

ROTHERHAM.

Fellow:—
 Ambler : Sydney Wood.

Professional Associate:—
 Dundas : Frederick James.

SCARBOROUGH.

Fellow:—
 Beard : Edwin Thomas.

SHEFFIELD.

Fellows:—
 Coverdale : Henry.
 Denton : William.
 Fowler : Frederick.
 Fowler : Reginald William.
 Marshall : Peter.
 Sandford : Charles Sidney.
 Wilde : William.

Professional Associates:—
 Armstrong : James Gibbons Dickson.
 Bramley : Francis Herbert.
 Collis : Ernest Albert.
 Noble : Edmund James.

SKIPTON-IN-CRAVEN.

Professional Associate:—
 Thompson : Charles William George
 Hugh.

SKIRLAUGH.

Professional Associate:—
 Hollis : Ralph.

TODMORDEN.

Fellows:—
 Brocklebank : John.
 Suthers : James.

WAKEFIELD.

Fellows:—
 Greaves : John Oldroyd.
 Kaye : John Edward.
 Massie : Frank.

Professional Associate:—
 King : Walter Nike.

WENSLEY.

Professional Associate:—
 Petch : John Stonehouse.

YORKSHIRE—*continued.*

WHITBY.

Fellow:—

Popple: John.

YORK.

Fellows:—

Cox: Edward Samuel.

Forbes: Charles Mansfeldt.

Fryer: George.

Jolly: John Hawkins.

Watson: Herbert Edward.

Professional Associates:—

Kerr: Arthur Herbert.

Lee: George Cansfield.

Terry: Francis William.

Thompson: Harold Stuart.

Wheldon: Martin Lowish.

ISLE OF MAN.

DOUGLAS.

Fellow:—

Kerruish: William Maltby.

Professional Associate:—

Kay: Walter Robert.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

GUERNSEY.

Professional Associates:—

Constable: John.

Morrish: Hugh Kenneth.

IRELAND.

ANTRIM.

ANTRIM.

*Fellows:—*Barton : Henry Dupré Malkin.
Cordner : Clement Kennedy.*Professional Associate:—*

Ewing : James Peters.

BALLYCASTLE.

Fellow:—

Johnstone : John Brett.

BALLYMENA.

Fellow:—

Knight : Maurice Charles.

BELFAST.

Fellow:—

Bagot : Lewis Brown.

Professional Associate:—

Stephens : John Kyle.

CRUMLIN.

Fellow:—

McClintock : Chas. Ed., Lieut.-Col.

GLENARM.

Fellow:—

McDonald : Allan.

RANDALSTOWN.

Fellow:—

Young : George Lawrence.

CARLOW.

TULLOW.

Fellow:—

Adair : John Olphert.

Professional Associate:—

Butler : Richard Pierce.

CAVAN.

CAVAN.

*Fellows:—*Blackley : Travers Robert.
Forbes : Arthur.
Trench : Arthur.

KILLESHANDRA.

Fellow:—

Godley : Archibald.

KINGSCOURT.

Fellow:—

Synge : Edward.

CLARE.

ENNIS.

*Fellows:—*Keane : Marcus.
Scott : John William.
Willis : Henry de Laval.

ENNISKERRY.

Fellow:—

Johnson : Jocelyn Otway.

QUIN.

Fellow:—

Studdert : R. R.

CORK.

ARDNAGASHEL.

Professional Associate:—

Hutchins : Richard.

BANDON.

Fellow:—

Hodson : Richard Edmond.

BANTRY.

*Fellows:—*Ellis : Ernest Francis Leslie.
Hutchins : Samuel Newburgh.

CHARLEVILLE.

*Fellows:—*Sanders : Charles Stewart.
Sanders : Robert Massey Dawson

CORK—*continued.*

CORK.

Fellows:—

Beamish : William Henry.
 Broadley : Edward Barry, Major.
 Carroll : Theodore Frederick.
 French : Savage.
 Humphreys : Daniel Peard.
 Townsend : Robert Uniacke F.

CROOKSTOWN.

Professional Associate:—

Tonson-Rye : John Reginald.

MALLOW.

Fellows:—

Creagh : Arthur Gethin.
 Purcell : Wills W.
 Vandeleur : Cecil Ernest.

MIDDLETON.

Fellow:—

Fitzgerald : James H. B. Penrose.

DONEGAL.

RAMELTON.

Fellow:—

Swiney : William D.

DOWN.

CASTLEWELLAN.

Fellow:—

Garrett : James Hugh Moore.

DOWNPATRICK.

Fellow:—

Ward : The Hon. Somerset.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Fellow:—

McClintock : Arthur.

NEWCASTLE.

Fellow:—

Brownlow : Claude.

PORTAFERRY.

Fellows:—

Brownlow : Charles.
 Warnock : Thomas Archibald.

ROSTREVA.

Fellow:—

Watson : William James.

SAINTFIELD.

Professional Associate:—

Moore : Hugh Armytage.

WARINGSTOWN.

Professional Associate:—

Waring : Holt.

DUBLIN.

DUBLIN.

Fellows:—

Abbott : Joseph.
 Baldwin : Chambré Corcor T.
 Barton : Sir John George.
 Bradshaw : Robert Macnevin.
 Brunicardi : Dominic N.
 Carson : William B.
 Comber : Patrick Forstall.
 Darley : Edmund Sanders.
 Delves : Robert Harvey Addington.
 Dickinson : Charles.
 Galbraith : Hugh.
 Gilchrist : John Fawcett.
 Hamilton : Arthur.
 Hardman : Edward Chambré.
 Hemphill : Charles George Gordon.
 Holmes : William Eden
 Kincaid : James Stewart.

Member of Council.

Kincaid : Joseph Westby.
 Knight : Henry St. John.
 Lyons : Francis Oliver.
 McCaw : George Tyrrell.
 Maunsell : Richard Edward.
 Roe : William James.
 Ruttledge : Thomas Henry Bruen.
 Scott : John Russell.
 Stewart : Ed. P., Capt.
 Stewart : George Pakenham.
 Stewart : Henry Pakenham.
 Stewart : William Thomas.
 Stokes : Richard.
 Tatlow : John Garnett.
 Tatlow : Tissington Wm. Garnett.
 Tisdall : Henry Chichester.
 Townshend : Charles Loftus.
 Townshend : James Richard.
 Townshend : Thomas Courtney.
 Townshend : Thomas Loftus.
 Trench : Philip Francis O.
 Vernon : Arthur Pomeroy.
 Vernon : Fane.
 Warwick : George Ernest.
 Willis : Gilbert de Laval.

Professional Associates:—

Hall : Henry Alexander Thomas.
 Hall : John Sebastian.
 Jameson : Cecil William.
 Kincaid : Herbert Edward.
 Lisney : Harry.
 Mills : Arthur Ernest.
 O'Reilly : Henry G.

DUNDRUM.

Fellows:—

Trench : James Currie.
 Verschöyle : William Henry Foster.

KILLINEY.

Fellow:—

Stewart : George Francis.

KINGSTOWN.

Fellow:—

Quin : Richard.

DUBLIN—continued.

MONKSTOWN.

Fellow:—

Watson : Arthur B.

RAHENEY.

Fellow:—

Chatterton : Robert Smith.

FERMANAGH.

BALLINAMALLARD.

Fellow:—

Burke : Henry Anthony.

ENNISKILLEN.

Fellows:—

Maude : Christopher H.

Maude : Maurice.

IRVINESTOWN.

Fellow:—

Maude : Anthony F.

GALWAY.

AHASORAGH.

Fellows:—

Armstrong : Elliott Graham.

Mahon : George Gilbert.

BALLINASLOE.

Professional Associate:—

Crozier : George Francis.

LOUGHREA.

Fellow:—

Tener : Edward Shaw.

Professional Associate:—

Gahan : Robert Beresford.

PORTUMNA.

Professional Associate:—

Moeran : Archibald Edward.

ROUNDSTONE.

Fellow:—

Robinson : Henry Arthur.

KERRY.

ARDFERT.

Fellow:—

Trench : George Frederic.

GORTALEA.

Fellow:—

Hussey : Samuel Murray.

KENMARE.

Fellow:—

Maxwell : Henry Percival.

KERRY—continued.

LISTOWEL.

Fellow:—

Crosbie : James Dayrolles.

TRALEE.

Fellows:—

Denny : Francis M.

Fitzgerald : Robert John.

KILDARE.

CARBERY.

Fellow:—

Tyrrell : Garrett Charles.

CURRAGH CAMP.

Fellows:—

Alcock : Samuel.

Cooper : Arthur John.

Rea : John Todd.

Professional Associate:—

Browning : Egbert George.

KILKENNY.

GOWRAN.

Fellow:—

White : Richard.

INISTIOGE.

Fellows:—

Hamilton : Ed. Chetwood, Major.

Newport : George Bellingham.

PILTOWN.

Professional Associate:—

Penrose : William Robert.

KING'S COUNTY.

BIRR.

Fellow:—

Frend : Henry.

MONEYGALL.

Fellow:—

Garvey : Toler, R.

PARSONSTOWN.

Fellows:—

Frend : Causabon William.

Garvey : Toler R., Jun.

TULLAMORE.

Fellow:—

Browne : Ernest H.

Professional Associate:—

Bourcher : Claud J.

LEITRIM.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

Fellow:—

Darley : Henry Ponsonby Shaw.

DROMAHAIR.

Fellow:—

Hewson : George Rawdon M.

LIMERICK.

FOYNES.

Fellow:—

Jameson : Robert William.

Professional Associate:—

Clarke : Leonard Eustace.

LIMERICK.

Fellows:—

Barrington : John Beatty.

Fitzgerald : Peter David.

Hosford : Edward Henry Poe.

Hunt : William Lewis.

Hunt : William Power.

O'Brien : Donough Richard.

Welply : James.

White : Arthur.

LONDONDERRY.

COLERAINE.

Fellow:—

Given : Maxwell.

KILREE.

Fellow:—

Armstrong : Alexander Moore, Capt.

LONDONDERRY.

Fellow:—

Harvey : James George Moorewood.

LONGFORD.

EDGEWORTHSTOWN.

Fellows:—

Edgeworth : Thomas N.

Wilson : Arthur J. de Courcy.

LONGFORD.

Fellow:—

Roberts : Edward Usher.

LOUTH.

ARDEE.

Professional Associate:—

Lee-Norman : Alexander Henry.

LOUTH—continued.

CASTLE BELLINGHAM.

Fellow:—

Butler : Walter Selby.

DROGHEDA.

Fellow:—

Wynne : Alfred Henry.

COLLON.

Fellow:—

Gloucester : Thomas Edward.

DUNDALK.

Fellow:—

Bigger : John James Eastwood.

MAYO.

BALLINA.

Fellows:—

Baillie : John Robert, Major.

Knox : Albert Frederic.

Knox : Albert Henry.

BALLINROBE.

Fellows:—

Burke : William Creaghe.

Deane : George B.

CROSSMOLINA.

Fellow:—

Knox : Ernest Henry.

WESTPORT.

Fellows:—

Powell : Robert.

Vereker : Henry Robert.

MEATH.

KELLS.

Fellows:—

Barns : William Arthur.

Farrell : Edward Francis.

MONAGHAN.

GLASSLOUGH.

Fellow:—

McCullagh : James W.

MONAGHAN.

Fellow:—

Rogers : Harry.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

BALLYCOLLA.

Fellow:—
Owen : Arthur John.

MOUNTRATH.

Fellows:—
Franks : Mathew Henry.
Franks : Mathew Henry, Jun.

ROSCOMMON.

BOYLE.

Fellows:—
Murphy : James Fraser, Major.
Webb : Charles.

CASTLEREA.

Fellow:—
Bowen : Edward Ferguson.

MOUNT TALBOT.

Fellow:—
Talbot-Crosbie : William D.

ROSCOMMON.

Fellow:—
Coote : Stanley Victor.

SLIGO.

CLEVERAGH.

Fellow:—
Wood-Martin : Henry Roger B.

SLIGO.

Fellows:—
Robinson : James Dodwell, Major.
Robinson : Richard St. George.

TIPPERARY.

CAHIR.

Fellow:—
Rochfort : William.

ROSCREA.

Fellows:—
Bridge : Henry Powell.
Smith : Sidney Edward.

TYRONE.

CALEDON.

Fellow:—
Hearn : Chas. Richard.

DUNGANNON.

Fellows:—
Chambré : C. B. M.
Robinson : William Godfrey.

MOY.

Fellows:—
Alexander : Henry Geo. Samuel,
Colonel.
Lloyd : Averell.

OMAGH.

Fellows:—
Irvine : Henry, Lieut.-Col.
Smith : George Young.

WATERFORD.

CAPPOQUIN.

Fellow:—
Marmion : Thomas Henry.

CURRAGHMORE.

Professional Associate:—
Gethin : Randolph George.

FETHARD.

Fellow:—
Taylor : J. Godfrey L.

LISMORE.

Fellow:—
Penrose : James Edward.

TRAMORE.

Fellow:—
Gibbon : Edward Acton.

WATERFORD.

Fellows:—
Anderson : Alex. Carew.
Kelly : Richard Henry.
Professional Associate:—
Penrose : Edward Alec.

WESTMEATH.

AUBURN.

Fellow:—
Coote : Orlando Robert.

KILBEGGAN.

Fellow:—
Quin : William Thomas Cuffe.

KILLUCAN.

Fellow:—
Evans : William.

WESTMEATH—*continued.*

MOATE.

Fellow:—

Fetherstonhaugh : Theodore.

MULLINGAR.

Fellow:—

Barton : Robert Culley.

WEXFORD.

CASTLEBRIDGE.

Fellow:—

Nunn : William Bolton.

ENNISCORTHY.

Fellows:—

Grey : Charles Grey
Ruttledge : Francis.

GOREY.

Fellows:—

Stopford : The Hon. Geo. Frank Wm.
Turner : Frederick Adolphus B.

WEXFORD—*continued.*

NEW ROSS.

Fellow:—

Tyndall : Albert Henry.

WEXFORD.

Fellow:—

Nunn : William Bolton.

WICKLOW.

ARKLOW.

Fellow:—

Tailyour : Alexander.

BRAY.

Fellows:—

Hodson : Gilbert Neville.
Knox : Edward Ernest.

ENNISKERRY.

Fellow:—

Orr : Cecil.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

ABERDEEN.

Fellows:—

Macdonald : Ranald Roderick.
Walker : George James.

AYRSHIRE.

AYR.

Fellows:—

Johnston : James.
Stevenson : Allan.

GIRVAN.

Fellow:—

Murray : Gilbert.

KILMARNOCK.

Fellows:—

Duke : Freke Guy Rashleigh.
Tannahill : Robert Dunlop.
Turner : Joseph Harling.

Professional Associate:—

Henderson : Richard.

BANFFSHIRE.

ABERLOUR.

Professional Associate:—

McLean : Donald, Jun.

BUTESHIRE.

BRODICK.

Fellow:—

Mather : James.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

ECCLEFECHAN.

Fellow:—

Lockhart : Peter.

LOCKERBIE.

Fellow:—

Aitken : John Malcolm.

MONIAIVE.

Fellow:—

Wallace : William Sydney Smith.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

EDINBURGH.

Fellows:—

Beattie : William Halden.
Davidson : James Inglis.
Marwick : Thomas Purves.
Robertson : Walter Wood.
Simpson : George.

Associates:—

Caden : George.
Wallace : Robert.

KIRKNEWTON.

Fellow:—

Glendinning : George Robert.

LIBERTON.

Fellow:—

Mackenzie : Donald Falconer.

FIFESHIRE.

DUNFERMLINE.

Fellow:—

Bell : Andrew Walker.

ST. ANDREWS.

Professional Associate:—

Canch : Thomas Richard.

FORFARSHIRE.

BROUGHTY-FERRY.

Fellow:—

Winning : Douglas Campbell Wills.

DRYBURGH.

Fellow:—

Murray : Joseph.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

LONGNIDDRY.

Fellow:—

Connor : George Harry Adams.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

STONEHAVEN.

Fellow:—

Hart : John.

MARYKIRK.

Fellow:—

Sandford-Thompson : Wm. James.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

TWYNHOLM.

Fellow :—

Sproat : Robert.

LANARKSHIRE.

GLASGOW.

Fellows :—

Adam : Thomas.

Anderson : Robert.

Barr : James.

Bathgate : Charles S.

Binnie : Thomas,

Member of Co.

Binnie : Thomas, Jun.

Blair : Alexander.

Brown : William.

Bryden : Robert A.

Burnet : Frank.

Copland : William Robertson.

Dansken : Alexander Brown.

Dansken : John.

Davidson : James Inglis.

Fraser : Thomas Smellie.

Fraser : William.

Fyfe : John William.

Gilchrist : John.

Hart : Patrick Campbell.

Henry : James.

Hill : Thomas Nelson.

Howatt : William.

Kirkwood : Charles.

Knox : Alexander.

Laing : David Taylor.

Lammie : George.

MacCallum : Alexander Duncan.

MacDougall : Robert.

Makins : William Alexander.

Munro : Daniel.

Murdock : Robert.

Murray : John Campbell.

Purdie : Anthony.

Robb : William Johnston.

Scott : Robert.

Sharp : John Grant.

Smellie : George.

Walker : John.

Wilson : James.

Yuille : Robert.

Professional Associate :—

Love : James Barr.

Associate :—

Wright : Robert Patrick.

HAMILTON.

Fellow :—

Cullen : Alexander.

MOTHERWELL.

Fellow :—

McCallum : James.

LANARKSHIRE—*continued.*

WISHAW.

Fellow :—

Logan : James.

ORKNEY ISLES.

KIRKWALL.

Fellow :—

MacLennan : William.

RENFREWSHIRE.

GREENOCK.

Fellow :—

Hamilton : Robert.

PAISLEY.

Fellows :—

Davidson : Charles.

Gillespie : John.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

HAWICK.

Fellow :—

Cunningham : Robert.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

FALKIRK

Fellows :—

Brown : Charles.

Wallace : Thomas Douglas.

DRYMEN.

Fellows :—

Macpherson : William.

Murray : William Watson

ST. NINIANS.

Fellow :—

Whyte : John.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

GOLSPIE.

Fellow :—

McLean : Donald.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.

LLANFAIR, P.G.

Fellow:—

Jones : William Edward.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

BRECON.

Fellow:—

Williams : Gerald Garnons.

CRICKHOWELL.

Fellow:—

Coles : Samuel Hood Cowper.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

DEVILS BRIDGE.

Professional Associate:—

Lightfoot : Francis Prideaux.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

CARMARTHEN.

Professional Associate:—

Francis : John, Jun.

LLANWRDA.

Fellows:—

Davies : Cyril Froodvale.

Davies : John Morgan.

LLANELLY.

Fellows:—

Blake : George.

Griffiths : William.

Wilkins : William.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

BANGOR.

Fellow:—

Dew : William Arthur.

Professional Associate:—

Roberts : John.

ORICCIETH.

Fellow:—

Jones : Walter Butler Clough.

LLANDUDNO.

Professional Associate:—

Crockatt : Harry.

CARNARVONSHIRE—continued.

PORTMADOC.

Professional Associate:—

Anderson : Henry.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

ABERGELE.

Fellow:—

MacNicol : Douglas Henry

COLWYN BAY.

Fellow:—

Porter : John Merry.

Professional Associates:—

Cragg : George Edwin.

Pineger : James Reginald.

LLANRWST.

Fellow:—

McIntyre : Peter.

FLINTSHIRE.

FLINT.

Professional Associate:—

Hurlbutt : Percival.

HAWARDEN.

Fellow:—

Swetenham : Henry.

HOLYWELL.

Fellow:—

Lynes : Humphrey Dod.

MOSTYN.

Fellow:—

Pickering : William Cloves.

ST. ASAPH.

Fellow:—

Birch : Richard Elwyn.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

ABERKENFIG.

Fellow:—

Blosse : Edward F. Lynch.

BARRY.

Professional Associate:—

Hinchliff : Edward Robert.

GLAMORGANSHIRE—continued.

BRITON FERRY.

Professional Associate:—
Lyons: Edward Colvill.

CARDIFF.

Fellows:—
Corbett: Edwin Wortley Montagu.
David: Edmund Ussher.
Harper: William.
Hern: Samuel.
Rees: Ithel Treherne.
Rigg: Charles.
Rooney: Samuel.
Seel: Robert Harold.
Thomas: George.
Thomas: Iltyd.
Waring: Charles Edward.

Professional Associates:—
David: George Willoughby.
David: Lewis Woolley.
Homfray: Herbert Richards.
Pritchard: Henry.
Rickards: Robert Hillier Traherne
Anson.
Thomas: William James Edgar.
Turner: Herbert.

HENGOED.

Professional Associate:—
Jones: Philip Vivian.

LLANDAFF.

Fellow:—
Pugh-Jones: David.

MUMBLES.

Fellow:—
Hoskins: Marcus.

PENARTH.

Professional Associate:—
Olunn: Thomas Henry Gwyther.

PONTYPRIDD.

Fellow:—
Evans: Arthur Owen.

ST. FAGANS.

Fellow:—
Forrest: Robert.
Professional Associate:—
Forrest: William.

SWANSEA.

Fellows:—
Leeder: Ernest Holtham.
Price: Francis Holborrow Glynn.
Rees: William John.
Thomas: Charles John Howell.
Professional Associates:—
Jones: John Rice.
Randell: Francis William.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

BALA.

Fellow:—
Williams: John.

TOWYN.

Fellow:—
Gillart: David.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

KERRY.

Fellow:—
Poundley: John Edward.

LLANIDLOES.

Fellow:—
Grant: James.

NEWTOWN.

Fellow:—
Owen: William Scott.

WELCHPOOL.

Fellow:—
Addie: William Forrester.
Professional Associate:—
Mytton: Philip Aldred.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

ANGLE.

Fellow:—
Barker: Geoffrey Lionel.

CLYNDERWEN.

Professional Associate:—
Thomas: Edward Morgan Dawson.

HAVERFORDWEST.

Fellows:—
Owen: Thomas Henry Rule.
Owen: Thomas Rule.

PEMBROKE DOCK.

Fellow:—
Nicholls: Edward Alfred.

TENBY.

Fellow:—
Whitten: George Jackson.

RADNORSHIRE.

GLASBURY.

Fellow:—
Gunter: James.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN PARTS.

BAHAMAS.

Colonial Fellow :—
Miller : William.

BARBADOES.

Colonial Fellow :—
Bowen : Ernest Francis Sinderby.

BENGAL.

Colonial Fellow :—
Cartwright : Frank.

BERMUDA.

Fellow :—
Walmsley : Arthur Tindal.

BLOEMFONTEIN.

Professional Associates :—
Stucké : William Henry.
Woodcock : Frank Sydney.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Colonial Fellow :—
Usher : Charles Richard.

BUENOS AIRES.

Fellow :—
Wells : Frederick Beauchamp.
Professional Associate :—
Campbell : Charles Howard.

BOMBAY.

Fellow :—
Fritchley : Edwin Wollaston.

BURMA.

Colonial Fellow :—
Clancey : John Charles.

CALIFORNIA.

Fellow :—
Sherrin : John Lester.

CANADA.

Professional Associates :—
Parker : Howard.
Simm : Ernest.

CAPE COLONY.

Professional Associates :—
Menmuir : Robert William.
Palliser : William Arthur.

CAPE TOWN.

Fellow :—
Webb : William Harold.
Professional Associates :—
Cowin : Norris Tynwald.
Howgrave-Graham : George Ernest.
Leane : Walter Burdett.
Perkin : Daniel Ward.
Youatt : Ernest.
Colonial Fellow :—
Phillips : William White.

CHINA.

HONG KONG.

Fellow :—
Wenborn : Sidney Thomas.

SHANGHAI.

Colonial Fellow :—
Godfrey : Charles Henry

DOMINICA.

Professional Associate :—
Skeat : Arthur Percival.
Colonial Fellow :—
Williams : Luther Edgar

EGYPT.

ABOU KERKAS.

Professional Associate :—
Fletcher : Harold Venour.

ALEXANDRIA.

Professional Associate :—
Dellschaft : Adolf Henry.

MAADIEH.

Professional Associate :—
Brand : Edmund.

GIBRALTAR.

Fellows:—
Cardona : Joseph, Jun.
Hammond : Robert William.
Roberts : Samuel.

JAMAICA.

Professional Associate:—
Hollis : Herbert.

Colonial Fellows:—
Baker : William Anthony.
McGahan : Amos Harvey.

JOHANNESBURG.

Fellows:—
Collins : Horace.
Farrar : Sidney Howard.
Martin : Alfred John.

Professional Associates:—
Chamberlain : Charles.
Irvine : Archibald Wyndham.
Key : Astley Cooper.
Stucké : William Henry.

LAGOS.

Colonial Fellow:—
Oke : John Athanasius.

MADRAS.

Professional Associate:—
Thorne : Richard Squine.

MALTA.

Fellow:—
Child : Henry John.
Professional Associate:—
Jones : John Arthur.

MIDDELBURG.

Professional Associate:—
Gleed : Herbert Alexander.

MOMBASA.

Colonial Fellow:—
Baty : Sebert Conrad Elton.

NATAL.

Professional Associate:—
Osborn : Edward.

PIETERMARITZBURG.

Professional Associate:—
Gayer : Alfred Edward.

Colonial Fellows:—
Stott : Clement Horner.
Tomlinson : William.

PRETORIA.

Professional Associates:—
Bell-John : Harry.
Gale : Arthur Witherby.
Webber : Henry Stanton.

ST. LUCIA.

Fellow:—
Billingham : John Alfred Lawrence.
Colonial Fellow:—
Cooper : John Ashley.

SIERRA LEONE.

Colonial Fellow:—
Rogers : Colin Percy.

SINGAPORE.

Colonial Fellow:—
Bidwell : Regent Alfred Jcha.

STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

Fellows:—
Lermit : Alfred William.
Taylor : Edgar Charles.
Professional Associate:—
Neubronner : Harry Alfred.
Colonial Fellow.
Buyzer : Charles Allan Oswald.

TASMANIA.

Professional Associate:—
McGaw : Andrew Kidd.

TRANSVAAL.

Professional Associate:—
Waugh : Reginald Robert.

UGANDA.

Colonial Fellow:—
Allen : Raymond Cecil.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Colonial Fellow:—
Osment : Harry Shorthose.



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